A History of Christian County, Kentucky

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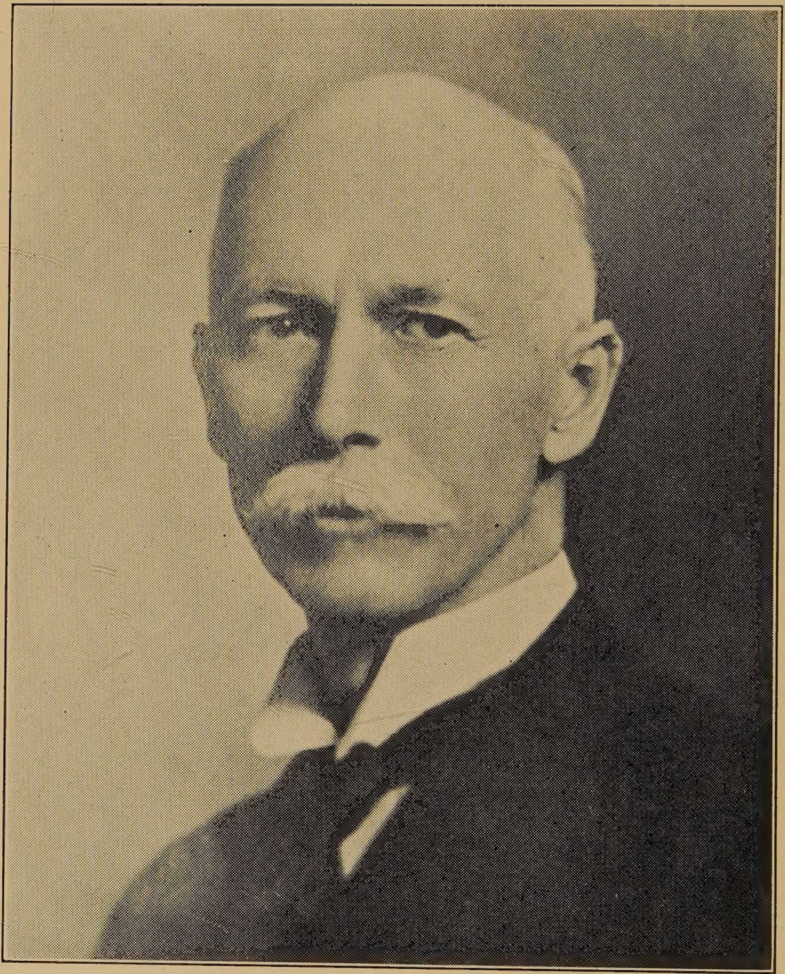

Chas. M. Meacham.

A History of
CHRISTIAN COUNTY
KENTUCKY
from Oxcart to Airplane

By
CHARLES MAYFIELD MEACHAM
A Kentucky Journalist, Mayor of Hopkinsville 1906-1914
Past President Kentucky Press Association
President Board of Trustees Bethel Woman's College
Member Athenaeum Society, Etc.

With Biographies of
the Makers of History for 150 Years
in Christian County

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CHARLES MAYFIELD MEACHAM
Hopkinsville, Kentucky

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PREFACE

I am a native of Christian County, descended from Revolutionary ancestors on both sides, who were among the county's earliest settlers. My paternal great-grandparents were Joseph Meacham and James Robinson, both of whom received land grants to soldiers in the northern part of the county. My maternal ancestor was William Lander, who was too young for service, but whose wife was a daughter of John Strode, a patriot who received a land grant in a Bluegrass county. The Landers settled in the western part of the present county where my mother's parents were born. My pioneer forbears selected this spot out of all Kentucky for their home, and are buried in its soil. They bequeathed to me a love for it that has kept me in Christian County up to the present time.

I have been identified with the press of Hopkinsville, and have long cherished the ambition to write a history of Christian County. With the files of a paper I published for forty years, and other records of historical events, I feel that I can point to this book as a correct recital of the events it seeks to record.

It has been forty-six years since the only previous history of the county was written. I had something to do with that work, as I was publishing a newspaper at the time, and was called upon for assistance frequently in its compilation.

This history does not attempt to deal in detail with pioneer struggles of one hundred and fifty years ago. Various histories of the state have been published and even the school children are familiar with the early settlement of Kentucky. This book will be a record of the achievements and triumphs of the people of the past, whose lives have become a part of the county's history, supplemented by my own recollections of the achievements of those who have lived in and developed the county since the pioneers passed away.

It shall be my desire and my earnest endeavor to be fair and impartial in recording the county's history of the last century and a half. I love the county and love its people, whom I have lived among long enough to understand. They may differ in politics, in religion and in their surroundings, their aspirations and their impulses, but they are in the main the same Anglo-Saxon stock that has made Kentucky a desirable State in which to live, and has helped to make America the world power it is today, the only nation on earth that has never known defeat. This record will attempt to tell something of the warriors of Christian County, whose deeds have in six wars added to the glory of their county.

CHAS. M. MEACHAM.

1930

PART I

CHAPTER I

COL. WILLIAM CHRISTIAN

Col. William Christian; The Revolutionary Officer and Indian Fighter for Whom Christian County Was Named; His Descendants in Christian County.

Col. William Christian, for whom Christian County was named, was descended from the earlier settlers in Virginia. The Christians were originally from Scotland, but in 1422 went to the Isle of Man, where the family descendants still hold estates.

Israel Christian, the first to come to America, was born there about 1714 and came to Virginia about 1740 and settled in what afterwards became Augusta County, near Staunton. He married Elizabeth Starke and they were the parents of one son and five daughters. William was the oldest, born about 1743. The daughters were Annie, who married Col. William Fleming; Elizabeth, who married Col. William Bower; Mary, who married Col. Stephen Trigg, for whom Trigg County was named. (One of Mary Trigg's daughters married Preston Breckinridge and the other David Logan.) Priscilla died young and unmarried. The youngest, whose name is not recorded, became the wife of Judge Caleb Wallace. The Christian family was thus connected by marriage with many of the most distinguished families of Kentucky.

William Christian, who became distinguished as a pioneer settler of Kentucky, was a farmer, soldier and statesman and was a brother-in-law of Patrick Henry. He was educated at Staunton, Va., and his military experience antedated the War of Independence. He served in command of a company on the frontiers during Braddock's War, where George Washington won his first spurs. He was a brave and efficient officer. After peace with the Indians, he removed from Augusta to Botetourt County, married Annie Henry, a sister of the great orator and statesman whose descendants are numerous in Kentucky and Tennessee, and settled down to the life of a Virginia planter, and was at the same time a Colonel of militia. He was of martial spirit and a born leader of men. In 1774 he raised three or four hundred volunteers and marched to join Col. Lewis at the mouth of the great Kanawha to fight the Indians. He arrived too late to take part in the battle, but was present at Dunmore's treaty with the Indians that followed. The next year he was a member of the General State Convention of Virginia in 1775, and in 1776 was made Lieutenant

Colonel of the First Virginia Regiment, of which he soon afterwards became Colonel. As such, he commanded an expedition against the Indians on the frontier and concluded a peace. When the war came on he resigned his commission in the regular service and was the right-hand support of his brother-in-law, Governor Henry, as Colonel of militia looking after the disturbances created by the Indians and the Tories, rendering great service to the colonies. After the war closed he was, for several years, a member of the Virginia Legislature.

He first came to Kentucky perhaps as early as 1780, and in about 1785 settled with his family in Jefferson County, where he again became active in the border troubles, as the Indians were gradually driven from their "Happy Hunting Grounds." He was distinguished for his leadership, his valor, intelligence and patriotism. In 1786 a body of Indians crossed the Ohio into Kentucky, committing depredations in his own locality. Col. Christian quickly raised a small company of men and pursued the Indians across the river. He overtook them near the present site of Jeffersonville, Indiana, and a running fight ensued. Leading his men he came upon the Indians first, and was fired upon and mortally wounded, being one of only two of the pursuing party to fall. There are two versions of this affair given in Collins' History, pages 221 and 223. One says:

"In April of 1786 a body of Indians crossed the Ohio and stole a number of horses on Beargrass, and with their usual celerity of movements recrossed the river, and presuming they were in no further danger of pursuit leisurely made their way to their towns. Col. Christian immediately raised a party of men and crossed the Ohio in pursuit of the marauders. Having found their trail, by a rapid movement he overtook them about twenty miles from the river and gave battle. A bloody conflict ensued, in which Col. Christian and one of his party were killed, and the Indian force totally destroyed."

The other version says: "Two of the Indians were overtaken about a mile north of Jeffersonville, Ind., and finding escape impossible, they turned upon their pursuers, and one of them fired at Col. Christian, who was foremost in the pursuit, and mortally wounded him. Next to Col. Christian was the subject of this sketch (Alexander Scott Bullitt, who had married his daughter Priscilla the fall before), and Col. John O'Bannon, who fired simultaneously, bringing both Indians to the ground. Under the impression that the Indians were both dead, a man by the name of Kelly incautiously approached them, when one of them who, though mortally wounded, still retained some strength and all his thirst for blood, raised himself to his knees and fired with the rifle which had not been discharged, killed Kelly, fell back and expired."

The historian gives preference to this version. Bullitt, who became Lieutenant Governor, lived till 1816 and probably handed down to his children the correct account of their grandfather's death.

In the end the Indians were completely routed and most of them destroyed. His death, when only forty-three years of age, was a very great loss to his adopted state. He had already been mentioned for Governor of the territory, although he was a soldier and not a politician and had not been in the conventions. When the state entered the Union in 1792, he was one of the first men to have his memory perpetuated. Col. Christian and his wife, Annie Henry, were the parents of five daughters and one son, John, the youngest of the family, who died at the age of eighteen years. He has no descendants bearing the family name, but all of his daughters married into the leading families of the new state and there are many lineal descendants of the pioneer, some of them in Christian County, though there is no evidence that Col. Christian himself ever visited the territory still included in the large county named for him.

His oldest daughter, Priscilla, married Alexander Scott Bullitt, whose descendants are among the prominent citizens of Louisville and Jefferson County.

Sarah Winston Christian married Dr. Warfield, who was a surgeon in the Revolutionary War, with the rank of Major, and after the war settled in Lexington, where he practiced medicine. He had but one son, William Christian Warfield, who entered the Baptist ministry after graduating from Princeton University and came to Christian County. He died of fever when forty-eight years of age and is buried on the Tandy place between Pembroke and Fairview. It is this branch of the pioneer's family with which Christian County is most closely identified. Rev. William C. Warfield first married Rachel Edwards. They had two children, Walter Edwards Warfield and Matilda. The daughter died at nineteen unmarried. The son, W. E. Warfield, born Sept. 18, 1825, lived to be ninety-two years of age and died Nov. 22, 1917, and sleeps in the soil of Christian County. He was twice married. His first wife was Caroline Wallace and they had two sons and two daughters. His second wife, who survived him, and was living in 1929, was Sarah Elizabeth Nelson, who bore him three sons and two daughters.

Going back to the children of Col. Christian: The third daughter, Elizabeth, married Mr. Dickenson. Dorothea, the fourth, married Dr. Fishback, and Annie, the youngest, married Gov. Pope. Information is not at hand concerning their descendants. Rev. William C. Warfield's first wife, Rachel Edwards, died when her two children were small and they were reared by an aunt, Mrs. Matilda Edwards Cossett. Their father was married to a second wife, who was a Miss Duiguid, by whom he had one child, Sarah, who married Capt. John Dortch. They left five children.

The children of W. E. Warfield, who was long a very prominent citizen of Christian County, were Maude, who married Sam W. Taliaferro, and Caroline Wallace, James Wallace and William Christian. The last died in infancy. The other son, Wallace Warfield, married Effie Payne and two children were born to them, Maude and James Temple. Maude married Eugene Thompson and had three children, Eugene, Mary Caroline and Bertha Temple.

Mary Churchill Warfield, daughter of W. E. and Sarah Elizabeth Warfield, married Phil Gaither and died leaving Caroline Wallace Gaither and Phil Gaither, Jr. The latter was married to Marguerite Buckner in 1922 and a son, Phil Buckner Gaither, was born Dec. 27, 1923.

Other children of the second union were Walter E. Warfield, Jr., John Nelson Warfield, Presley Edwards Warfield and Annie Clayton Warfield. W. E. Warfield, Jr., married Cora Hargraves and died in 1900, leaving William Christian, Mary Elizabeth and Ruth Brown Warfield. William C. Warfield was married in 1923 to Kitty Callabon. Mary Elizabeth was married in 1923 to Geo. H. Allen. Ruth died in infancy. J. N. Warfield married Cara Bishop and has one daughter, Lida Bishop Warfield. P. E. Warfield married Charlie Radford and died in 1917, leaving one daughter, Charlie Radford Warfield. Annie C. Warfield married Dr. John E. Bell. They have two children, Elizabeth Nelson Bell and John E. Bell, Jr.

Col. Christian was buried in a historic graveyard on his own grounds, now known as "Oxmoor," in Jefferson County. The place was later owned by his grandson, William Christian Bullitt. There are about forty graves in this cemetery, including that of Col. Christian. his daughter, Priscilla Bullitt, and other members of the Bullitt family.

CHAPTER II

BLAZING THE WAY

The Pioneer Period and the Settlement in What Became Christian County; The New County; Its Vast Extent; Its Rivers and Topography.

No Indians lived in this part of Kentucky, but there were many Indian graves, and relics were found everywhere, such as tomahawk flints, spear-heads, arrow-heads and the like. No real attempts were made to settle the state this far west until about 1782 although there were posts on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. Immigration had been pouring into the new state, then a county of Virginia, for ten years. Boone, Stewart, Kenton and other pioneers had come through Cumberland Gap on down the Ohio river and battled with the roving bands of Indians who came from the South and North to use the Happy Hunting Grounds that abounded in game, big and little. The first settlers had stopped in the eastern portion, where there were great forests and game was plentiful. They were satisfied to build their cabins in this good land. A little later others came who pushed westward and found a better land, a land of surpassing beauty, with grazing grounds filled with vast herds of buffalo, elk and deer. Here they built forts, staked out claims and decided to remain. The Mississippi Valley at that time was claimed by Spain as well as the Indians and stretching from the Bluegrass to the Mississippi was a vast extent of unknown wilderness. The early settlers little dreamed that if eastern Kentucky was good, and Central Kentucky was better, there was yet another part of Kentucky that was best of all. That land became Christian County.

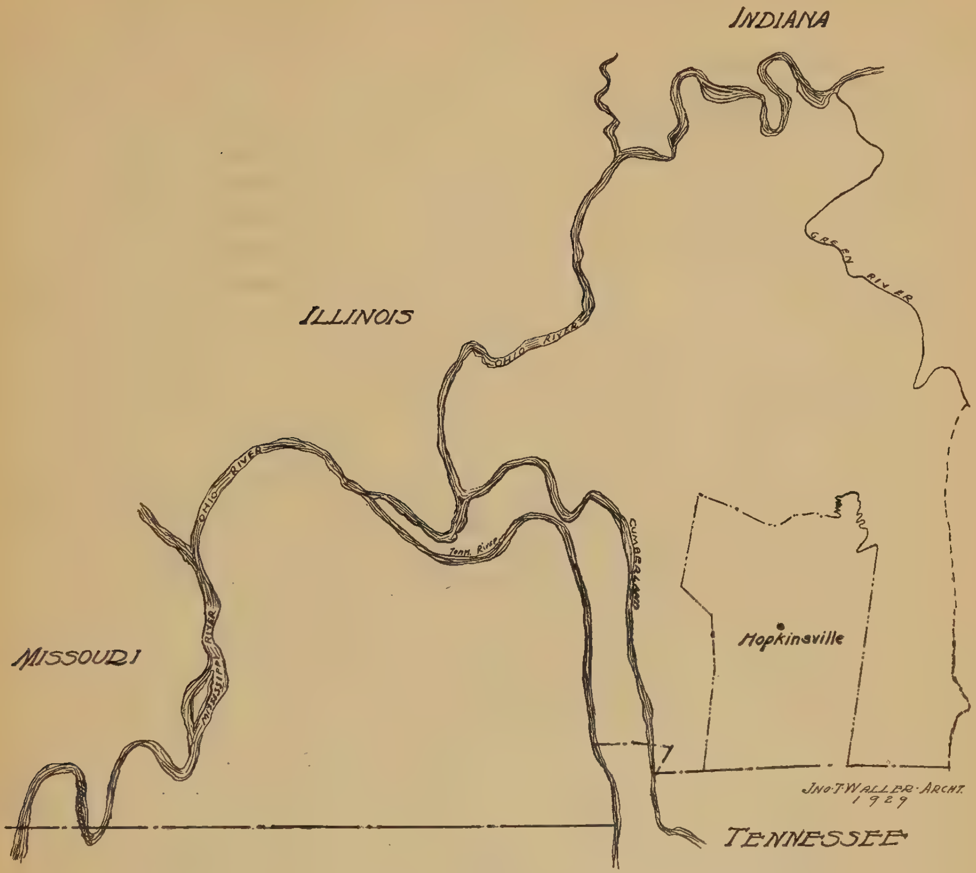
Prior to 1786, Kentucky was still a district attached to the colony of Virginia. The district or county, at that time having about 30,000 population, had been seeking separation in a series of constitutional conventions that began in 1784. These conventions continued until finally in 1789 terms of separation were agreed upon. The new colony at once started a movement to enter the newly organized government, whose independence had been won in the war of the Revolution. After a delay of three years more this was brought about, and on June 1, 1792, Kentucky was admitted as one of the first two new states, after the organization of the thirteen original colonies into the United States of America.

From 1763 until the peace of 1783, all of the country west of the Tennessee river was a part of an Indian reservation proclaimed by King

George III in making peace with the Indians, who frequented Kentucky as a hunting ground. Consequently, that part of the new State and in fact all of the western portion had not been opened to settlement while it was British territory and was twenty years behind the Eastern and Central parts. The county of Nelson therefore embraced this frontier, extending to the Mississippi river. In 1786, Madison County was created and soon other counties followed in the sections of the district where population was increasing as a tide of immigration came over the mountains and down the Ohio river. In 1792, when Statehood began, the big county of Nelson was divided and Logan County was created from the western part. Four years later Logan was in turn divided, Logan retaining the settled portion and Christian County was born and fell heir to the frontier. It included all of the territory west of Green river and west of a line extending southward from Green river to the Tennessee line. along what is now the eastern line of Todd County. The new county thus extended one hundred and fifty miles westward, including a princely domain of about 7,500 square miles, an area larger than Connecticut, Delaware and Rhode Island, three of the original states, combined. Its territory was about the size of New Jersey and was rich in diversified resources, some of which are still hidden and undeveloped. It did not take the waiting pioneers long to realize that here was a veritable Paradise awaiting settlement. The new state added to the union was lying in the center of its map, like a luscious country ham. Its fat end resting upon the Cumberland range was first seized upon for its beautiful mountains, its forests filled with game, and its nearness to the mother colonies of Virginia and North Carolina. Then further along the real meat of the ham appeared when the bluegrass was found with its streaks of lean and fat, each slice food for the gods. The new owners were slow to realize that the choicest meat was yet in store. The hock of the ham and all of the sweetest morsels found nearest the bone were reserved for those who could be satisfied only with the best. Christian County set about the business of organization without delay as a caravan of ox-teams brought in settlers from the east.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY

It is not the purpose of this history to attempt to cover the ground that has been gone over by the many histories that have been written of Kentucky, recording in detail the dangers, the heroism and the perseverance of that noble band of pioneers who carved the new state out of the wilderness and brought it into the Union as the first-born of thirty-five commonwealths that have been added to the original thirteen. These early settlers were, many of them, soldiers who had helped to achieve independence. They came from the eastern states, blazing the way for civilization, driving out the Indians, many of them dying in the attempt, and building their homes in the wilderness.


INDIANA
ILLINOIS
GREEN RIVER
OHIO RIVER
OHIO RIVER
Tenn. River
CUMBERLAND
MISSISSIPPI RIVER
MISSOURI
Hopkinsville
7
TENNESSEE
JNO. T. WALLER · ARCHT.
1929

CHRISTIAN COUNTY, 1796, AND CHRISTIAN COUNTY, 1930, MOTHER OF TWENTY COUNTIES

The eastern portion of the state was occupied first, then the Bluegrass section and finally the western portion, originally all in Christian County. The experiences of the settlers were the same as their brothers had undergone in the other sections. The outposts were pushed further and further into the hunting grounds that the Indians continued to claim, until finally all of the territory "between the rivers" and beyond to the Mississippi was gradually settled and cut off from the parent county, and in the end a score of new counties formed. For many decades Hopkinsville, the county seat, was the largest town in Western Kentucky. This history will, therefore, deal with the part Christian County has played in the history of Kentucky. A century of development has brought out the fact that this favored section was the best part of the state. Its mighty rivers, its primeval forests, its broad plains, its rolling topography, here a fertile valley and there a hill filled with some valuable mineral, made it a marvelous country of varied and boundless resources. The Christian County of today lies in the two formations that divide Western Kentucky. The northern half is underlaid with carboniferous limestone and sandstone on the hills, the extreme north extending into one of the greatest coal fields in the state. The southern half of the county is of sub-carboniferous limestone formation, with a fertile soil and numerous springs and small streams. Two branches of Little River rise in the north and flow southward and come together a few miles south of Hopkinsville and the larger stream makes its way to the Cumberland River. Another branch of the same river flows through the western part of the county; it is known as Sinking Fork, because at one place the stream sinks and flows underground for several miles and rising continues its course. Hopkinsville is situated, or was originally laid out, on the east bank of the west branch of Little River, but the river now flows through the city. The city has likewise been extended a mile or more eastward, to the east branch of the river. These streams are separated by a ridge that rises to an elevation of five hundred feet above sea level, in some places. The city has an abundant water supply, is well located and is a picturesque and beautiful little city of ten thousand population.

Besides the streams already mentioned, there are three other rivers in the county as large as Little River. One of these forms the northeastern boundary and is called Pond River, because there are many wide places in it resembling ponds. This river flows northward into Green River. In the northwestern portion of the county the Tradewater River flows into the Ohio. In the extreme southeastern part, a small part of Red River is in the county, a tributary of the Cumberland. In this section was located the very earliest settlement in the county as finally bounded. Of this more will be said.

There are some natural curiosities in the county that are worthy of especial mention.

SOME NATURAL CURIOSITIES

PILOT ROCK

One of the natural curiosities of Kentucky, is located in the eastern part of the county, near the Todd County line. It is referred to in Collins' History of Kentucky, but not accurately described. Its summit is not level and its area is not as much as half an acre, but it is an elevated crag that towers high above the surrounding landscape. It is approached by an unimproved country road through the woods and for this reason is not accessible at all times. However, the road program of the county provided for in 1929 is expected to improve the road leading to it.

From out of a wooded plain, the rock rises high above the tree tops surrounding it. The road by which it is approached, after a gentle ascent to higher ground in the woods, suddenly comes within the shadow of the great pile of stone rising a hundred feet or more. On the side first seen the rock seems solid; passing around it on the east, crevices and ledge formations appear. The ground about the base of the rock is a steep incline. On one side we find a rugged pathway by which its summit may be reached and after a toilsome climb, clinging to the ledges and shrubbery on its side, the almost flat, but irregular, top is gained. From this top one looks down on forest trees that reach only half way to where he stands. There is still a higher part than the first broad landing. Climbing over rugged rocks, the very pinnacle is finally reached from which the view is magnificent. The elevation including the hill upon which it stands, a silent sentinel of the passing centuries, is 200 feet above the wooded landscape and one can almost imagine that he can see the spires of Hopkinsville, thirteen miles away. The towering Jefferson Davis shaft, 351 feet high, is easily discernible several miles southward. The soul of the spectator is filled with the grandeur of the scene. Tradition says the Indians in the old days used the mighty rock as a camping place in their hunt for game and from its top viewed the landscape for miles around. In the crannies and crevices of the rock are found a variety of wild ferns, flowers and shrubbery. Contrary to expectation, the rock's top is not a perfect flat and even surface. It is rough and uneven. There is no place larger than fifteen feet square that can be used for dancing or for dining in the skies. There is, however, a small, flat rock, as large as an ordinary table, that has often been used by picnic parties, with other boulders supplying seats around it. Eighty years ago a work of fiction in which the Pilot Rock

TOP OF PILOT ROCK, CHRISTIAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY played a part described a cave in the rock which was purely imaginary. Aside from its rugged exterior, it is a solid boulder, thrown up by some prehistoric convulsion of nature, unlike any other feature of the country around it. There are caves in that part of the country, but not under the rock itself.

Near the city of Hopkinsville are two caves important enough to have been explored. One a mile to the east is known as Fleming's Cave. Its entrance is a deep sinkhole and it can be penetrated for hundreds of yards. The other known as Campbell's Cave is about the same distance northeast of the city. Its entrance is on a steep hillside under a great shelving rock, making a chamber fifty feet deep and one hundred feet wide, from which two passages branch in opposite directions that have been explored for considerable distances. It is the belief that there is an underground passage between these caves, too small for explorers to enter. Both of them have been used for pleasure resorts, as springs of cool water are near them. Dances were often held in Campbell's Cave and in a pavilion near Fleming's Cave.

NATURAL BRIDGE

In the extreme northern part of the county is a natural bridge, also described by Collins. It is a great rock spanning a dry ravine through which a stream sometimes flows. It, too, was somewhat exaggerated. The bridge is about twenty or twenty-five feet long, but is not wide enough for a roadway. It is still concealed in a forest not far from a road through the hills.

NATURAL BRIDGE, CHRISTIAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

A SINKING RIVER

One of the real curiosities of the county is the "Sinking Fork of Little River." This stream, the most westerly of the three forks of Little River, rises in the northern hills and flows in a southwestern direction and suddenly disappears in a great sink hole. After flowing a considerable distance under ground it again emerges and continues its course to a junction with Little River in Trigg county, near where it empties into the Cumberland River.

SWALLOW SPRING

Four or five miles south of Hopkinsville on the Palmyra road there is an ordinary looking sink hole in a farm on the road. It is in a large valley, situated close to the road, the land around it being a fertile and productive field. At intervals, sometimes several years apart, this sink hole becomes a boiling spring that fills the whole valley with a lake of several acres that sometimes remains for months, but eventually subsides and disappears entirely. In one season after the waters had fallen until they only filled the sink hole, quantities of fish were taken out of it. Where they came from still remains a mystery. The "Swallow Spring" for many years caused trouble by flooding the highway during these overflows and many thousands of dollars were spent before the trouble was settled by the construction of a raised road higher than any overflow, several hundred yards across the valley.

MINERAL WELL

SMITHSON'S MINERAL WELLS

The Church Hill Mineral Well is located on an eminence five and one-half miles southwest of Hopkinsville on Cocke's Mill Road, and one mile northeast of the village of Church Hill. It is an exceedingly healthy community, on the highest point in the vicinity, and surrounded on all sides by a section of fine farming lands.

The well was bored in 1897, and is 105 feet deep, the first thirty feet being through clay; the remainder through solid limestone. A very strong stream of mineral water was found at this depth and the water at once rose to a depth of sixty feet in the well, and has since so remained.

The medicinal qualities of the water were soon appreciated by friends and neighbors, and the water was distributed free of charge to all who cared for it. Many people were greatly benefited by its use.

In 1906 a specimen from the well was sent to the Experiment Station of Agriculture at Lexington, and an analysis procured, which showed the water to be of some medical value. In the early summer of 1913, and at the urgent request of many who had continued the usage of the water all along, another analysis was procured, this time showing the water to contain very decided medicinal properties, after which the same was placed on the market. The result of this latter analysis showed the water to be strongly impregnated with calcium sulphate, magnesium sulphate, sodium sulphate, iron sulphate and traces of sodium chloride, potassium and lithium. Immediate sale was found for the water in Hopkinsville and surrounding sections of the country, and by each and all it was pronounced of great value to them.

Since July, 1913, many thousand gallons have been sold in and around Hopkinsville. Quite a quantity has been shipped to various points, in all, having embraced seventeen states.

The well is owned by Luther H. Smithson, Route 3, Hopkinsville, Ky.

THE GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS.

There are unmistakable indications of prehistorical occupancy of Christian County by mound builders and steps have been taken to have excavations made by scientists connected with the State Historical Society. The two geological formations of sandstone and limestone referred to as dividing the county come together in Belmont Heights, the ridge separating the two rivers in the city. Some beautiful residences veneered with sandstone taken from their basements are on Seventh street, while the First Baptist Church and other imposing structures were built of limestone taken from the same hill a few hundred yards to the south, on Ninth Street.

The northern end of the county was first settled, many Revolutionary soldiers being given land grants in the new county. A commission was appointed to locate the county seat, and after several sites were visited and considered, the seat of government was located between the two forks of Little River, a few miles above where they come together, and Hopkinsville was laid out in 1797, and formally incorporated two years later. The little town was built around a never-failing spring of pure water that rose under a ledge of limestone and ran into the river. The land for public buildings was donated by Bartholomew T. Wood, five acres along the west fork of Little River. The town was first called Elizabeth, just why is not a matter of record, but in 1804 the name was changed to avoid conflict with another town of the same name in Hardin County, and the future city was called Hopkinsville, in honor of Gen. Samuel Hopkins, who was afterwards still further honored by having one of the twenty counties formed from Christian's original territory named for him. The county as laid off was bounded on the east by Green River and in a line extending southward to the state line. Its western boundary was the mighty Father of Waters, the navigation of which played so important a part in the early history of the country. On the north the Ohio River gave it another river boundary. Flowing into it from the south and in the parallel course northward into the Ohio were two other great rivers, the Tennessee and Cumberland, each with numerous tributaries. These rivers at one place are only a few miles apart and for eighty years the primeval forests "between the rivers" remained a wild and unsettled country abounding in large game. There were hundreds of springs bubbling up from the earth, the fertile valleys all over the county were heavily timbered, the hills were covered with cedars and other evergreens, and the broad plains called barrens were fragrant with pennyroyal, an aromatic weed indigenous to the soil and not found elsewhere in the state. Here and there were salt licks and beds of coal, iron and other minerals that in time became a source of great wealth, and these resources are still only partially developed. The settlers found a land to their own hearts' delight. The best of Kentucky was at last open to settlement.

Christian County was quickly settled by the best pioneer stock the country afforded, Virginia and North Carolina contributing most of them. In the present bounds of the county the names of about forty Revolutionary soldiers have been preserved, but when it is remembered that Christian County of 1796 is now divided into twenty-one counties, it will be realized that there were hundreds of the valiant patriots. They were given land grants in the new county of fabulous dreams.

In a short time the influx of population called for smaller units and new counties were formed. This process continued from 1798, when Henderson, Livingston and Muhlenberg Counties were cut off, until Ballard, one of the daughter counties, was divided eighty years later and Carlisle was created. The twenty counties that sprang from the mother county have an aggregate area of nearly seven thousand square miles. About seven hundred and eighty square miles remained, making Christian second only to Pike County in its present area. Listed alphabetically Christian County's daughters are:

Ballard, Calloway, Caldwell, Carlisle, Crittenden, Fulton, Graves, Henderson, Hickman, Hopkins, Livingston, Lyon, Marshall, Muhlenberg (in part), McCracken, McLean (in part), Todd, Trigg, Union and Webster.

The last counties cut from its remaining territory were its neighbors Todd and Trigg, though there were many subdivisions of the larger counties first created. Todd County, formed in 1819, was named in honor of Col. John Todd, and Trigg, formed in 1820, was named for Col. Stephen Trigg. Both of these soldiers fell in the battle at Blue Licks. Col. Trigg married a sister of Col. William Christian. Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate states from 1861 to 1865, was born at the village of Fairview June 3, 1808, ten years before the Davis homestead was put into Todd County by a few feet, the line running through the Davis farm. The Bethel

Baptist Church is now located upon the site of the home and the replica of the house now stands in a grove not far away, and close by is the towering monument to the great Southern leader.

Trigg County as formed, extended to the Tennessee River on the west, taking both of the big rivers out of the mother county.

At the time Christian County was formally organized and its official records begun, the settled portion of the county had a population represented by "three hundred and eighty-eight tithes." This number rapidly increased as shown by old records still in a good state of preservation. Although the courthouse was burned in 1864, the records were saved.

COAL AND OIL

Christian County originally contained one of the great coal fields of America. In the subdivisions of the county most of this field now lies in Muhlenberg, Hopkins, Webster, Henderson, Union and other counties, but there are still mines in the northern part of the county producing coal of fine quality. It is a soft bituminous coal, taken from veins four or five feet thick, and the coal extends no doubt into fields still undeveloped. Under the soil of this portion of the county there are strong indications that oil can be found.

DIVERSIFIED SOIL

In the northern half of the county the soil is thin upon the hills, but there are many valleys where excellent crops are made. When fertilized, the soil produces well and especially are fruits of all kinds, berries, melons and vegetables profitably grown. In the eastern part of the county the soil is especially adapted to raising fine types of Burley tobacco. The section around Fairview has long been famous for its fine tobacco. In the southern half the soil is very fertile and productive, wheat, corn, tobacco, hay and smaller crops are its resources. Also livestock of all kinds. The western side of the county is not so fertile, but it has more timber and along the water courses there are many fine farms as the country nears the Cumberland River valley in Trigg County.

THE CLIMATE

While the climate, like all of Kentucky, is changeable, it is free from the extremes of heat and cold and there is but little danger from the storms that often endanger life in other parts of the country. Many of the winters are mild and only once in a while is zero weather recorded, and the cold spells are never very long. Some winters have very little snow, and in the old days when the people had ice-houses some seasons there would not be enough ice to put up for summer use.

The soil in the eastern part of the county is likewise adapted to growing the finest types of dark tobacco. That portion of the county has long been known for producing the very best grades in all of the dark tobacco district. The county along its western border is nearing the Cumberland River valley and the streams that rise in other parts of the county flowing westward make it well watered and with many fertile farms. A good deal of timber still remains in this section. Taken as a whole, the county has a diversified soil and almost anything can be grown in it. Even where the land is thin it is susceptible of being built up by modern methods in farming and brought into a high state of production. In the old days land was plentiful and cheap. The settlers would clear the hillsides of timber and cultivation would in time cause the soil to be washed into the valleys. More land would be denuded of its forests, the trees burned and the hillsides abandoned. These hills have a subsoil that offers great possibilities to those who can buy the land at a song and reclaim and improve the lands that lie in a favored section where the climate is temperate and there is no need of irrigation. Many such farms in the county are being reclaimed and restored to their original fertility. And under the hills themselves, no one yet knows what the hidden sources of wealth may be.

CHAPTER III

THE NINETEENTH COUNTY

Organized March 1, 1797; Locating the County Seat; Bartholomew T. Wood; The Very First Settlers; The River Pioneers.

On December 31, 1776, Fincastle County, Virginia, was divided into three counties, one of them called Kentucky. In 1781, by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, Kentucky County, which had been explored and settled to some extent, was divided into three counties, Lincoln, Jefferson and Fayette. Jefferson was the western county, embracing all of the western part of the territory, much of it unexplored. In 1784, further divisions were made, Jefferson being divided and the south and west part of it became Nelson County. In 1785, Fayette was divided and Bourbon formed and Mercer and Madison were created out of parts of Lincoln. In 1788, Mason was formed out of part of Bourbon and Woodford out of Fayette. These nine counties comprised the state of Kentucky when it was admitted in 1792. The same year Washington, Shelby, Clark, Scott and Logan were formed, the latter out of Nelson. In 1793, Harrison and in 1794 Franklin and Campbell were formed, bringing the number to seventeen. Logan remained the frontier county until 1796 when two more new counties were created. Edward Bullitt was speaker of the House of Representatives and one of the new counties, out of Jefferson, was named Bullitt, and the other, probably through his influence, was named Christian, in honor of his kinsman, Col. William Christian, whose oldest daughter was the wife of Alexander S. Bullitt. Col. Christian had been killed in Indian warfare ten years before. The new county relieved Logan of her vast frontier and as the nineteenth county its history began. The act creating the county was approved December 13, 1796, being signed by Edward Bullitt, speaker of the House of Representatives; John Campbell, speaker of the Senate pro tem, and James Garrard, governor, who had succeeded Isaac Shelby, the first governor.

Though passed in 1796, the act did not take effect until March 1, 1797.

It provided that courts of Quarter Sessions for the new county would be held on the third Monday in April, June, September and February, April being the first to be held. It provided "that the Justices to be named in the commission of the peace for said county" should meet at the house of Brewer Reeves and organize for business. They were required to take the oath of office and, after the sheriff was legally qualified, a place was to be fixed upon to hold said courts, a place "deemed most central and convenient for the people." Thereafter the county court was to proceed to erect public buildings at such place. Until such buildings were completed, the courts were empowered to meet at such places as deemed proper.

The act further provided for the collection of taxes by the sheriff, along with the performance of other duties pertaining to his office. The justices of the peace composing the county court lost no time in getting together. On March 21, three weeks after the act became effective, they met, Brewer Reeves, Jacob Barnett, Moses Shelby, Hugh Knox and Jonathan Logan constituting the court. They appointed John Clark, clerk, and Charles Logan, sheriff. Young Ewing presented a deed from Peter Tardwin and brother, which was ordered "to be certified." This was the first business transaction after organization. The next item was the appointment of "James Henderson, commissioner of tax for the present year, 1797."

Other business transacted as shown by the musty record, was authorizing James Shaw to view and condemn a mill site on Big Eddy and Robert Cravens another on the Barren Fork of Little River. The first of these was probably on a creek thirty or more miles west of Hopkinsville still known as Eddy Creek. The other was on the east fork of Little River, evidently called barren because it left the hill country to the north and approached Hopkinsville from the barrens, or untimbered plains, to within a mile of the main stream upon which the town was subsequently located. The first mill site is not in the present county. The second is important, and just where it was is a matter of interest. For one hundred years there has been a mill on this fork of the river in the eastern suburbs of the present city. This may be the first mill in the county. In the thirties of the nineteenth century it was known as Gipson's Mill and for many years thereafter. It was then known as Wood's Mill and after the Civil War was operated by L. G. and E. Wood, lineal descendants of Bartholomew Wood and nephews of Sevier Wood, who bought out Press Gipson. Still later and more recently it was known as Cate's Mill, operated by the late J. H. Cate. At the present time it is known as the Christian County Mill, Bernard Edwards, manager. E. W. C. Edwards' father at one time had some connection with the mill, but sold his interest and built another mill east of town several miles, on the same fork, still known as Edwards' Mill. At the same meeting Obadiah Roberts was licensed "to keep a public house."

But the real and important business was the following action:

> "Ordered that Moses Shelby, Jonathan Logan, Brewer Reeves, Young Ewing and Joseph Kuykendall, gents, or a majority of them, meet at the house of Capt. Wood, where Col. Starling now lives, on the first Friday in April next, and proceed to view the most suitable and convenient place for the seat of justice of Christian County, and make a return to our next court."

The court convened again July 18, 1797, and after some more orders to condemn mill sites in various parts of the county, then covering about one-fifth of the state, attended to some routine matters such as receiving several deeds and the will of James Davis. Davis' widow, Mrs. Deborah Davis, was appointed to look after the estate, and Moses Shelby, Jonathan Logan, Brewer Reeves, George Bell and James Davis, Jr., were appointed to appraise it.

Davis, of whom more appears in this history, was one of the two first actual settlers in the county, the other being his brother-in-law, John Montgomery. He died March 29, 1797, less than a month after the county was formed. His estate was a fine tract of 2,200 acres of what is now known as South Christian farm land and his descendants still live upon a part of it, where the old pioneer was buried.

Another entry showing some of the early settlers' names was an order that James Richey, George Robinson, Sr., Samuel Kinkeade, Julius Saunders, James Decon, Charles Staton and James Kerr be appointed to locate the nearest and best way from "James Waddleton's (probably Wadlington) on the Big Eddy to the big spring on Lewiston and from there to the Clay Lick Settlement."

Young Ewing presented his commission from the Governor as surveyor of Christian County, and he was directed to meet the surveyor of Logan County in order to run the boundary line between the said counties agreeable to law.

It appears that Jacob Barnett and Hugh Knox, two of the commissioners to select a county seat, were absent and the sheriff was ordered to summon them to attend the next court "to proceed to view the most suitable place for the seat of justice, in order to erect the public buildings."

The court met again August 15, 1797. At this meeting it was ordered that the seat of justice be first at the Sinking Fork of Little River and that Young Ewing, Jonathan Logan and Samuel Hardin, gents, or a majority of them, take up the work that had first been entrusted to a larger commission. Young Ewing, who was made chairman, was a leader who believed in doing things and evidently the other commissioners were men who did not have to be summoned by the sheriff. They reported November 21, 1797, their report was adopted and the town then called Elizabeth was located where it now is.

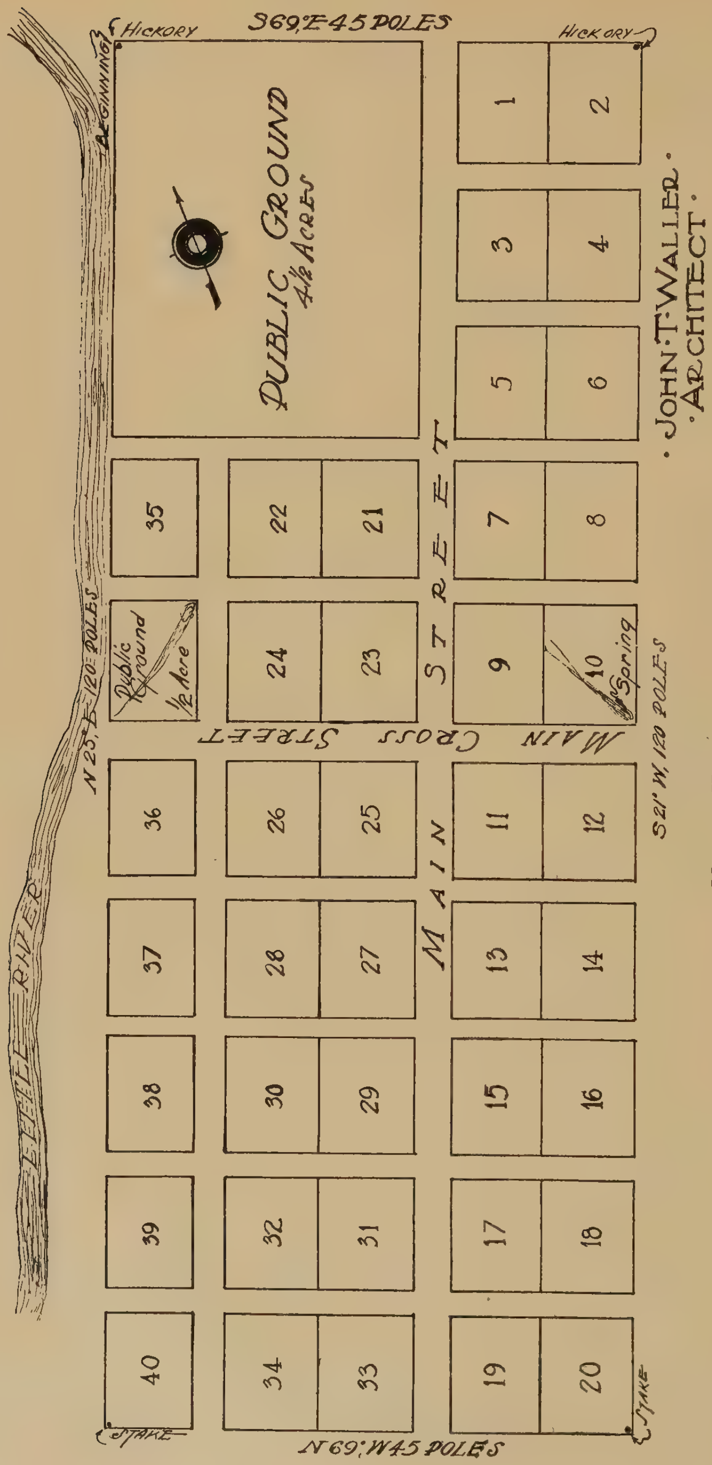
LOCATING THE COUNTY SEAT

On November 21, 1797, Commissioners Young Ewing, Jonathan Logan and Samuel Hardin, at a term of county court held "at the Sinking Fork of Little River," submitted a report which was adopted locating the seat of government for the new county of Christian where Hopkinsville now stands. Bartholomew T. Wood, who then owned the lands between the east and west branches of Little River, agreed to donate five acres "upon which he now lives" and a half interest in the Rock Spring. In addition he donated timber to erect public buildings. The tract of land as laid off extended from the valley at Ninth Street, north, in an oblong shape over the hill to the valley at Fifth Street, and from what is now Main Street westward to the river. Just where the original house of Bartholomew Wood was located is not now known. Tradition has it that it was built on the north end of the tract, perhaps on the very site of the new public building erected in 1928. Another story is that it was about where the Odd Fellows' building now stands (corner Ninth and Virginia Streets), which seems more reasonable, since it was closer to the spring. The spring itself was near where Virginia Street now is, in a deep valley that was afterwards raised many feet. The spring in time was moved close to the river bank one hundred yards west, and protected by a wall, behind which the ground was raised to the present level of Water Street. In 1891 the spring was turned into a well with a pump at the street level and the stream piped to the river fifty feet west. The valley around the spring was filled in and the Ohio Valley Railroad built a depot over it; the building is still maintained by the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

As has been stated there was quite a hill on the northern end of the public ground upon which the county built a courthouse, and back of it a jail. The county then comprised all of Kentucky west of Logan and Daviess Counties to the Mississippi River. As the new county needed funds, it sold lot after lot of the original five acres until it finally owned only about one acre upon which the courthouse and jail were located.

The first courthouse was of hewed logs twenty feet square and the jail near by was fourteen feet square and equipped with "one pair of stocks."

The original log courthouse was rebuilt several times. The second or third enlargement was a pretentious brick, but not large enough for the offices needed. Accordingly an office building was put up thirty feet north of the courthouse as it now stands. This building, known as the clerk's office, was built in the summer of 1852, while John S. Bryan was county court clerk. The work was ordered at a session of the county court, held May 3, 1852, presided over by W. V. Bernard, county judge; commissioners, previously appointed at the April meeting, reported a plan with specifications and an estimate of the cost. The plan was promptly accepted and the commissioners authorized to advertise for bids for twenty days in two papers published in the city, and to let the contract to the lowest bidder, making such minor alterations as they deemed proper, provided they did not change the general plan. They were also empowered to employ an architect to be paid not more than $100. The estimated cost is not given. Payment was provided for by appropriating $1,600 from money on hand, $2,000 from the levy of 1852, and the "balance" from the levy of 1853. The commissioners were Abraham Stites, Robert R. Lansden, William E. Price, James F. Buckner and Robert McKee.


Hickory
S69°E 45 POLES
Hickory
Beginning
PUBLIC GROUND
4½ ACRES
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
Spring
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
Public Ground ½ Acre
36
37
38
39
40
MAIN STREET
MAIN CROSS STREET
N 25° E 120 POLES
S 21° W 120 POLES
N 69° W 45 POLES
Stake
Stake
LITTLE RIVER
JOHN·T·WALLER·
·ARCHITECT·

MAP OF HOPKINSVILLE, 1799

This building was not burned when Gen. H. B. Lyon's soldiers burned the courthouse in November, 1864, leaving only the walls standing. The courthouse was not rebuilt until 1868, and the clerk's little brick office served as a temporary courthouse. When the new courthouse was erected, it contained four offices and all of those in the little building were not needed. It contained five rooms below and two above. The two rooms on the north side, from 1869 or thereabouts, were occupied by the Planters Bank for about fifteen years. After 1884 those rooms were used by the county attorney. The rooms on the south side for many years were used by the county school superintendent and the upper rooms by the county assessor. One of them at one time housed the first public library the city had, also the postoffice for a short while.

The building on the north corner of the square, known as the City Building, was erected much later. How and when the city acquired the ground from the county is not known. It was probably done gradually, early in the nineteenth century. The northwest corner of the public lot was at one time used as an old-fashioned markethouse and in the seventies a building was put up on the Main Street corner to hold the first fire engine the city owned. It was drawn by huge Norman horses, kept in a stable where the markethouse had been. Between the two on Fifth Street, a small brick residence was occupied by Jordan Barker, the big mulatto who drove the fire horses. This building was one of those torn down in 1928. The fire building was enlarged about 1888 and a city hall built above it.

When the city fire department was moved in 1905, the whole building was remodeled and used for city offices. When the city council was succeeded by commission government in 1916, the council chamber was also cut up into offices. Back of this building was the city lock-up, where prisoners charged with minor offenses were taken when arrested.

All of these buildings, more or less historic, were razed and even the foundations dug up in 1928 to erect a county and city office building. The lot as cleared of all buildings, was the extreme north end of the orginal five acres and extends from Main to Water Streets, one hundred fifty-four feet, and fronts on Main Street one hundred thirty-six feet. The lot lies upon a steep hillside, so steep that a basement story is along Fifth Street from Main to Water Street and the basement on Water Street opens on the level. The main floor is on a level with the courthouse. This building stands as a fitting memorial to the generosity of the sturdy old pioneer, who built his cabin in the woods, when Kentucky was a wilderness, unsettled, and containing only a few counties.

Something should be said in this connection about the "first citizen of Hopkinsville," whose generosity decided where the county seat should be located.

After a long search through the records of the county court, on page 633 of Record Book K, in 1852, appears a report submitted by B. T. Wood, Jr., at the request of the court, which gives information about him heretofore lacking.

As administrator of his mother's estate, Bartholomew Wood, Jr., reported that Bartholomew T. Wood died November 26, 1827, and was survived by his wife, Martha Wood, who remained his widow until her death November 9, 1846. She was survived by the following children: Curtis D. Wood, Hardin J. Wood, Bartholomew T. Wood, Jr., William Wood, Mrs. Temple Roberts, Charlotte Wood.

This record is interesting in that it gives the exact dates of the deaths of the pioneer and his wife and the names of all of their surviving children, but it does not give his age or the place of his birth.

Numerous descendants of Hardin J. Wood and Bartholomew T. Wood, Jr., are still living in the county. There may be descendants of others of his children not known to the historian.

THE FIRST SETTLERS

Nearly one hundred fifty years ago the first settlers came to Christian County, at that time Logan, one of the earlier counties of the territory. The time is not exactly known. *Collins' History of Kentucky* says it was in 1785, but *Perrin's History of Christian County,* written in 1884, puts the date as early as 1782. This information was obtained from very old people then living, who had known the earliest settlers. Daniel Boone had first explored Kentucky in 1769, and if the earlier date of the first settlement in the western part of the state may be accepted as correct, it was thirteen years later when James Davis and John Montgomery, two hardy pioneers from Augusta County, Virginia, came to the wilderness. They went to the present site of Pittsburgh, where the Ohio River is formed by other streams, and made the long journey in small boats. They came down to the mouth of the Cumberland River and then undertook the more difficult task of rowing up stream, following its sinuous course to the mouth of Red River, thence up that stream to what is now the southern part of Christian County. Details are lacking as to whether their families were with them or not. It is quite probable they did not bring their wives, but went back later for them, or had their families join them later, thus giving credence to Collins' statement that the real settlement should date from 1785.

Davis and Montgomery came as Revolutionary soldiers, at any rate Davis did, for his descendants are still living upon a part of the war grant of 2,200 acres allotted to him and Montgomery. Davis selected his claim in what is still one of the finest farming sections of Kentucky. Here the pioneers constructed a cabin and a block house for protection from the Indians. As other settlers came in, this block house was used as a kind of refuge and fort to which settlers fled in times of danger.

Montgomery's wife was a sister of Davis and the brothers-in-law lived together for a while, though Montgomery later moved to another place on the creek, not far away, still known as Montgomery Creek. The presumption is that Montgomery County, Tennessee, just over the state line, was named in his honor. Whether Montgomery was related to the Revolutionary War general of that name is not known. Montgomery was a surveyor, and several years after settling in the county he was killed by the Indians while making a survey on Eddy Creek in what is now Lyon County, probably about where Eddyville now is. Returning to Davis, we find that he lived in Christian County until 1797—the year Hopkinsville was made the county seat—when he died or was killed. At any rate his grave is upon the same land that he built upon, well marked by a tombstone upon which is inscribed:

JAMES DAVIS
Born April, 1755
Died March 29, 1797

So far as known this is the oldest marked grave of a white man in Christian County. A part of the Davis grant was sold to Dr. John F. Bell, father of Capt. Darwin Bell, Capt. C. D. Bell and other sons and daughters, who have numerous descendants in Kentucky and other states. Capt. Darwin Bell was authority for the statement that his father bought his land from Davis and that Davis told him he settled it in 1782. The story is told that a man named Carpenter, who had a cabin near Trenton, a few miles away, was attacked by Indians while in his woods and fled to Davis' block house, which he barely reached before the pursuing Indians caught him. His wife and children were left in his cabin. A squad was gotten together to go and see what fate had overtaken them and Carpenter was overjoyed to find that they had not been molested. He then became indignant and urged that the Indians be pursued and killed. Davis, an experienced hunter and Indian fighter, not only advised against it, but refused to go. He told them the Indians would surely provide an ambuscade, expecting to be followed. His son, however, went with the party smarting under the intimation that his father was afraid to go. It cost him his life, for it turned out just as the old pioneer had predicted and Davis was killed and others wounded. This incident probably accounts for the story that Davis, the pioneer, like Montgomery, was killed. Davis mourned for his son, but consoled himself, with a kind of fatalism, believing that it was something that had to happen.

There is a family tradition that James Davis was killed March 29, 1797, by a roving band of Indians. He was riding on his horse when attacked and undertook to escape through the woods, in an effort to reach the fort. He ran into a swinging grapevine that pulled him from his horse and before he could remount the Indians came upon him and slew him. If this happened his body was recovered and buried in the family graveyard where two other Davises—Alfred and William—are also buried. W. H.

Jones, a descendant, thinks they were brothers of James Davis, though one of them may have been his son.

The headstones were put up at a later date and give but little information.

The tombstone shows that James Davis died at the comparatively early age of 52. This part is inconsistent with the statement in Perrin's history that as game grew scarcer and having no fondness for tilling the soil, he followed Boone's example and went further west to Missouri, where one of his sons, Jo Davis, became very prominent. It is more likely that one of his sons went to Missouri. I have been unable to learn how many children he had.

One of his daughters, Sallie Davis, married Robert Harrison and Naomi Harrison, her daughter, in turn became the wife of William H. Fortson. The Fortsons inherited the part of the original grant upon which Davis lived and it is now known as the Fortson place. It is about one mile from the Dixie Bee Line, about half way between Pembroke and Trenton, in the edge of Christian County, near the Todd County line. Lineal descendants of James Davis in 1929 are his great-great-grandchildren, William H. Jones and his sisters, Mrs. J. W. Cross, of Pembroke, Mrs. Eustice A. Hail, of Houston, Texas, and Mrs. D. C. Williams, now of Woodbury, Georgia. Mrs. Hail formerly lived in Nashville, the widow of a wealthy capitalist. Mrs. Cross owns the homestead, where the pioneer's grave is located. Her mother was Lizzie Fortson, who married Caleb H. Jones, who died in 1915, aged 75 years. There were other lines of descent, besides the Jones family, but this investigation is dealing only with the local descendants of the pioneer. Those who have been mentioned have numerous sons and daughters, all of whom are eligible to membership in the patriotic societies growing out of the Revolutionary War, since it is a well-established fact that John Davis received a grant of land as a Revolutionary soldier.

THE RIVER PIONEERS

Perhaps the very earliest settlers in western Kentucky came down the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers on flatboats, even before James Davis and John Montgomery came to Christian County in 1782. It is probable that hardy adventurers may have erected temporary huts along the banks of these streams even before 1780, when Dr. Thomas Walker and Daniel Smith came as Virginia commissioners to survey the line between the then states of Virginia and North Carolina. This line between the future states of Kentucky and Tennessee was not permanently established until many years after they were settled and had been admitted as states. Dr. Walker ran the line from the mountains westward until it crossed the Tennessee River. In the final settlement, Kentucky was given a considerable strip of territory claimed by both states west of the Tennessee River, parts of Calloway and other border counties. They made a map of the Cumberland

River. They found some indications of explorers who had preceded them. It was two years later when the first settlers began to arrive. Some of the very earliest settled in rich lands close to the streams, now in Trigg County. Many of these settlers in the woods moved across the Tennessee into the lands opened later by Jackson's purchase. Other settlers along the Cumberland River were Jesse Cox (a Baptist preacher), William Scott, John Tinsley, William and Henry Bibb, David Rogers, Richard Ricks and Abel Olive. In other parts near the southern border, Nathan, John, and Shadrack Futrell, Josiah and Enos Outland, Joel Cahoon, James Lawrence, Basil Holland, James and Hiram Dixon, the Wilsons, Craigs, Lindsays and Killebrews, who came from North Carolina. To the Roaring Springs neighborhood came John Ford, Elijah Burbridge, the Burnetts, Greenwades, Northingtons, Dawsons, Ledfords, Millers, Torians, Colemans and Crenshaws. Robert Goodwin and his sons, Samuel and Jesse, came to what is now Cerulean Springs. James Daniel and his sons, Elijah and George, John Blakeley, William Johnson, Joel Thompson, John Goode, Eli Hasber, Jacob Stinebaugh, John Guthrie, David Haggard, Samuel Campbell, Wiley Wilson, Seth Pool, Joel Wilson, William Wilson, Adam Thompson, all settled in that section. Between the rivers, Allan Grace, Moses McWaters and his sons, Robert Ferguson, Abraham Lash, Eli Kilgore and James Benham located. John Grasty came from North Carolina and settled at Trigg Furnace, where he was a pioneer school teacher. Around Cadiz and Canton, as they are today, settled the Boyds, Wadlingtons, Cunninghams, Osbornes, Carrs, Sheltons, Dawsons, Whites, Sumners, Binghams, Bakers and Thompsons, who were citizens of Christian County for twenty-five years, and whose descendants are still in Christian County, though many of them were placed in Trigg County in 1820.

CHAPTER IV

GEN. SAMUEL HOPKINS

Gen. Samuel Hopkins; Getting Down to Business; Officers Who Have Served the County for 133 Years.

Gen. Samuel Hopkins, for whom the town of Hopkinsville was named in 1804, seven years after it was first founded, was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, and was an officer in the Revolutionary War. Gen. Hopkins was still further honored by the General Assembly of Kentucky in 1836, when Hopkins County was created and named in his honor. He was deserving of all of the honors bestowed upon him. *Collins' History,* page 351, says of him:

"He bore a conspicuous part in the great struggle for freedom. Few officers of his rank performed more active duty, rendered more essential services, or enjoyed to a higher degree the respect and confidence of the commander-in-chief. He fought in the battles of Princeton, Trenton, Monmouth, Brandywine and Germantown, in the last of which he commanded a battalion of Eighth Infantry, and received a severe wound, and the almost entire force of those under him were killed and wounded. He was lieutenant-colonel of the Tenth Virginia Regiment at the siege of Charleston and commanded that regiment after Col. Parker was killed until the close of the war."

The following anecdote is told of him:

At the surrender of Charleston, on the 20th of May, 1780, he was made prisoner of war. After a short detention on an island, he and his brother officers, his companions in misfortune, were conducted by a British vessel around the coast to Virginia. During the voyage, which was a protracted one, the prisoners suffered many privations, and much harsh treatment, being often insulted by the captain. Hopkins became indignant at the cruelty and insolence of the captain of the vessel and determined, at all hazards, to resent the harsh treatment to which they were subjected. On receiving his day's allowance, which consisted of a mouldy biscuit, he deliberately crumpled it up into a wad, and then presenting it to the captain, demanded of him whether he thought that was sufficient to keep soul and body together. The petty tyrant was taken by surprise, and had no reply. "Sir," continued Hopkins, "the fortune of war has frequently placed British soldiers in my power, and they have never had cause to complain of my unkindness or want of hospitality; that which I have extended to others, I have a right to demand for my companions and myself in similar circumstances. And now sir," he continued with great emphasis, "unless we are hereafter treated as gentlemen and officers, I will raise a mutiny and take your ship."

This determined resolution had the desired effect. His companions and himself, during the remainder of the voyage, were treated with kindness and respect.

In 1797, Col. Hopkins, who had been made a General, came to Kentucky and settled on Green River, then the eastern boundary of Christian County. During the succeeding years, he served several sessions in the legislature, and was a member of Congress from 1813 to 1815.

In October, 1812, he led a corps of two thousand mounted volunteers against the Kickapoo Indians' villages in Illinois. Being misled by the guides, the party wandered for several days in the prairies without coming in contact with the Indians and finally returned to the capital of Indiana. The following November, Gen. Hopkins led a body of infantry up the Wabash and succeeded in destroying several deserted Indian villages, but lost several men in an ambuscade. As winter came on he retired to Vincennes and the troops were disbanded. After this campaign, Gen. Hopkins served the term in Congress referred to and then retired to private life on his farm near Red Banks, afterwards Henderson.

Gen. Hopkins was the son of Isabella Taylor and Samuel Hopkins of Virginia. Born April 9, 1753, and married to Elizabeth Bugg in 1783. He was a cousin of President Madison, and of President Monroe, and a double second cousin of Patrick Henry.

He was also a cousin of Stephen Hopkins, of Rhode Island, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; a cousin of the father of President Zachary Taylor, and a near relative of Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, and of Johns Hopkins, the founder of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

He was a staunch member of the Episcopal Church.

He was colonel of the Tenth Virginia Regiment in the Revolutionary War. His title as general was not given him until the War of 1812.

His children were: Samuel Goode, who died unmarried; Elizabeth, who married James Barbour; Anne, who married Judge Thomas Towles, and who lies buried by her father's side; Jacob Bugg, who married Caroline Brent; Lucy, who married Dr. Wardlow, her second marriage being to Dr. Levi Jones; Sarah Pettus, who first married Mr. Horseley, and afterwards John Bibb; Martha, who married George Lyne, and Mary Bush, the youngest, who died unmarried.

Of her, is told the following anecdote: During the Civil War when the Federal soldiers were occupying Henderson, they came to Miss Bush Hopkins and told her she would have to take the oath of allegiance to the

United States Government as they had heard she was a Rebel. She quickly retorted, "Yes, I am a Rebel! George Washington was a Rebel!" And so surprised were they at her candor that she was not made to take the oath.

Gen. Hopkins died September 16, 1819, and was buried on his farm near Henderson. In the month of June, 1929, a marker was placed upon his grave by the Samuel Hopkins Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of Henderson, named in his honor.

I am indebted to Mrs. Louise Rucker Trafton (Mrs. Spalding Trafton) who compiled these facts concerning the old heirs, for the D. A. R. chapter, and read the paper from which they are taken when the marker was erected. His female descendants who have held membership in the chapter were enumerated as follows: Miss Edith Cheaney, Mrs. Rhoda Tanner Doubleday, Mrs. Alice J. Garth, Mrs. Alice McDaniel, Mrs. Ruth C. Ringo, Mrs. Emma Bunch Tanner, Mrs. Judith T. Arvin Werner, Miss Mary Stewart Bunch, Miss Mary Towles Sasseen, Mrs. Bettie Beverley Powell, Miss Nannie B. Cross, Miss Mary Willie Arvin, Mrs. Mary Cross Strain, Mrs. Martha Lyne Bright, Miss Laura Lyne, Miss Mildred Crutchfield, and Mrs. Louise Crutchfield Wickliffe. Seventeen in all and this does not take into account his numerous male descendants.

His epitaph reads: "Firm with temperance, benevolent with sincerity, and liberal without ostentation, he closed a long life of exemplary usefulness in military and civil employment, characterized by ardent devotion to his country, and the best interests of man."

Someone has said, "It is laudable and commendable to honor our heroes, for when people forget their heroes, that nation quits producing heroes."

Mrs. Trafton's paper concluded with this tribute:

"And so we place today on his grave our official D. A. R. bronze marker. We are proud to do honor to the loyal husband and father, the fine citizen, the conscientious statesman, the patriotic officer and Indian fighter, who has rested here in the soil of his beloved 'Spring Garden' for nearly one hundred and ten years."

GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS

The records of 1797 show that the money then in use was pounds and shillings. The sheriff's settlement shows that the building of the courthouse and jail cost thirty pounds, about $150. Young Ewing for surveying the county line from Green River to Tennessee was paid fourteen pounds and twelve shillings. The clerk was paid five pounds and the sheriff seven pounds for "expense of fees."

Destroying wolves was one of the leading industries of the new county and the "first families of Kentucky" seemed to have engaged in it. Eight shillings was paid for each scalp and thirty-seven were paid for the first year. Those cashing them in were Peter Carpenter, Henry Wortman, Benjamin Couns, Abraham Hicks, Henry Clark, James Lewis, David Smith, John Clark, Abraham Stewart, William Wallace, Joseph Kuykendall, James Elliott, John Roberts, George Hardin, Benjamin Hardin, Joab Hardin, Bat Wood, who had two to his credit; Peter and John Shaffer, who had three, and Benjamin Garris, who seems to have been the real hunter of the day, as he collected for nine. The name Garris was probably a mispelling of Garrott.

The sheriff's report showed 388 tithes for 1797, which had increased in 1800 to 592, with Muhlenberg, Henderson and Livingston Counties cut off. For 1800 the county levy, now given in cents, was fixed at 62½ cents and Benjamin Campbell was appointed "Commissioner of Tax" with Young Ewing on his bond.

It was four years before business justified a court of Quarter Sessions, corresponding to the present circuit court. The first meeting was February 17, 1801, with Justices Adam Lynn and Samuel Hardin, presiding. A grand jury was empaneled and from the faded records the names of five can be read, viz.: James Thompson, foreman, Thomas Vaughn, James Lockard, William Stroud, Jr., and Henry Wolf. The names are probably those of settlers whose descendants use a different spelling in some instances, such as Lockett and Wolfe.

Two years later the court of Quarter Sessions was succeeded by the circuit court, with two judges, Samuel Hardin and James Wilson.

The first circuit court met March 28, 1803. Seven lawyers produced their licenses and were sworn in as members of the first bar. They were Rezin Davidge, Samuel Caldwell, Matthew Lodge, James H. McLaughlin, John A. Cape, Robert Coleman and James H. Russell.

Rezin Davidge was appointed commonwealth's attorney. The grand jury empaneled was: Samuel Bradley, foreman; Isaac Stroud, William Husk, Hugh Johnson, John Wilson, William Cravens, Benjamin McClendon, Bartholomew Wood, John Welsdon, Thomas Martin, Thomas Vaughn, Isaac Hayes, John Caruthers, Joseph Starkley, Peter Thompson, Daniel Bristow, William Stroud and James Barnett. The grand jury returned several indictments against people for "profane swearing." One of these against Matthew Lodge, a lawyer, was the first case tried. Lodge was fined five shillings and costs. Most of the others were also fined the same amounts. The next term was held June 27, 1803, with three judges, Hon. Ninian Edwards having been made presiding judge with the former two as his assistants. Judge Edwards afterwards moved to Illinois and was one of the early governors of that state.

This court met regularly thereafter in September and March. In 1803 Matthew Gooch was admitted to the bar and in 1804 Henry Davidge, William Wallace and John Campbell were admitted.

About this time, the court was reduced to one judge, Ninian Edwards being retained. The newly organized court held its first term in June, 1804, and the name Hopkinsville appeared for the first time, instead of Elizabeth.

Attorneys now began to come in thick and fast. In June, 1804, William Featherston, Christopher Thompson and John Gray were admitted and in September of the same year Joshua Crow, Henry Toulman and Samuel Work were added. Still another, Alney McLean, came in the following March. At the term of March, 1805, John Campbell was appointed commonwealth's attorney, succeeding Rezin Davidge. At this period James H. McLaughlan was circuit court clerk. His records were well written and neatly kept and the old records are still quite legible and easily read.

COUNTY CLERKS, 1797 TO 1934

John Clark	March, 1797, to May 15, 1798
Justinian Cartwright	May, 1798, to July, 1798
John Clark	1798 to 1824
Abraham Stites	1824 to 1853
John S. Bryan	1853 to 1862
George H. Lawson	1862 to 1866
E. M. Buckner	1866 to 1870
Byron M. Harrison	1870 to 1874
John W. Breathitt	1874 to 1891
John P. Prowse	1891 to 1906
G. L. Campbell	January, 1906 to 1910
Robert T. Stowe	1910 to 1914
Lucian J. Harris	1914 to 1918
George B. Powell	1918 to 1922
Frank H. Bassett (re-elected, 1929, for 4 years)	1922 to 1934

COUNTY SHERIFFS

Charles Logan	March 21, 1797, to May 15, 1798
James Wilson	1798 to 1801
Matthew Wilson	1801 to 1803
Samuel Means	1803 to 1806
William Armstrong	1806 to 1808
James M. Johnson	1808 to 1810
James Thompson	1810 to 1812
John Maberry	1812 to 1814
John Wilson	1815
Samuel Bradley	1815 to 1818
James Bradley	1818 to 1820
James Moore	1820
Benjamin Lacy	1821
James Bradley	1822 to 1824
Matthew Wilson	1824 to 1826
Joseph Clark	1826 to 1828
Jonathan Clark	1828
F. P. Pennington	1829
James Bradley	1830 to 1832
Samuel Younglove	1832 to 1834
John Buckner	1834 to 1836
Cons Oglesby	1836
Alfred L. Hargis	1837
Powhatan Wooldridge	1838 to 1840
Edward Payne	1840
R. D. Bradley	1841
Thomas Barnett	1842
William Henry	1843
John Buckner	1844 to 1846
Milton Clark	1846
Daniel S. Hays	1847 to 1850
Larkin T. Brasher	1850
Benjamin Bradshaw	1851
Thomas S. Bryan	1852 to 1854
Richard D. Bradley	1854 to 1857
John B. Gowen (Republican)	1857 to 1861
Richard T. McDaniel (Republican)	1861 to 1864
Joseph McCarroll (Democrat)	1864 to 1867
James D. Steel (Democrat)	1867
James O. Ellis (Democrat)	1868 to 1869
James Wallace (Republican)	1869 to 1873
William L. Garth (Republican)	1873 to 1875
Polk Cansler (Republican)	1875 to 1877
Peter F. Rogers (Republican)	1877 to 1881
Cyrus M. Brown (Republican)	1881 to 1885
John Boyd (Republican)	1885 to 1889
W. Moses West (Democrat)	1889 to 1893
McJ. Davis (Republican)	1893 to 1898
J. J. Barnes (Republican)	1898 to 1902

Lemuel R. Davis (Republican) ....1902 to 1906
David Smith (Democrat)...1906 to 1908
John M. Renshaw (Republican) ....1908 to 1910
Lowe Johnson, Sr. (Democrat) ....1910 to 1914
Jewel W. Smith (Democrat) .1914 to 1918
James J. Claiborne (Republican) ....1918 to 1922
Oscar M. Wilson (Democrat) ....1922 to 1926
Simeon L. Cowherd (Democrat) ....1926 to 1930
Barrette E. Brown (Republican, elected, 1929) ....1930 to 1934

COUNTY JUDGES

(Under new Constitution)

Alexander D. Rodgers ......1858 to 1862
H. R. Littell (Republican)..1862 to 1866
A. G. Wooldridge ....1866 to 1870
James O. Ellis ....1870 to 1874
A. V. Long (Republican)...1874 to 1882
William P. Winfree (Democrat) ....1882 to 1886
T. J. Morrow (Democrat)...1886 to 1890
John W. Breathitt (Republican) ....1890 to 1898
Polk Cansler (Republican)..1898 to 1902
William T. Fowler (Republican) ....1902 to 1906
James Breathitt (Republican) ....1906 to 1908
Chas. O. Prowse (Republican) ....1908 to 1910
Walter Knight (Democrat)..1910 to 1918
Green H. Champlin (Republican) ....1918 to 1922
Larenzo K. Wood (Democrat) 1922 to 1930
Frank Rives (Democrat) ....elected for 1930 to 1934

CIRCUIT COURT CLERKS

Young Ewing ....from 1803 to 1805
James H. McLaughlin.1805, several years
Nathan S. Dallam..succeeded McLaughlin
John H. Phelps, succeeded Dallam, ...served to 1842
Richard Shackelford ....1842 to 1853
R. R. Lansden ....1853 to 1854
John C. Latham ....1854 to 1862
Joab Clark ....1862 to 1868
Nat Gaither ....1868 to 1880
B. T. Underwood ....1880 to 1886
C. M. Brown ....1886 to 1892
J. M. Starling ....1892 to 1898
J. M. Starling ....1898 to 1904
C. R. Clark ....1904 to 1910
W. A. Radford ....1910 to 1916
Claude R. Clark ....1916 to 1922
Walter Ezell ....1922 to 1928
Rex Croft ....1928 to 1934

COUNTY ATTORNEYS

No record ....1854 to 1870
Hunter Wood (Democrat)...1870 to 1874
No record ....1874 to 1878
Harry Ferguson (Republican) ....1878 to 1882
E. G. Sebree (Republican)...1882 to 1886
Jno. W. Payne (Democrat)..1886 to 1890
Larkin T. Brasher (Democrat) ....1890 to 1894
Otho H. Anderson (Republican) ....1894 to 1906
John C. Duffy (Democrat)..1906 to 1914
Ira D. Smith (Democrat)...1914 to 1918
Sam T. Fruit (Republican).1918 to 1922
W. O. Soyars (Democrat)..1922 to 1926
Jno. C. Duffy (Democrat)...1926 to 1930
W. H. Southall (Democrat) ....elected for 1930 to 1934

COUNTY CORONERS

Alfred Younglove ....1854 to 1860
Thomas Wiley ....1860 to 1862
Wm. A. Sasseen ....1862 to 1863
C. W. Mills ....1863 to 1864

No record for 6 years.
Thomas C. Truitt (Republican)..........................1870 to 1874
J. F. Meacham (Republican).1874 to 1878
J. C. Courtney (Republican).1878 to 1882
Beverly Kelly (colored, Republican)...........................1882 to 1886
Dr. D. E. Bell (Democrat)..1886 to 1890
J. W. Lillard (colored, Republican)...........................1890 to 1894
J. L. Allensworth (colored, Republican)........................1894 to 1910
Dr. J. H. Rice (Democrat).1910 to 1914
Dr. G. W. Lovan (Democrat).1914 to 1922
Pat. H. Major ....1922 to 1930
E. C. Stevenson..elected for 1930 to 1934

COUNTY ASSESSORS

Prior to the adoption of the new constitution, in 1851, the assessors were called Commissioners of Tax and were appointed by the county court. Joab Clark served for 18 years prior to 1853.

Beginning in 1853, the assessors have been:

John W. Wiley (Republican).1853 to 1856
O. S. Brown (Republican)...1856 to 1862
J. Milton Clark (Republican).1862 to 1866
F. P. Stuart ....1866 to 1870
J. Milton Clark (Republican).1870 to 1874
F. S. Long ....1874 to 1878
Young J. Means (Republican)........................1878 to 1882
R. T. McDaniel (Republican)..........................1882 to 1886
M. A. Littlefield (Republican)..........................1886 to 1890
D. R. Perry (Democrat)....1890 to 1894
J. B. Everett (Republican).1894 to 1898
J. A. Boyd (Republican)...1898 to 1902
R. A. Cook (Republican)....1902 to 1906
H. C. Helsley (Republican).1906 to 1910
Lucian J. Harris (Democrat).1910 to 1914
W. J. McGee (Democrat)...1914 to 1918
Oscar M. Wilson ....1918 to 1922
Lowe Johnson ....1922 to 1930
Re-elected ....1930 to 1934

COUNTY JAILERS

No record from ....1854 to 1862
Jack Carr ....1862 to 1866
Richard A. Morris ....1866 to 1870
Richard D. Williams ......1870 to 1874
Jas. W. Yancey (Democrat).1874 to 1878
Aquilla B. Long (Democrat).1878 to 1886
Geo. W. Long (Democrat)..1886 to 1894
W. T. Williamson (Republican)..........................1894 to 1902
John Boyd (Republican)....1902 to 1906
William Johnson (Republican)..........................1910 to 1914
Andrew E. Mullins (Democrat)..........................1914 to 1918
William A. Nichols (Republican)..........................1918 to 1922
Geo. D. McCord (Democrat).1922 to 1926
J. D. Capps (Democrat)....1926 to 1930
W. L. Gore (Democrat)..............elected for 1930 to 1934

COMMISSIONERS OR SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS

G. A. Champlin (Democrat).1870 to 1886
F. H. Renshaw (Republican).1886 to 1890
S. L. Frogge (Democrat)...1890 to 1894
Miss Katie McDaniel (Republican)..........................1894 to 1906
W. E. Gray (Republican)..)1906 to 1910
Miss Jennie West (Democrat)..........................1910 to 1914
L. E. Foster (Democrat)....1914 to 1922
Ben H. Cook (Republican)..1922 to 1926
Harry W. Peters (Democrat).1926 to 1930
Present incumbent.

STATE SENATORS

Christian County has been represented in the Senate by the following:

Young Ewing ....1808 to 1816
Young Ewing ....1820 to 1828

Matthew Wilson	1816 to 1820
James Gholson	1832
Ninian E. Gray	1843 and 1847
Jas. F. Buckner	1855
Benjamin H. Bristow (Republican)	1863
W. W. McKenzie (Democrat)	1865
E. P. Campbell (Republican)	1871
Walter Evans (Republican)	1873
Cyrus N. Pendleton (Democrat)	1875
Dr. J. H. Prewitt (Democrat)	1880
Austin Peay (Democrat)	1884
Wm. Lunsford (Republican)	1888
Rev. E. A. Edwards (Democrat)	1892
J. I. Landes (Republican)	1894
S. R. Crumbaugh (Republican)	1898
J. W. Downer (Republican)	1902
Frank Rives (Democrat)	1906
R. M. Salmon (Democrat)	1910
R. M. Salmon (Democrat)	1914
Frank Rives (Democrat)	1918
James R. Rash (Democrat)	1922
Jno. L. Thurmond (Democrat)	1926
Charles G. Franklin (Democrat)	1930

REPRESENTATIVES

Part of the time the county had two members.

James Kuykendall	1799
Young Ewing	1800 to 1802
Young Ewing	1806 to 1807
Jacob W. Walker	1803 to 1804
John Boyd	1809
Matthew Wilson	1809 to 1811
Abraham Boyd	1809-1811-1819
Ben H. Reeves	1812-1814-1817
Benj. W. Patton	1812-1815-1817-1822
Samuel Orr	1813
Nathan S. Dallam	1816-1818-1824
Morgan Hopson	1816 to 1817
James Breathitt	1818 to 1819
Williams Jennings	1818
Robert Coleman	1819
Daniel Mayes	1825
John P. Campbell	1826
William Davenport	1827
Charles S. Morehead	1828 to 1829
David S. Patton	1830 to 1834
Gustavus A. Henry	1831 to 1832
James C. Clark	1832
John Pendleton	1833
Joseph B. Crockett	1833
William Morrow	1834 to 1837
George Morris	1836
Ninian E. Grey	1837
Benjamin Bradshaw	1838
James F. Buckner	1839-1840-1842-1847
Robert L. Waddill	1839-1843-1844
Daniel H. Harrison	1840-1841-1842-1844-1846-1848-1849
James Gholson	1841
John McLarning	1843 to 1848
Isaac H. Evans	1845
Joab Clark	1846
James F. Buckner	1847
Lysias F. Chilton	1847
Daniel H. Harrison	1849
Edmund Wooldridge	1850
Winston J. Davie	1850
John J. Thomas	1851 to 1853
Drury M. Wooldridge	1853 to 1855
Benjamin Berry	1855 to 1857
James S. Jackson	1857 to 1859
Wilson Brown	1859 to 1861
George O. Poindexter	1861 to 1867
E. A. Brown	1863 to 1865
James A. McKenzie (Democrat)	1867 to 1871
Walter Evans (Republican)	1871 to 1873
O. S. Parker (Republican)	1873 to 1875
John Feland (Republican)	1875 to 1881
James Breathitt (Republican)	1882 to 1884
Larkin T. Brasher (Democrat)	1884
James Breathitt (Republican)	1886
E. G. Sebree (Republican)	1888
H. B. Clark (Republican)	1890
Polk Cansler (Republican)	1894
J. W. Morgan (Republican)	1896
Andrew Sargent (Republican)	1898
James F. Rogers (Republican)	1902 to 1904
W. H. Southall (Democrat)	1906
John Feland (Republican)	1908
W. H. Southall (Democrat)	1910
Hiram Brown (Republican)	1912
John C. Duffy (Democrat)	1914
H. C. McGehee (Republican)	1918
V. M. Williamson (Republican)	1920
Geo. W. Morgan (Republican)	1922
Ira D. Smith (Democrat)	1924
Owen Keller (Democrat)	1926
E. Lambert Campbell (Republican)	1928
Denny P. Smith (Democrat)	1930

CIRCUIT JUDGES

Ninian Edwards ....1803 to 1806
Wm. Wallace (Russellville) 1807 to 1815
Benj. Shackelford ....1815 to 1851
Henry J. Stites ....1851 to 1854
C. D. Bradley ....1854 to 1856
Thomas C. Dabney (Democrat, Cadiz)... ....1856 to 1862
R. T. Petree (Democrat)....1862 to 1868
John R. Grace (Democrat)........... ....1868 to 1895, resigned
L. C. Linn (Democrat), by appointment (Calloway) 1895
James Breathitt (Republican)........ ....1895 to 1898
Thomas P. Cook (Democrat, Calloway). ....1898 to 1910
J. T. Hanbery (Democrat)..1910 to 1917
Chas H. Bush (Democrat)...1917 to 1928
Ira D. Smith (Democrat)...1928 to 1934

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS

(Elected for six-years terms)

J. B. Crockett, part of the time...... .....1854 to 1862, records not complete
E. P. Campbell (Republican)........1862
J. R. Hewlett (Democrat) 1868
Hunter Wood (Democrat)...........1874
Jas. B. Garnett (Democrat) three terms, ...1880 to 1898
W. R. Howell (Democrat) 1898
Denny P. Smith (Democrat).......... ....three terms, 1904 to 1922
Jas. H. Coleman (Democrat)........1922
John T. King (Democrat)...1928 to 1934

Some known to have served before the new constitution of 1850 were:

Rezin Davidge 1803
Jno. P. Campbell 1805
John McLarning 1846

They were appointed and records are imperfect.

CHAPTER V

THE FIRST QUARTER CENTURY

The Homes in the Wilderness; The Game in the Woods; Settlers Who Arrived During the First Quarter Century; The Pioneer Graveyard.

Ready for business by the end of the year 1897, the new county made rapid progress. The next meeting of the legislature made material reductions in its territory. Muhlenberg County took away its Green river section on the east and Henderson and Livingston Counties on the Ohio river took much of the country to the north of what is now Hopkins County. Elizabeth, as the town was then called, was soon the center of a mushroom growth in the wilderness. Its courts had jurisdiction over vast tracts of land grants that were divided into farms as new settlers crowded into the county from the states to the east and from the counties of Kentucky already settled. It has been shown that less than four hundred men were reported by the census taken by the sheriff for 1797. With the area greatly reduced, the number had almost doubled in two years. The pioneers were a hardy race seeking homes in a land of fabulous resources.

The woods to the north were filled with game of every description, deer, elk, wild turkeys and at certain seasons wild pigeons. Wolves, foxes and smaller animals were found everywhere. There were swarms of wild bees in the hollow trees with honey ready to be taken. Many fruits grew wild and flowers adorned the landscape. The new town was located upon a hill, or rather a series of hills, rising to an elevation of 541 feet, separating the hill country from the barrens. These were the vast grazing grounds of herds of buffaloes, covered with rank grass. There was water, but not much timber until further west, where the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers ran northward to the Ohio through wild stretches of primeval forests. The barrens were close to town and though less desirable than the woods, where the timber was ready to build houses and furnish firewood, they were soon taken up and settled. There was some timber along water-courses and soon there were sawmills to provide lumber for those who needed houses. In this part of the county there were great fields of wild strawberries in spring and for many decades the berries were plentiful enough to discolor the feet and legs of cattle that grazed in the pastures. Dewberries, blackberries, plums, persimmons and pawpaws were then and still are indigenous to the soil. Hickory nuts, chestnuts, walnuts and crabapples were everywhere. It was a land of plenty, a paradise flowing with milk and honey. The cows brought in by the settlers needed but little feed that nature had not provided and the bees were as busy as the pioneers. At the beginning of the new century a stampede had set in and what became known as South Christian was soon settled by immigrants from Virginia, a different race from the hardy woodsmen from North Carolina who had settled in the north. They came with their families, sons of Revolutionary soldiers and statesmen of the east, bringing their slaves with them, their herds of cattle, horses, mules and other livestock. In their wake came the preachers and school teachers, and before the county was twenty-five years old its citizens compared favorably with any in the state. South Christian and North Christian met and assimilated in the county seat and pioneer and patrician, the hunter and the scholar, the soldier and the statesman, set about the task of making history in Western Kentucky.

In other chapters I have sought to give as many names as possible from the old records, the officers, the grand jurors, the attorneys at the bar, the political leaders of the day, in order to show who the men were who conquered the wilderness. Lists have been compiled to show all of the officers of the county in the past. Each decade had its dominant leaders and every decade brought in new settlers who quickly took their places in the progress the pioneers had prepared the stage for. Some found homes among their kindred already here and others bought homes further into the wilderness, where new counties were to be created a few years later. Many who came to Christian in this period are now in Todd, Trigg, Hopkins and other counties. This record therefore must deal with the present boundaries of the county. In the first twenty years the following names of pioneers and later comers appear: Allen, Akers, Anderson, Armstrong, Barnes, Beard, Bell, Blue, Boyd, Bradshaw, Breathitt, Bronaugh, Brown, Buckner, Campbell, Clark, Crabtree, Croft, Coleman, Cates, Cushman, Cartwright, Daniel, Davis, Davie, Dulin, Davidge,Edwards, Ellis, Ewing, Ezell, Faulkner, Finley, Forbes, Gant, Galbraith, Garnett, Garrott, Glass, Goode, Gilkey, Grissom, Gray, Green, Hawkins, Harned, Hardin, Henry, Hopkins, Jesup, Jones, Johnson, Jackson, Knox, Lacy, Leavell, Long, Lackey, Lander, Meacham, Means, Metcalf, Mason, McDaniel, McFadden, McLaughlan, McGee, McKee, McKenzie, McKnight, Morris, Morehead, Nance, Overshiner, Owen, Payne, Patton, Padfield, Palmer, Pendleton, Pursley, Pyle, Radford, Ricketts, Reeves, Robinson, Rumsey, Shelby, Smith, Stites, Stuart, Starling, Shipp, Sherrill, Shelton, Shackelford, Thompson, Tandy, Underwood, Vaughan, Wood, Woosley, Warfield, Whitlock, West, Wilson, Williams, Walker, Wicks, Withers, Webber and Younglove. The descendants of many of these families are here yet. Others came and took equal prominence with the pioneers. This list is of course by no means complete, as the records of the times are meager, imperfect and many of them indistinct.

For practically all of the first twenty-five years, Christian County included Trigg County. The first settlers in that county were Thomas Wadlington, south of Cadiz; the Bakers at Cadiz, which was first called Bakersville, Robt. Goodwin at Cerulean Springs and the Hopsons at Canton. This fertile county also settled up rapidly with the elimination of danger from Indians, though "between the rivers" remained a wild section for many decades. Some other early families in Trigg were the Dabneys, Burnetts, Majors, Whites, Ladds, Penns, Streets, Roaches, Lindsays, Jeffersons, Grinters, Whartons, Stewarts, Tylers, Andersons, Boyds and Gardners.

PIONEER GRAVEYARD

WHERE WERE BURIED THE EARLY SETTLERS OF HOPKINSVILLE IN FIRST HALF OF NINETEENTH CENTURY

Beneath those rugged elms, that yew-tree's shade,
  Where heaves the turf in many a moldering heap,
Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
  The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.
—*Gray.*

The Board of Council of the City of Hopkinsville undertook in 1910 to reclaim the old abandoned graveyard at the foot of Thirteenth Street, near the river bank.

This graveyard was the public burying ground from about 1812 until about 1852, though there were a few burials there as late as 1873. About 1865 the place became a wilderness of weeds and so remained until forty years later, when the council undertook to care for it to some extent, by having the dead trees and rank weeds cut down. In the spring of 1908, a committee consisting of the mayor and two councilmen was appointed to take up the work of improving and beautifying the graveyard. All of the timber, excepting a few trees left for shade, was cut down, and briars, brambles and bushes were kept down during the summer, and the old place was put in a better condition than it had been for fifty years. The solid board fence was taken down and a wire fence put in its place.

Desiring to make the work of improvement as much a popular movement as possible, the council committee appointed an auxiliary committee of ladies, most of whom were descendants of original settlers of Hopkinsville.

In 1907 Mayor Chas. M. Meacham compiled a list of 165 persons buried in the old cemetery from 1812 to 1858. Only one body was buried there later than 1858, that of Dr. A. Webber, who was buried Dec. 23, 1873. In addition to the compiled list, probably 20 others who were buried in the graveyard are known, their headstones having been entirely destroyed. All told about 185 names were compiled and there are probably 50 more unmarked graves of unknown persons.

Very few of the headstones remain as they were originally. Many of them were native limestone slabs. Some had crumbled away, some had been broken, some had fallen flat and some that remained standing had all lettering obliterated by the action of the elements. One headstone was almost surrounded by the trunk of a great elm tree three feet in diameter, that had grown up in the grave.

The committee agreed that the name "Pioneer Graveyard" would be an appropriate one and it was so named.

It was planned to erect a suitable monument to the pioneers, placing all known names upon it in enduring form. The cemetery was laid out for walks, and young trees were planted and were soon growing nicely. The ground was cleared of broken headstones, only such as remained in good shape having been left. The plans were never fully carried out. Mayor Meacham retired from office in 1914 and his successor, Mayor Frank K. Yost, had concrete walks laid and some other improvements made. A place was marked off, enclosed by walks, for the proposed monument, to cover the graves of Bartholomew T. Wood, who gave the ground in 1812, and his wife, Mrs. Martha Wood. He died in 1827 and she died in 1846. The tombstones were down and broken. The grounds have since been kept in order, but the monument has never been erected and it remains for the present generation to complete the work as outlined 20 years ago. The Council Committee who began the work in 1910 was composed of Chas. M. Meacham, the mayor, and Councilmen John B. Galbreath and Geo. E. Randle.

The Ladies Auxiliary Committee was composed of Mrs. Alex G. Warfield, Mrs. Henry D. Wallace, Miss Julia Arnold, Miss Ellen Young, Miss Katie McDaniel, Miss Lucy Whitlock, Mrs. Green Henry Russell, Mrs. S. A. Edmunds, Mrs. Hampton Fox, Mrs. Mary B. Campbell. Most of them were still living in 1929.

Mrs. Warfield is a great granddaughter of Bartholomew T. Wood, the first settler of Hopkinsville. Miss Arnold is a granddaughter of Dr. A. Webber, whose body was the last buried in the graveyard. All of the ladies are descendants of early settlers, excepting Mrs. Campbell, who was the widow of Hon. Jno. P. Campbell, who was congressman from this district in 1856-7, and a representative of one of the first families.

The following list of adults contains 42 men and 46 women:

ADULTS.

Mrs. Margaret Allen, wife Samuel Allen, 1815-1834; Mrs. Sarah Allen, wife Samuel Allen, 1811-1836; Mrs. Elizabeth Allen, wife of Henry Allen, 1782-1836; Mrs. Mary Bell, died 1825; Mrs. Mary Bouldin, died 1818; J. W. Blair, died 1817; Mrs. Selena C. Bailey, 1771-1851; Aaron Boyd, 1801-1850; Mrs. Louisa C. Curd, died 1839; Mrs. Love D. Campbell, wife of Alex Campbell, died 1834; Mrs. Eleanor G. Crow, 1812-1829; P. L. Cathey, 1830-1853; Ephraim Cock, 1753-1839; Wm. W. Cullman, 1793-1840; Francis M. Dallam, 1755-1823; Benjamin Eggleton, died 1819; Mrs. Elizabeth R. Elgin, wife W. M. Elgin, 1809-1834; Jonathan English, 1796-1832; Jeremiah Foster, 1791-1823; Samuel Finley, 1795-1836; Hugh L. Foster, 1819-1848; Mary Gordon, 1761-1831; John Guynn, 1793-1817; — Gibson, aged 66; John H. Gooch, 1718-1850; Samuel Harrison, 1765-1837; Mrs. Nancy Harrison, 1768-1833; Miss Ruth Hopkins, 1772-1834; Thomas Hopkins, 1773-1834; Mrs. Jane Hopkins, wife Thomas Hopkins, 1800-1830; Mrs. Mary Jane Hall, wife A. M. C. Hall, 1806-1830; Daniel Hogan, died 1850; Catherine Higgins, 1755-1812; Mrs. Eliza V. Gano Henry, wife Daniel Henry, 1803-1821; Robert Pryor Henry, M. C., 1788-1826; Nevil Hopson, 1783-1835; Mrs. Susan Hopson, wife Nevil Hopson, 1787-1850; Mrs. Mary Johnson, 1773-1814; Mrs. Sarah Jones, 1805-1833; Anna Weir Kelly, daughter R. H. Kelly, died 1832; Harriet Kelly, 1789-1831; Mrs. Susan Kinkead, 1830-1858; Mrs. Virginia Kinkead, 1817-1838; Mrs. Martha Ann Lambert, wife G. W. Lambert, 1818-1844; David Lotspeich, 1790-1832; Alexander McCulloch, 1777-1829; John McGarvie, 1789-1833; Francis G. Moore, 1813-1853; Mrs. Jane Moore, wife John Moore, 1767-1825; Andrew Moore, son of John, 1799-1825; Mrs. Sarah C. McLaughlin, wife Jas. H., 1758-1825; Mrs. Amanda Leavy Morehead, wife Gov. Chas. S., 1804-1829; Wm. Nichol, 1769-1829; Benj. W. Patton; Mrs. Margaret St. Patton, wife Benj. W., died 1823; Mrs. Ann Patton, wife Wm. Patton, 1796-1824; Jas. M. Pursley, 1813-1849; John Pursley, 1774-1827; Miss Jane W. Price, 1779-1833; Joseph M. Price, 1800-1839; Mrs. Ann Price, wife Wm., 1807-1832; John H. Rice, 1808-1835; Melinda M. Rice, 1774-1832; James M. Rice (son Rev. David), 1768-1832; James S. Steele, 1808-1847; Dr. Moses Steele, 1778-1817; Mrs. Susan Steele, 1784-1840; Edward R. Slaughter, 1803-1839; Mrs. Mary Smith, wife Dr. W. T. Smith, 1794-1844; Dr. Samuel Stuart, 1817-1852; John B. Stuart, 1809-1846; Wm. R. Tadlock, 1815-1838; Dr. Augustine Webber, 1790-1873; Mrs. Nancy Webber, wife Dr. A. W., 1794-1840; Mrs. Ann Webber, wife Philip W., died 1822; Mary Wood, 1899-1844; Mrs. Lucinda Wood, wife Jas. S., 1801-1821; Mrs. Nancy Wood, wife Jno. H., 1791-1798; Mrs. Ann E. Wood, wife Jno. H., 1801-1838; Bartholomew T. Wood, died 1827; Mrs. Martha Wood, wife of Bartholomew T. Wood, died 1846; Susannah Wade, 1797-1830; Mrs. Adah Wilcockson, wife John, 1789-1824; Mrs. Juliet Western, wife of Wm. W., 1807-1848; Elizabeth Western, 1779-1832; Benjamin York, 1800-1825; Mrs. Melinda York, wife Benj. York, 1805-1825.

YOUNG BOYS

Wm. M. Clark, 1801-1819; Archibald Gordon, 1804-1820; John Long, 1802-1813; James T. Moore, 1834-1845; A. G. Overshiner, 1815-1836; James Park, 1803-1822; Henry M. Wood, 1813-1833; C. M. Wood, 1813-1823; James Wilson, 1814-1831; Wm. Washington Webster, 1825-1833.

YOUNG GIRLS

Elizabeth Breathitt, 1804-1827; Virginia Harrison, 1807-1825; Frances L. Gibson, 1825-1844; Henrietta McDaniel, 1806-1823; Elizabeth H. Messick, 1835-1852; Loetitia J. Price, 1818-1834.

CHILDREN

Henry Allen; Infant Allen; Peyton Short Breathitt, 1823; Infant Breathitt, 1817; Louisa E. Bradley, 1834-1836; Robert S. Bradley, 1836-1836; Infant Crow, 1829; Magnus S. Carnahan; Mary Carnahan, 1834-1838; Mary E. Cock, 1846; George Cock, 1835-1840; Dunavan child, 1847; Wm. Knox Finley, 1827-1833; Sarah Jane Webber, 1826-1827; Mary Watts, 1819; Emily Watts, 1825; Maria I. M. G. Wood, 1817-1822; Alexander H. Wood, 1843; Nancy Wood, 1834; Sarah Wilcockson; Joseph T. Wilcockson; Albert G. Worsham, 1834-1835; Western, 1830.

Three in Blair lot, three in Lambert lot, two in Foster lot, and one each in the Clark, Bouldin, Higgins, Moore, Steele, Short, Watts and Wood lots. One footstone marked only "F. E."

CHAPTER VI

CHRISTIAN COUNTY'S DAUGHTERS

Christian County's Twenty Daughters in the Order of Their Formation.

Following are the statesmen, soldiers and pioneers honored by having portions of Christian County of 1796 created into new counties and given their names:

HENDERSON COUNTY was cut off from Christian in 1798 and named for Col. Richard Henderson of N. C. He was a poor boy and worked his way to distinction by the force of his genius. He became eminent as a lawyer and Judge, and in 1775 undertook to acquire a vast tract of land by treating with the Cherokee Indians. This included part of Kentucky and Henderson was one of the pioneers who came to what they called Transylvania, afterwards a part of Virginia. Col. Henderson was President of the land company. Col. Henderson ultimately was given a tract of land below Green river on the Ohio, twelve miles square. Henderson did not locate on the land and little is known of his subsequent career.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY was one of the first three cut off in 1798 and was named for Hon. Robert R. Livingston, of New York. He was born in 1746 and was eminent as a statesman, a member of the first Congress, was one of the committee to prepare the Declaration of Independence, was a zealous patriot during the Revolution and after a long public career was appointed minister to France by President Jefferson in 1801. He helped to conduct the treaty that led to the Louisiana purchase. He died in 1813.

MUHLENBERG COUNTY, organized in 1798 from Christian and Logan, was named for Gen. Peter Muhlenberg, of Virginia, but a native of Pennsylvania. He was a Lutheran minister when the Revolutionary War broke out and quit the ministry, raised a regiment and volunteered. His regiment, of which he was made Colonel, became the 8th Virginia. He fought gallantly and was made a Brigadier General in 1777. He moved to Pennsylvania after the war, where he was state treasurer and served three terms in Congress. He never lived in Kentucky.

HOPKINS COUNTY, formed in 1806, was named for Gen. Samuel Hopkins, whose extended biography appears elsewhere in this volume. He was born in Virginia in 1753, was a Revolutionary soldier who fought in many battles. He came to Kentucky in 1797 and settled in what was then Christian County, but is now Henderson, where he died in 1819. Hopkinsville was named in his honor in 1803, when it became necessary to give it a new name to avoid a conflict.

CALDWELL COUNTY was formed in 1809 and named in honor of Gen. John Caldwell, who was born in Prince Edward County, Va., and came to Kentucky in 1781, settling in what is now Boyle County. He was active in Indian campaigns and rose to be a major general of militia. Was with Gen. Clark in 1786. Represented Nelson County in the conventions of 1787 and 1788. Was a senatorial elector in 1792 under the first constitution and was chosen Senator from Nelson. Elected lieutenant governor in 1804. He died while the legislature was in session four years later.

UNION COUNTY, formed in 1811, was so called because the counties of Christian, Hopkins and Henderson, out of which it was organized, all agreed to its formation.

TODD COUNTY, Christian's closest neighbor on the east, was formed in 1819 and named for Col. John Todd, a Pennsylvania pioneer. Educated in Virginia, he began the practice of law at Fincastle. In 1775 he came with Col. Henderson's party to Kentucky. In 1777 he was sent as military governor to the Territory of Illinois. In 1780, back in Kentucky, he was a member of the Legislature of Virginia, and in 1782 was killed in the battle at Blue Licks.

TRIGG COUNTY was formed in 1820 and named for Col. Stephen Trigg, who was born in Virginia and came to Kentucky in 1779, and was killed at Blue Licks in 1782. He fell in the midst of his usefulness and died in the flower of his young manhood.

CALLOWAY COUNTY, formed in 1821, was named for Col. Richard Calloway, who came to Kentucky in 1776 and in 1777 was elected to the general assembly of Virginia, as one of the first burgesses. The same year he was appointed a justice of the peace. In 1779 he helped to lay off the town of Boonsborough. What promised to be a brilliant career was cut short. He was killed in the Indian troubles in the early settlement of the state.

HICKMAN COUNTY, formed in 1821, derives its name from Capt. Paschal Hickman, who was born in Virginia and settled in Franklin County with his father, Rev. Wm. Hickman. He was in the Indian campaign and was a captain in 1812 in Col. John Allen's riflemen. He was in the battle of the river Raisin, and while disabled by wounds was butchered by the Indian allies of the British.

GRAVES COUNTY, formed in 1823, was named for Maj. Benjamin Graves, a Virginian who settled in Fayette County. He was a volunteer in the War of 1812 and was commissioned a major, in a regiment commanded by Col. Lewis. He was a gallant officer and was killed in the battle of Raisin.

MCCRACKEN COUNTY, named in honor of Capt. Virgil McCracken, was formed in 1824. He was a native of Woodford County. He was a volunteer in the war of 1812 and fell in the battle of the river Raisin at the head of his company.

MARSHALL COUNTY was formed in 1841 and named for John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States. He was born Sept. 24, 1755, in Virginia and fought in the first five years of the Revolutionary War. In 1780 he was licensed to practice law, but returned to the army shortly afterwards. In 1782 he was elected to his state legislature and served several terms. President Washington tendered him the appointment as minister to France but he declined it. He entered Congress in 1799 and was appointed Chief Justice in 1801 and served until his death in 1837.

BALLARD COUNTY, formed in 1842, was named for Capt. Bland Ballard, born near Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 16, 1761, came to Kentucky in 1779. Fought in the Indian wars under Gen. Clark and later under Gen. Wayne. Fought under Gen. Harrison in the war of 1812 and was wounded at the battle of the river Raisin. He lived to extreme old age.

CRITTENDEN COUNTY, formed in 1842, was named for Hon. John J. Crittenden. Born Woodford County, Sept. 10, 1786, the son of a Revolution soldier, John Crittenden, who reared four sons, all distinguished men. J. J. Crittenden received a liberal education, graduating at Washington Academy and as a lawyer rapidly rose to distinction, at Russellville, Ky. Represented Logan County in the Legislature in 1811 and was re-elected five times. Was elected speaker in 1817. The same year he was elected U. S. Senator, the youngest member of the Senate. He soon took his place as one of the greatest orators of his time; a fit colleague for Henry Clay. He removed to Frankfort in 1819. He held many offices and returned to the Senate in 1835, and while a senator was appointed Attorney General in the Cabinet of President Harrison in 1841. He resigned when President Harrison died and was returned to the Senate and served many years. He was elected in all five times to the Senate. He also had a military record and took part in the battle of the Thames. He deserves to rank as one of the greatest of Kentuckians.

FULTON COUNTY was formed in 1845 and named in honor of Robert Fulton, then accredited with the invention of the steamboat. Fulton was born in Pennsylvania in 1765. He went to Europe in 1787 and remained in England and France until 1806, a noted engineer whose attention was directed to steam navigation. John Fitch had been working along the same lines and it is now claimed that he had actually run a boat by steam before Fulton's successful venture on the Hudson river in 1807, at five miles an hour. Fulton died Feb. 24, 1815, before the credit given his genius was seriously questioned.

LYON COUNTY in 1854 was named in honor of Congressman Chittenden Lyon, son of Matthew Lyon, who was born in Ireland in 1746 and served in the Revolutionary War. His vote made Jefferson President over Burr. After serving two terms as Representative from Vermont, he came to Kentucky and served in Congress from Kentucky from 1803 to 1811. In 1820 he removed to Arkansas and was elected a delegate to Congress but died in 1822 before taking his seat. Chittenden Lyon served several terms in Congress.

MCLEAN COUNTY, organized in 1854, was named in honor of Judge Alney McLean, a native of Burke County, N. C., in 1779. He came to Kentucky in 1799 and was admitted to the bar in Hopkinsville in 1803. He located in Greenville and became a leading citizen. He represented Muhlenberg County in the Legislature of 1812 and went into the army as a captain. He later served two terms in Congress and was Circuit Judge for twenty years. He died Dec. 31, 1841.

WEBSTER COUNTY, 1860, named in honor of Daniel Webster, one of the great orators of his day. He was born in 1782 in New Hampshire and died in 1852 in Massachusetts. He served in both houses of Congress, and as Secretary of State under three Presidents. His speech in reply to Senator Hayne, of South Carolina, is one of the classics of American oratory.

CARLISLE COUNTY, the last of the western Kentucky counties, honors John G. Carlisle, Speaker of the House, Senator and Cabinet Minister, one of Kentucky's most illustrious sons. It was created in 1886.

CHAPTER VII

MILITARY HISTORY

The Revolutionary Soldiers; The Col. John Green Chapter, D. A. R.; The War of 1812.

One of the brilliant chapters in the history of Christian County is its succession of soldiers in the six wars, to say nothing of Indian troubles and conflicts, in which the country has taken part. As elsewhere alluded to, the pioneer settlers of Christian County, as originally created, included many Revolutionary soldiers who came West to receive land grants from a grateful country in the new state. An effort has been made to secure a complete list of such veterans as came to the 21 western counties of Kentucky, but without success. Hon. David H. Kincheloe, representative in Congress from the Second District of Kentucky, exhausted his efforts to secure the information and the reasons are contained in the following report from Adj. Gen. G. H. Bridges:

"I have your letters with which you enclosed a copy of one from Hon. Charles M. Meacham, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, who requests to be furnished with certain information from the records of the War Department for use in preparing a history of Christian County, Ky.

"No list is kept in the War Department of the names by county and state of the men who enlist in the military service of the United States, nor has any attempt ever been made to classify the persons who have served in the U. S. Army (or the Confederate States Army), during any period according to county and state; and owing to the limited clerical force allowed by law to my office; the pressure of other important current public business and the lack of appropriation, it would be impracticable to undertake to compile a list of the men from any particular section of the country, necessitating as it would the examination of thousands of muster rolls, papers, and other records, including the record of every individual who served in the United States Regular Army, in order to determine the place of residence at the time he entered the service.

"Moreover, if an effort should be made to compile such a list of persons from what is now known as Christian County, Kentucky, covering the period of the Revolutionary War, and other early wars, it is doubtful if the list would be complete, inasmuch as Virginia during the period of the Revolutionary War embraced the territory now known as Kentucky and Illinois, and such records as are on file covering the period of those wars are very limited as to information showing the place of enlistment and place of residence at the time of enlistment. Also the collection of Revolutionary War records in this Department is far from complete. It is suggested as a possibility that some information relative to persons in that war from what is now known as Kentucky may be obtained from the Librarian, Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia."

It was impracticable to attempt to secure the names in this way, for the reason that many of the soldiers came from states other than Virginia. I have, therefore, relied largely upon the known facts of local history and the family records of the descendants of soldiers to secure as many names as possible. The lists are by no means complete, but they contain enough to show the martial and heroic origin of many of the families of the county and of other counties created from its original territory.

Collins' *History of Kentucky*, Perrin's *History of Christian County* (1884) and Rothert's *History of Muhlenberg County* (1913) have all been useful and credit is given to all of them. The local chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Hopkinsville and Henderson have been particularly helpful in giving access to their rosters and records.

ACTUAL SETTLERS

The following veterans are known to have lived in the present bounds of Christian County and many of them are buried in its soil. The names of the first thirty-nine appear upon two bronze tablets at the entrance to Riverside Cemetery, in Hopkinsville, placed there by the D.A.R. The lettering follows:

ERECTED BY COL. JOHN GREEN CHAPTER, N. S. D. A. R.
October, 1912.

AS A MEMORIAL TO THE REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS BURIED IN CHRISTIAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

Capt. Harry Wood, Lieut. Jonathan Clark, Sergt. James Gilmore, Sergt. Charles Thomas, Sergt. Samuel Younglove, Sergt. Thomas Waggoner, Private John Anderson, Private George Barnes, Private Henry Brewer, Private Jerry Brewer, Private Francis W. Buckner, Private John Cain, Private John Carter, Private Joseph Casky, Private John Conner, Private Henry Davis, Private William Dupuy, Private Thomas Dimkinson (should be Dunkerson), Private Absalom Franklin, Private William Gray, Private John Harlow, Private William Henry (colonel in 1812), Private Dalmath Johnson (or Dilmus), Private Samuel Johnson, Private Samuel Jones, Private John Knight, Private Knight Knight (appears as Night Knight), Private Joseph Meacham, Private Absalom Nixon, Private Isaac Palmer, Private Matthew Patton, Private John Phelps, Private James Stewart, Private Isaac Stroud, Private James Sullenger, Private Robert Warner, Private William Warren, Private Thomas Woosley (appears as Woolsey). Cain and Sullenger were pensioners in 1840.

The names do not appear alphabetically on the tablets, but are rearranged.

There is believed to be good authority for adding the following names of soldiers who lived or visited in the county and some of whom may not be buried in the county:

James Anderson, Joseph Cavendar, James Davis (died March 27. 1797), Ambrose Dudley, John Montgomery (killed by Indians), Col. Benjamin Moore, Capt. Jack Hawkins, Andrew McKenzie, William McKenzie. Joel Nance, Capt. Benjamin Radford, James Robinson, Sr. (came in 1786). Thomas Sharp, Laban Shipp.

The following list compiled from the personal biographies in Perrin's History, embraces soldiers whose descendants settled in the county and in most instances their later descendants are still in the county:

Elisha Atkinson, grandfather of Mrs. Sarah Atkinson Tandy; Capt. John Bell, grandfather of Dr. John F. Bell; Col. William Christian, grandfather of Esquire Walter E. Warfield; Thomas Cobb, father of Mrs. Robert H. Smith (Nancy Cobb); William Davie, father of Maj. Ambrose Davie; Francis Foard, grandfather of John W. Foard; Isaac Garrott, grandfather of M. A. Garrott; Joseph Griffin, grandfather of E. C. Griffin; Col. John Green, grandfather of Thomas Green, Sr.; Stephen Hanna, Sr., father of Stephen Hanna; Private Lard, grandfather of Col. Geo. O. Poindexter; John Lackey, grandfather of Dr. Geo. W. Lackey; Gabriel Long, grandfather of Judge A. V. Long; David Mason, grandfather of David S. Mason; William Mason, father of John B. Mason; John Metcalfe, grandfather of V. M. Metcalfe, killed in battle; William Shaw, grandfather of Thomas H. Shaw; Samuel Starling, grandfather of Col. S. M. Starling; Col. John Slaughter, maternal grandfather of Judge A. V. Long; John Strode, father of Mrs. William Lander, Sr., mother of Stephen S. and James H. Lander (Lettitia Strode); William Terrell, grandfather of Thomas J. and John W. Terrell; Maj. Walter Warfield, grandfather of Esq. Walter E. Warfield.

The following names are on a monument in Henderson County, which was a part of Christian until 1798:

Edward Davis Bennett, Col. John Cannon, Capt. John Fuma Cannon, Col. Wynn Dixon, Joel Gibson, Col. Gabriel Green, Maj. John Holloway, Gen. Samuel Hopkins, John Martin, Col. William Marshall, Col. Nathaniel Powell, Isham Sellars.

MORE REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS

Among the Revolutionary soldiers who came to Christian County and settled in what is now Trigg, was Thomas Wadlington, a soldier under Gen. Nathaniel Greene, who arrived in 1792. James Thomas, also with Gen. Greene, was another, who lived until 1832. Capt. Thomas Humphries, of Virginia, and his brother Absalom, were two of five Humphries brothers in the patriot army. The Captain became a Methodist preacher. John Grasty was with Gen. Marion, in South Carolina. Thomas Owsley applied for a pension in 1820, and the names of James Barnum, Miles Hallowell, John Mayberry and Balaam Ezell, a Baptist preacher, have been preserved as soldiers.

SOME OF THE SOLDIERS

Jonathan Clark was born May 20, 1759, in Virginia, but removed to Stokes County, N. C., in 1773. He volunteered in 1776, and was elected lieutenant in Capt. James Shepherd's company of militia and was put in Col. Armstrong's regiment. He was in the campaign against Tories in North Carolina and afterwards was with the troops operating against Cornwallis. He was engaged in local campaigns until the close of the war in 1782. He came to Christian County in 1803 and was Justice of the Peace and later Sheriff. He died March 12, 1851, in his 92nd year.

Though recorded on the tablet as a private, Perrin says Wm. Gray was an officer. He lived in the Dulin neighborhood of North Christian until he was quite an old man.

William Dupuy was born in 1765 and saw some service as a boy late in the war. He came to this county in the early settlement and died here September 11, 1851, and was buried by his neighbors with military honors, near Hopkinsville.

Samuel Younglove was a prominent figure in the early history of the county and his descendants are still here.

Robert Warner fought under Gen. Nathaniel Greene. His captain was killed in the battle of Guilford. He served without pay and was granted a pension in this county in 1822. Other pensioners were John Knight, Knight Knight, Samuel Johnson and Joseph Meacham. The latter, born in Caroline County, Virginia, in 1759, was living in Chatham County, N. C., in 1781, and served in Col. Morgan's command for six months. He came to the county in the latter decade of the eighteenth century, settling upon a tract of land on a fork of Pond river upon which some of his descendants still live. He had six sons and a daughter, who came with him. The youngest, Wyatt, born in 1798, was the grandfather of this writer; Joseph Meacham died in 1838, aged 79 years. James Robinson, Sr., located a claim in this county in 1786, ten years in advance of its formation, and moved his family here in 1788, settling in the northeastern part of the county. His three sons came with him, James, Abner and Green. The latter was killed in the Black Hawk Indian War. James was a colonel in the War of 1812. Abner Robinson reared a family in the district. One of his daughters, Ellen Robinson, married Wyatt Meacham in 1817, and their first child was named Abner Winchester for his grandfather and Gen. Winchester, one of the leaders in the beginning of the War of 1812. Col. James Robinson was with Jackson at New Orleans in 1815.

COL. JOHN GREEN CHAPTER, N.S.D.A.R., HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY

In October, 1904, twelve Hopkinsville women had obtained complete ancestry records, and being in sympathy with the objects of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, of perpetuating the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, they decided to organize a Chapter. The State Regent appointed Mrs. Mary Green Edmunds organizing regent, who called a meeting on November 5, 1904, at the residence of Mrs. Charles M. Meacham, when the Chapter was permanently organized.

Following is the roster of charter members:

Mrs. Julian Adoue.
Mrs. Mary Edmunds Bronaugh.
Mrs. A. J. Casey.
Mrs. Irene Childers Callahan.
Miss Harriette Dietrich.
Mrs. S. Ashby Edmunds.
Mrs. John R. Green.
Mrs. William R. Howell.
Mrs. James K. Hooser.
Mrs. Charles M. Meacham.
Miss Mary Peyton Moore.
Mrs. Robert L. Woodard.

At this first meeting a committee was appointed to locate the graves of Revolutionary soldiers buried in Christian County. Twenty-three new members were invited to join the chapter. The organization continued to grow in numbers and the programs were historical and patriotic. The chapter was named in honor of Colonel John Green, who commanded a regiment of the Virginia line during the Revolutionary War and who was the ancestor of many of the new members. A gavel was presented to the chapter by Mrs. Mary Green Edmunds, which was made of wood from a dogwood tree at the grave of Col. John Green, in Culpeper, Va., where he was first buried. His remains and his wife's have since been removed to Arlington Cemetery. The chapter engaged in much patriotic work, giving to the mountain schools, offering prizes for historical essays, and presenting pictures of George Washington, also flags to the public schools. Books were given to the school libraries. Boxes of clothing, books, etc., were sent to the mountain schools and to Ellis Island. In 1907, at the suggestion of Miss Nannie K. Starling who had been locating and verifying the graves of Revolutionary soldiers buried in Christian County, a fund was started with which to erect a memorial to these old soldiers. This fund was completed in 1912, and two bronze tablets containing thirty-nine names were placed on the stone gateposts at Riverside Cemetery.

In 1915, two exhibits of relics and antiques were held. The chapter has exchanged visits with the Capt. Wm. Edmiston Chapter, of Clarksville, Tenn.

During the World War the regent, Mrs. W. S. Davison, led the chapter in splendid work for the Red Cross, Belgian relief and the support of six French orphans. Individual members bought Liberty Loan Bonds. The chapter has contributed to the building fund of both Memorial Continental Hall and the new Constitution Hall, in Washington, D. C., and to the many activities of the National Society.

Some of the members have served on State and National Committees and thus kept in touch with the National Society and its objects, "To cherish, maintain and extend the institution of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty."

ROSTER OF COL. JOHN GREEN CHAPTER D. A. R. 1904-1930

Mrs. Julian Adoue, Mrs. James H. Anderson, Mrs. George C. Abbitt, Mrs. Quint C. Atkinson, Mrs. C. W. Anglin, Mrs. May C. Beasley, Mrs. Mary Edmunds Bronaugh, Miss Mary Bronaugh, Mrs. Frank Beaumont, Mrs. William Cowan, Mrs. E. A. Chatten, Mrs. A. J. Casey, Miss Bettie Campbell, Mrs. George Boddie, Mrs. Gertrude H. B. Brannon, Mrs. Lottie Bleistein, Mrs. Johnnie Mills Campbell, Mrs. Irene Childress Callahan, Mrs. Kenneth O. Cayce, Mrs. J. W. Downer, Mrs. W. S. Davison, Miss Ruth Dietrich, Mrs. Frances Fairleigh, Mrs. Emma C. Green (Mrs. John R.), Miss E. Westwood Green, Mrs. John Goff, Miss Isabel Goff, Mrs. Mary C. Howell (Mrs. W. R.), Mrs. Hobart Hutchinson, Mrs. J. K. Hooser, Mrs. Jouett Henry, Miss Bettie Hopper, Mrs. Carrie D. Jefferson, Mrs. Belle Henry King, Mrs. Grace L. B. Kevil, Mrs. Lula C. Locker, Miss Viva Locker, Mrs. Herbert L. McPherson, Mrs. Lizzie Tandy Meacham (Mrs. Chas. M.), Miss Mary Peyton Moore, Miss Lizzie Tyler Moore, Mrs. Bettie Norris, Mrs. B. Gordon Nelson, Miss Fannie Phelps, Miss Frances Peay, Mrs. Herschel Porter, Mrs. Annie Lewis Quarles, Mrs. Lucy Locker Quarles, Mrs. Katie Manson Radford, Mrs. Frances Keen Roach, Mrs. Martha Roach (R. B.), Mrs. R. H. Rives, Miss Sophie Reeder, Mrs. H. G. Saunders, Mrs. Hattie Dietrich Seward, Mrs. Theodore Troendle, Mrs. Elizabeth Tandy Taylor (Ross L.), Mrs. Sallie Lindsay Taliaferro, Miss Susie Tate, Mrs. Fannie Peyton Venable, Miss Charlotte Ward, Mrs. Bailey Waller, Mrs. R. L. Woodard, Mrs. Margaret Henry Wormald. Total, 64.

THE WAR OF 1812

The War of 1812 was an outgrowth of the wars in which England was engaged in Europe, growing out of the searching of American vessels to impress British subjects. In the first clash of arms, the British gained a decisive victory in the surrender of Gen. Hull, at Detroit, with his entire army. This opened the way for warlike Indians to be turned loose to overrun the entire Northwest. The call for volunteers was made and Kentucky was quick to respond. Virginia and her militant daughter supplied, it is said, two-thirds of the volunteers.

Gen. Samuel Hopkins mobilized an army at Louisville and 1,500 Kentuckians were called for to hold the Indians in check, while Gen. Harrison, Governor of the territory, assumed command. Things were happening in the meanwhile on the lakes. Perry, with his hastily formed fleet, soon gave the British the surprise of their lives. A call was made for 150 Kentucky fighting men to help man this fleet and at least three are known to have responded, and doubtless there were many others. John Anderson, Washington Dunkerson and Ezra Younglove, all bearing the names of Revolutionary ancestors, were assigned to the ship Niagara. Col. Geo. O. Poindexter, who was an old man when I knew him in 1880, related that one of this trio, probably Wash Dunkerson, when the colors of his ship had been shot away, climbed into the rigging and nailed them to the mast under fierce fire, but by a miracle escaped death. The victory of Lake Erie almost had a local coloring, for after the war members of the Perry family located in Hopkinsville and several of them are buried here. Miss Emily B. Perry, the last to die, was for many years a great leader in civic affairs and was universally beloved, by the young people especially. She coached them in the home shows, she arranged all public receptions to honor visiting notables and no patriotic occasion was complete without "Miss Em's" help and intelligent direction.

The infant republic waged a defensive warfare for two years, but was not idle. When it was ready to strike it struck a decisive blow.

Col. Posey, an officer of the regular army, came to Christian County in 1814 and was joined by a battalion of Christian County troops under Major Reuben Harrison. As mentioned previously, the War Department could not furnish the roster of Christian County troops so earnestly desired and this list must of necessity be incomplete. The following are known from family records to have been soldiers from the county:

Capt. Thomas Allsbury, Josiah Anderson, John Anderson, John M. Beard, Thomas Brown, George Campbell, James Carneal, Austin Cason, John Chilton, James Clark, Sr., Maj. Ambrose Davie, Thomas Duerson, Washington Dunkerson, Capt. Marshall N. Dinguid, Samuel C. Forgy, Jesse Giles, John W. Grissom, Vincent Guthrie, Gen. William Henry, Samuel Hopkins (related to Gen. Hopkins), John Mason, Dr. John McCarroll, Col. Arthur McGaughey, Gideon Overshiner, Daniel W. Parrish, Robert Y. Pendleton, Thomas Pepper, Capt. Allen P'Pool, Peter P'Pool, Nicholas Pyle, Col. Garrett M. Quarles, Hezekiah Ricketts, Col. James Robinson, Owen Smith, William Steele, Col. Fidelio Sharp, Rev. William Tandy, Roger Thompson, Samuel Withers, Ezra Younglove.

The following additional list may include some who were not local recruits, whose local descendants have supplied the information:

Banks Anthony, great-grandfather of John C. Thurmond; Jeremiah Batts, Sr., grandfather of John T. Batts; Cornelius Crenshaw, grandfather of R. C. Crenshaw; Jesse P. Cullom, father of Dr. E. R. Cullom; Private Epperson, father of Mrs. John Chilton (Elizabeth Epperson); Henry A. Farnsworth, grandfather of H. A. Farnsworth; Capt. Jas. H. Fuqua, father of A. J. F. Fuqua; John Hiser, father of B. F. Hiser; Richard Holland, grandfather of John C. Willis; Andrew McKee, father of Chas. McKee, Sr.; Capt. Reuben Radford, father of M. G. Radford; Philip Redd, maternal grandfather of John D. Tyler; William Smith, father of Robert H. Smith; John W. Terrell, father of John W. and Thos. J. Terrell; Josiah B. Wilson, father of Dr. E. A. Wilson.

Among the volunteers who responded to the call to join Gen. Hopkins, at Louisville, where Lieut. Hampton Wade, James Baradill, Jonas Mitchell, Stephen Boren, Wm. Campbell and Asa Reddick. They took part in the campaign against the Indians in Illinois. Others entered later and were in the Southern campaign and were with Gen. Jackson, at New Orleans. Among them were James Wade, George Newton, James Satzgiven, John Jones, James Thomas, who died of wounds, T. W. Hammond, Barnes and Henry Jones, Jerry Saunders, Jack Cotton, Winborn Futrell, Wm. Rainey, David Calhoun, Warren Clark, Wm. Pitts, Robert Coleman, Henry Vinson, Christopher Brandon and Wm. Rushing. Sergt. Lunsford Lindsay went from Virginia and afterwards came to the county.

PART II

CHAPTER VIII

FROM 1825 TO 1850

The Development Period; From 1825 to 1850; Leaders of the Day; Political Alignments; Early Religious History; Three Noted Pioneers.

Christian County by 1825 was getting well settled and generally prosperous. Hopkinsville had about 1500 population. The streets were but crudely improved and sidewalks were scarce. The county roads were unimproved and the neighborhoods were beginning to form villages, and country stores, doctors and churches appeared. In the census of 1820 the county had shown a population of 10,459, and in 1830 it had grown to 12,684. In Hopkinsville, a town government was functioning and continued to do so until 1870, when it obtained a city charter.

The circuit court judge was Benjamin Shackelford, the county clerk Abraham Stites, and the sheriff was Matthew Wilson. The territory of the county was the same as it is now.

The county during this period was represented in succession by James Gholson, Ninian E. Gray and Ben Edwards Gray in the State Senate. The representatives included Daniel Mayes, John P. Campbell, William Davenport, Chas. S. Morehead, David S. Patton, Gustavus A. Henry, Jas. C. Clarke, John Pendleton, Joseph Crockett, William Morrow, George Morris, Ninian E. Gray, Benjamin Bradshaw, Jas. F. Buckner and finally Winston J. Davie in 1850.

Many of these men were leaders in affairs. Chas. S. Morehead's wife died while he lived here and is buried in the Pioneer Graveyard. He removed to the central part of the State and became Governor in 1855. The Grays were both men of ability and prominence; Campbell and Patton were pioneers who helped to make the town and county; Henry moved to Tennessee and became famous as "The Eagle Orator"; Buckner and Davie were young men who became leaders in the county for many years afterwards. The only paper in 1825 was the *Republican,* started in 1821 and then edited by David S. Patton. In 1829 he sold it to Livingston Lindsay, who changed the name to the *Spy.* In 1834 the *Gazette* was started by John and A. C. Goodall and this paper was sold in 1844 to Robt. Thomas, who changed it to the *Green River Whig* and it ran until about 1851.

The bar contained many men of conspicuous talents and historical prominence. Joseph B. Crockett, born in Jessamine County in 1808, came to Hopkinsville in 1827 and began the study of law in the office of Chas. S. Morehead, afterwards Governor. In 1830 he formed a partnership with Gustavus A. Henry. Two years later Mr. Henry removed to Tennessee. He married a daughter of John Bryan and in 1833 began a brilliant public career as representative in the Legislature. He was Commonwealth's attorney in 1836, but resigned to resume private practice in 1838 and in 1840 removed to St. Louis. In 1852 he went to San Francisco and served as Supreme Court Judge of California from 1868 to 1880. He died in 1884.

James Breathitt was a brother of Gov. John Breathitt. Born in Virginia, he came to Kentucky in 1800 and to Christian County in the first decade following its formation and entered upon the practice of law. He was representative in the Legislature and filled other offices, but was cut down in early life, dying in 1839. One of his children was John W. Breathitt, whose son, Judge James Breathitt, and grandson, Lieut. Gov. James Breathitt, Jr., are members of the present bar, practicing under the firm name of Breathitt & Breathitt.

Fidelio C. Sharp was one of the early lawyers and became a leader at the bar when it was noted for his strength. He spent the years of a busy and successful career in the city, reared a family and his descendants are still among the prominent people of the city of Hopkinsville.

Edward Rumsey, another leader of that period, was not only a great lawyer, but was a statesman who served his district in Congress and filled other positions of honor. He moved to Greenville, but practiced here as well as in other counties in this part of the State. He died in 1868. Benjamin W. Patton, Davis S. Patton, Robert Coleman, John McLarning, Robt. L. Waddill, W. W. Fry, James W. Ewing, Robt. P. Henry, Gustavus A. Henry, Jas. L. Dozier, Robert McKee, Ninian E. Gray, Thomas Chilton, Geo. W. Barbour, Benjamin H. Bristow, Col. James F. Buckner, Henry J. Stites and Livingston Lindsay were all prominent in the second quarter century of the young county's development.

Robert P. Henry was a brother of the Eagle Orator. He served in Congress in 1823 and was re-elected in 1825. He died during his second term and was buried in the Pioneer Graveyard. While in Congress he declined an appointment as Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Benjamin H. Bristow removed to Louisville and became very prominent and was Secretary of the Treasury. Col. Jas. F. Buckner was collector of Internal Revenue in Louisville. Livingston Lindsay became Chief Justice of Texas. Judge Henry J. Stites served as Circuit Judge and as Judge of the Court of Appeals and afterwards located in Louisville.

One of the great problems of this period, brought over from the earlier days, was the question of roads. No country can afford to ignore this question that was a vital and ever pressing one. Appius Claudius solved the problem in ancient Rome by the construction of the Appian Way, from the Imperial City to the sea. If the Kentuckians of a hundred years ago, enduring the hardships of a new country, without roads, bridges, telephones, railroads, and other public improvements and utilities that are now regarded as essentials of civilization, could build a great county in the wilderness and put it upon a prosperous basis in one generation, their descendants and their successors should be satisfied with nothing less than to bring to it an enduring success that will make Christian County a garden spot of Kentucky.

POLITICAL ALIGNMENTS

Kentucky in the first quarter of the past century naturally supported the policies of the three Virginia Presidents, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, who were in office during the entire time. Political opposition in no way disturbed the peaceful growth of the new country. The year following the War of 1812 had left the country's finances in a deplorable condition, and the clamor for relief from debt and hard times caused the Legislature to charter scores of State banks authorized to issue notes redeemable with the paper of the Bank of Kentucky. This scheme, of course, flooded the State with wildcat banks that soon left a dollar with only an uncertain and speculative value. The Legislature tried to remedy the situation by giving the power to replevy debts for two years. This enraged the creditors and put the State itself on the verge of bankruptcy. The people soon divided into "relief" and "anti-relief" parties. Gov. Adair was in sympathy with the "relief" party and it was led by such eminent lawyers as Solomon P. Sharp, Rezin Davidge, John Rowan and Wm. T. Barry. Nearly all of the creditor classes, including the merchants who sold largely on time, were in the "anti-relief" party. Also the majority of the bar and many of the wealthier farmers.

The right of the Legislature to pass relief laws, practically stopping the payment of just debts, was disputed. The Supreme Court decided that such laws were contrary to the Constitution of the United States, forbidding any State to enact laws impairing just obligations. The Legislature of 1824 was elected on the issue thus raised and Gen. Joseph Desha was chosen Governor by a large majority as a relief candidate. The three Judges who had held the act invalid—John Boyle, William Owsley and Benj. Mills—were summoned before the Legislature and vigorously upheld their decisions. They were replied to by Rowan, Bibb and Barry, opposition leaders, but the two-thirds majority to impeach the judges could not be secured. The Legislature, however, had the votes to repeal the act establishing the Court of Appeals, which it did, and then passed a new act creating a similar court. This was approved by the Governor and a new court was organized, consisting of Wm. T. Barry, Chief Justice; John Trimble, James Haggin and Rezin Davidge. They took forcible possession of the records, appointed a new clerk, and set up business as the

Court of Appeals. All Kentucky was quickly divided into "Old Court" and "New Court" parties. Nearly all of the circuit judges recognized the old court and so did most of the lawyers. A few recognized the new court and some declined to express a preference in an effort to "play safe."

This was the condition of affairs in 1825 when the county elected a representative to the next Legislature. Daniel Mayes for the old court, and Nathan S. Dallam for the new court were the candidates. The contest was bitter in the extreme and the county's peace was disrupted as it had never been before. The election was a victory for Mayes and the excitement subsided and the new State, in the end, settled its financial difficulties and normal conditions were restored. The political excitement of the years 1824 and 1825 was nation-wide and resulted in new party alignments.

The Presidential contest of 1824 was the first real fight for that office. There were four candidates voted for—Henry Clay, Gen. Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams and Wm. H. Crawford. With Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia each with a candidate, the Southern vote was divided and no candidate received enough votes to elect in the Electoral College and the election was thrown into the Lower House of Congress. Gen. Jackson had a few more votes than Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts. Mr. Clay was last in the race, but he had the advantage of being Speaker of the House. While he could not win himself, he could decide the election and through his influence the Congressmen from Kentucky and Ohio, which State had also voted for Clay, threw their votes to Adams and he was elected. This caused a permanent division in politics and resulted in the organization of a new party, known as the Whig party, that opposed the Democratic party for the next thirty years. Mr. Clay became Secretary of State under the new President, but the triumph was only a temporary one. Four years later, "Old Hickory" ran again and on the issues raised by his defeat in 1824, Gen. Jackson swept the country and was reelected at the end of his term of four years. Mr. Adams went down in history as the first one-term President since the defeat of the elder Adams by Thomas Jefferson in 1800. Mr. Clay's ambition to be President was never realized. He remained a popular idol in Kentucky and at the close of the Adams administration was sent to the United States Senate, where he became one of the greatest Senators in the history of American politics.

The Whig party, with Clay as its leader, dominated in Christian County. The followers of Gen. Jackson became the Democratic party, as it is still known. The Whig party in 1854 was succeeded by the Republican party, which came into power in 1860, when the Democratic party had two tickets in the field. With this outline of political conditions in the nation, the state and the country, the second era in the County's history, covering the period from 1825 to 1850, will be taken up in another chapter.

EARLY RELIGOUS HISTORY

The early settlers of Kentucky brought their religion with them into the wilderness. Elder William Hickman, a Baptist minister, came to Kentucky as early as 1776 and preached to the scattered posts. Five years later the first church was organized at Lancaster. In 1783, Rev. David Rice, a Presbyterian minister, came to Harrodsburg. The same year Rev. Francis Clark led the Methodist advance guard, settling at Danville. As early as 1794, an Episcopal church was organized and in 1787 the Catholics were established at Bardstown.

It is a matter of tradition—there being no record—that a "Hardshell" Baptist Church held services near West Fork before 1800, and that there was one of the same faith at East's schoolhouse a few years later.

Elder Williams, who came in 1806, was the pastor. He removed to Missouri, in 1815, and the church died out. Elder Isaac Todevine, it is said, preached to the West Fork Church. He lived over the state line in Montgomery County, Tennessee.

Lorenzo Dow, a famous itinerant preacher, was here as early as 1814.

The Missionary Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, early in the last century, organized churches that have lived and multiplied for more than a hundred years. Bethel Baptist Church, near Pembroke, was organized in 1816. The first church of those still in existence was Little River, dating back to 1804.

The First Baptist Church of Hopkinsville was organized June 6, 1818, in the house of John Pursley, grandfather of John W. Pursley, one of its present members. The first meeting house was on the former site of Ferrell's High School on 13th Street. Later a brick house was built on Main Street, corner of 11th, and used until 1894, when the present stone building was erected, corner Main and 14th. It was organized with 10 members and the present membership is 1,300. In 1910, the Second Baptist Church was organized with 50 members and now has 461. There are 23 other Baptist churches in the county with more than 4,500 members.

There were many Methodists in Hopkinsville before 1820 who were periodically visited by preachers, and services were held in the Court House and other buildings. On October 21, 1822, George Kirkman sold for $170 a lot to erect a house of worship upon. The building later erected was used until 1849, when a new building was erected, on Ninth and Clay Street, on a lot conveyed by Wm. E. Price and wife. This house was remodeled in 1883 and in 1916 was sold for the site of a business house, when the present beautiful building on Main and 13th was occupied, which is the largest and finest church in the city. The present membership is about 1,200 and there are numerous other Methodist churches in all parts of the county.

The First Presbyterian Church in Hopkinsville was organized in 1813, and the first meeting house erected about 1820, on the lot where a larger house still stands, corner Ninth and Liberty Streets. In 1867, the original body divided and the two branches used the house jointly until 1879, when the Northern assembly branch erected a house of its own and was called the First Presbyterian Church, while the other took the name of Westminster Church.

About 1825, the Cumberland Presbyterians organized a church in Hopkinsville, using jointly a house owned by the Unitarians, who at that time were represented in the town. The Cumberland Presbyterians now worship in a pretty little brick church on Seventh Street.

Grace Episcopal Church was organized in October, 1831, with Rev. Geo. P. Giddings as the first rector. The first edifice was a frame house on Virginia Street, which was succeeded in 1882, by a handsome and much larger building with a parish house adjacent, on Sixth Street. It is now a flourishing body. Rev. Geo. C. Abbitt was the rector for twenty-five years, and died in 1929. Rev. B. W. Gaither succeeded him.

In November, 1832, the Christians or Disciples, who followed Alexander Campbell in his movement out of the Baptist Church a few years before, organized a church in Hopkinsville with 16 members. It first met in the building used jointly by the Cumberland Presbyterians and "The adherents of Barton W. Stone, of the old Christian Church." The Unitarians of a decade before were no longer in evidence. In 1840, the house was partially destroyed by a storm and the Disciples, as they were then called, bought the lot and repaired the building, and in 1850 tore it down and replaced it with a new and larger one. This has since been remodeled and added to and the Christian Church is now one of the strongest in the city, with about 1,200 members. The Men's Bible Class, taught by Dr. Horace Kingsbury, the pastor, has more than 100 members.

The Catholic Church in Hopkinsville has maintained an organization for more than 70 years. The membership is not large. The church is located on East Ninth Street and has recently been rebuilt.

Also the Church of Christ has an organization in the city. A new house on West Seventh Street has recently been erected.

The Universalists are also represented with a church of small membership, but it has a nice brick edifice on North Main Street.

The Salvation Army has maintained a body of workers here for the last twenty years.

In addition to these various white churches, the colored people have one Methodist church, one Episcopal church, and four or five Baptist churches in and around the city.

THREE NOTED PIONEERS

It is worthy of note that three outstanding pioneer leaders of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), were born in Christian County, Kentucky—John W. McGarvey, Isaiah Boone Grubbs, and Winthrop Hartly Hopson.

McGarvey spent most of his life in Lexington as professor of Sacred History in the College of Bible in Transylvania, and as President of the College. He had an international reputation as a Biblical scholar and was the author of many books.

Grubbs devoted himself almost exclusively to the work of the classroom, possessing an almost uncanny ability in the art of teaching. For nearly a half century he was a member of the faculty of the College of the Bible at Lexington, as professor of Hebrew and Exegetics. Thousands of ministers passed through his hands and felt ever afterwards the fine effects of his patient, kindly training.

Successful pastors and evangelists everywhere give McGarvey and Grubbs large credit for their own achievements.

Winthrop Hartly Hopson was born near Garrettsburg, Christian County, Kentucky, April 26, 1823, being the son of Dr. Samuel Hopson and Sally Clark Hopson. His father's father was Col. Joseph Hopson and his mother's father was Capt. John Clark, both officers in the army of the Revolution. Col. Hopson, with his wife (born Sally Boyd), came to Christian County in 1811, from Henry County, Virginia. Capt. Clark came from North Carolina and settled on a farm near Hopkinsville. When Christian County was organized in 1797, he was elected the first County and Circuit Clerk and removed to the county seat. His official records in excellent long-hand are still preserved in the archives of the court house.

Before Winthrop was two years old, his father removed to Montgomery County, Missouri. The little chap rode horseback in his mother's lap while covered wagons conveyed the servants and household goods.

Young Winthrop was taught by the tutors and in private schools until he was ready for higher branches. He attended Illinois College at Jacksonville for two years and later was graduated from Columbia (Mo.) College, now Missouri University. At this time he had determined to enter the ministry. His father refused his consent unless he had a profession to fall back on, so he selected medicine and attended lectures in St. Louis for several years, being graduated in 1848, when Dr. Joseph N. McDowell was president of the college.

He did not practice long but was always known thereafter as Dr. Hopson. His success in the ministry was marked from the beginning and his services were always in demand. He was State Evangelist of Missouri for a number of years and was very successful in winning converts and establishing churches. Afterwards he occupied noteworthy pastorates in Lexington, Ky., Richmond, Va., Louisville, Ky., and St. Louis, Mo. From the last he was called to the presidency of Christian University, Canton, Mo. While serving in that capacity, his rugged health gave way and he was invalided until his death in Nashville in 1888.

Dr. Hopson was married three times but had only one child, Sadie Fife Hopson. She became the wife of Rev. R. Lin Cave, for many years a noted minister of the Christian Church in Nashville, and at one time President of Transylvania College. A child of this union is Rev. Robert Lord Cave, of Hopkinsville, a grandson of Dr. W. H. Hopson and a great-great-grandson of Capt. John Clark, the first County and Circuit Clerk.

CHAPTER IX

MIGRATION OF THE INDIANS

Migration of the Indians; Noted Chiefs Buried in Hopkinsville; Politics in the Forties.

In the treatment of the Southern tribes of American Indians in 1838, by the United States Government, is found one of the tragedies of our civilization and a dark spot in the history of a great Christian nation. The transfer of the Cherokees and other tribes from their Southern homes to a bleak and barren waste beyond the Mississippi river was for no cause other than the cupidity of the whites who coveted the rich lands of the Indian Reservation. The nations had become civilized and were peacefully occupying their lands in Eastern Tennessee, Western North Carolina and Northern Georgia and Alabama, where they had been for 300 years. They had their own schools, churches and villages and had become an industrious and prosperous class of people. The lands they occupied covered 40,000 square miles—a territory as large as Kentucky. They were there in 1540 when DeSoto visited this country and the Indians were friendly with the Spanish. Their capital in 1838 was in Eastern Tennessee at Echota. In 1730 seven Cherokee chiefs were invited by Sir Alexander Cumming to go with him to England. They were given a good time in England and, while enjoying themselves, were induced to enter into a treaty acknowledging the sovereignty of England and to permit the settlement of no white people among them but the English. In 1738 a slave ship brought the cholera to South Carolina, which spread to the Indians. The Indians treated any severe sickness with cold plunges in running streams, and small-pox being a new disease, they followed their custom and lost half of the tribe.

The whites pushed farther and farther into their territory. In 1748 Dr. Thomas Walker explored their country and about two years later crossed into Kentucky at Cumberland Gap. Kentucky was their hunting ground and the Indians resisted the settlement of the country. In the Revolutionary War, the British made allies of the Cherokees and there was a period of hostility. In 1794, a band of them moved to Arkansas and established themselves, as they thought, out of reach of the whites. From that time on the differences became acute and open hostility was forced upon some of the Indians, all of whom were anxious for peace. These conflicts culminated in 1835 in a much disputed treaty made at New

Echota by a minority, which provided for the removal of the whole Indian nation of 17,000 people, together with the Creeks and other smaller tribes, to a territory West of the Mississippi.

After strenuous but fruitless opposition on the part of the majority of the tribe and their many white friends, including such men as Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, the Government ordered Gen. Winfield Scott to take the Indians westward in 1838.

The Cherokees residing in western North Carolina, on account of their greater inaccessibility, had had less contact with the whites than the major portion of the tribe, and for that and other reasons were one of the most conservative elements among their people. When General Scott's troops tried to gather in this portion of the tribe living in the country of the Great Smoky Mountains they encountered difficulties, many of the Indians fleeing and secreting themselves in mountain caves and other hiding places.

Realizing the difficulty of capturing this elusive band, the general finally decided to permit its members to stay if several of their number, who shot and killed a few of his troops, were delivered up. This was done, they were mercilessly shot, and the Indians have resided in these mountain caves ever since. The band of original refugees were added to at different times by stragglers who managed to slip back from the West.

These Indians in 1848 numbered 1,517. They furnished 400 soldiers to the Confederates in the Civil War and in 1866 the State of North Carolina permitted them to become land owners and citizens. It is not this remnant, but the main body of 12,000 who passed through Hopkinsville with whom this history has to deal. The obnoxious treaty under which the Indians were removed was made by an agent with a sub-chief, the Government to pay $4,000,000 in money and the same acreage in the West. It required the approval of the Cherokee nation in council assembled. Some of the ablest men in the nation espoused the cause of the Indians and there was a delay of three years, but all hopes of the Indians were blasted and it was finally claimed that conditions had been complied with and the time of departure was set for May 26, 1838, and Gen. Winfield Scott, with 7,000 men, was directed to carry out the order.

The removal of the Indians was pathetic in the extreme. A Georgian, who was a Confederate, said of it:

"I fought through the Civil War and saw men shot to pieces, and slaughtered by the thousands, but the Cherokee removal was the most cruel work I ever knew. The Indians prayed for relief, but in vain, and with tears in their eyes, they hugged the trees in a farewell embrace—they loved their land so well. There is a deep spring near Red Clay, Georgia, from which still bubbles the coolest and purest water in this former Indian country. This spring has the reputation of being bottomless, and could it speak, it could reveal some wonderful secrets, for it holds within its bosom the treasures of the Cherokees. When being driven west, many of them cast their highly prized possessions into its waters."

A graphic account has been written of the round-up of the exiles:

"General Scott scattered his troops throughout the Cherokee country, built stockade forts, and the Indians, like cattle, were forced into these stockades preparatory to their removal. Men were seized in the fields at work, women at their homes, and children while out at play were taken at the point of the bayonet and marched away from their homes. Often bands of lawless men followed and looted the homes of the Indians in search of pillage, and many an Indian in turning his head to take a farewell look at the dearest spot on earth saw his house being destroyed by flames. The plan employed by the soldiers was to slip up on the Indians while in the houses and take them by surprise. But often in their cruel march many Indians escaped to the mountains, where those who did not die of starvation subsisted on roots of plants until the procession had gone forth. After gathering about 17,000 Cherokees into the various stockades, about 5,000 of them were brought to Calhoun and Chattanooga, Tennessee, and Guntersville, Alabama, placed on boats and sent by water to the west bank of the Mississippi river, and the journey continued by land to the Indian Territory. This removal took place during the hottest period of the year and as a consequence it was attended with much sickness and many deaths.

"Carrying out the provisions of a resolution of the National Council, John Ross and a few other Chiefs submitted a proposition to General Scott that the remainder of the Cherokees be permitted to remove themselves later in the year when the danger of sickness was not so great. General Scott granted the request, providing that by October 20th all of them would have started.

"The Cherokee council appointed officers to attend to the removal, and the Indians were collected into companies of one thousand each, with two leaders to each party. Including the negro slaves, there were 13,000 Cherokees thus enrolled.

"The Indians who were to undertake their own emigration met at Rattlesnake Springs, near Charleston, Tennessee. In October, 1838, the long expected journey was begun, a few choosing to go by water, and nearly 13,000 by land. The procession of exiles was as interesting as it was picturesque. There were six hundred and forty-five wagons in the middle of the procession, loaded with old men, women, and children, clinging to their blankets, cooking vessels and other personal property, while the monotony of the procession was broken by hundreds of Indians on foot marching in front and riding horseback and mounted officers riding along the line and in the rear of the procession.

"The exiles crossed the Tennessee river, near the mouth of the Hiawassee, and the procession passed on a little to the south of Pikeville, Tennessee, through McMinnville, crossing the Cumberland river at Nashville, and on through Hopkinsville, Kentucky. Here the noted Chief Whitepath was stricken with disease and died and his comrades buried him by the wayside, covering his grave with a simple box and poles bearing streamers around them. that those who followed might observe the spot and remember the faithful old chief. The mortality rate ran high, as many as twenty dying in a single day, and Chief John Ross suffered the misfortune of having to give up his beloved wife, and this added more grief to the chief of the Cherokee Nation. The train crossed the Ohio river near the mouth of the Cumberland and traveled through the southern part of Illinois, striking the Mississippi river just across from Cape Girardeau, Missouri, in the midst of a cold, raw winter.

"The river being full of ice, the procession was compelled to halt until a favorable time when it could be crossed. The suffering during this period of waiting was so terrible that sixty years was insufficient to soften the memory of old immigrants to the bitterness of the halt. Crossing the river at Cape Girardeau, the line of march was through Missouri to Indian Territory, where they arrived in the month of March, 1839, after nearly six months of bitter experiences on the road. The loss of life from disease on the way was estimated at 4,000."

Hon. Jas. F. Buckner, who lived in Hopkinsville at the time and afterwards moved to Louisville, gave his personal recollections of the migration some 40 years later in an article published in a Louisville paper. Among the things he said: "They were divided into detachments of about 1,200, together with their stock; all passed through Hopkinsville. The old and infirm were carried in wagons and on horseback. The able-bodied, with their slaves, of whom there were many hundreds, were on foot. Each detachment was controlled by one or more chiefs. An occasional detachment of soldiers brought up the rear to prevent straggling and to preserve order. Stations were established about 15 miles apart along the road, where provisions were supplied by contractors, and detachments passed about every 48 hours. The Indians occupied a camp on the east bank of the east fork of Little River, near the city, at what was then Gibson's Mill, later Wood's Mill. The Indians were a source of great curiosity and interest to the citizens. The prominent ones, particularly the ministers and their families, were invited to the houses of citizens. The churches were thrown open to them and nearly every night when a detachment was in camp, services were held in some one of the churches.

"At the head of one of these detachments was Fly Smith, an old man, late a member of the Cherokee Council. He was accompanied by Stephen Forman, a Presbyterian minister, who had been educated at Andover, Mass. On the morning when the detachment was paraded to start on its journey it was found that Fly Smith was sick and unable to resume his journey.

"His friends were compelled to proceed without him. Forman and his wife remained to take care of him. He was very old, broken in spirit, and travel-worn. The next detachment came up in charge of Whitepath. His fame had preceded him and there was great curiosity to see him. He was accompanied by Jesse Bushyhead and his family. He was a Baptist minister, well educated, a celebrated orator, and one of the most influential men in the nation. When the detachment halted at the camping ground in the grove, the fires had been lighted, and the provisions issued, many citizens, myself among them, sought out the tent of Whitepath. We were met by Bushyhead, and told the chief was ill, and, as he believed, would die. He was old and feeble and much exhausted by travel. Physicians of the town offered to administer to him, but he declined. He died the next morning. He had lately been president of the Cherokee Council, of which Fly Smith was a member. They were both buried in the evening on the east bank of the river near the camp in a clump of cedars, and a simple monument placed over each grave. Addresses were delivered in the church by both Bushyhead and Forman to crowded audiences, in which sketches were given of the lives of these distinguished chiefs, with occasional allusions to the history and trials of the Cherokees, and while I have since heard many eloquent funeral sermons, yet none more impressive or eloquent than those spoken by these two Indian ministers over the graves of Fly Smith and Whitepath."

The grove in which the graves were located has long since been cleared away. The rude headstones did not remain long. The entire site of the camp in the bend of the river is now a well-kept pasture and fat cattle graze over the graves of the Indian leaders of 90 years ago.

It is recorded in Perrin's history that Maj. John P. Campbell had the contract to feed the Indians here. It was a big job to furnish provisions for 1200 or 1500 people every other day, but the duty was well performed during the month it required them to pass through.

The writer has talked to many people who saw the Indians. His father was a young man of twenty years of age and he well remembered how the people from all parts of the county flocked to town to see the Indians in their camp. In a long line through what is now Ninth Street and passing by the Rock Spring, that is now covered by the I. C. Railroad Depot and approach, they crossed the shallow ford in the river at that time, thence to Seventh Street and westward by the way of Princeton to Golconda, Ill.

Children were frequently born to the squaws during the migration. Old citizens told people now living of many incidents. A child was born in one detachment a few miles east of town. The mother was allowed to drop out and stop in the woods and two squaws were left with her. People in the vicinity furnished them with food. The women camped for the night and the detachment stopped for a day in Hopkinsville and the following day the mother of the new-born child left with the detachment.

The wealthy people of the detachment were permitted to stop at the hotels and many were guests in private homes.

The Indians were orderly at all times, but it was a sad and mournful experience for them, but with the stoicism of their race, they passed into exile.

POLITICS IN THE FORTIES

The Presidential election in 1844 was one of the most exciting in the history of American politics. Gen. Harrison had been elected in 1840, but lived only one month. His successor, President Tyler, had not been popular enough to secure a renomination, and Henry Clay, who had been defeated by Andrew Jackson in 1828, was again the nominee of the Whigs. The Democratic party, after a long deadlock, had nominated the comparatively unknown James K. Polk, of Tennessee. It is recorded that Polk was not at the convention and did not know until it had adjourned that he had been nominated. It was Henry Clay's last real effort to realize his ambition to be President, and he made the greatest effort in his brilliant career. As described by old citizens who took part in the campaign, it was remarkable for its intense excitement, the sharp divisions of the people and the bitterness of the contest. It was a day of few newspapers and stump speaking played an important part in the campaign. Nowhere did it wax hotter than in Christian County. The Democratic and Whig parties were pretty evenly divided and there were brilliant men and gifted orators in both of them. Great rallies were held with orators making the welkin ring with their impassioned and vehement eloquence. Whole families attended these gatherings and women showed their colors for Clay and Polk by painting the cheeks of their babies with daubs of red clay or the scarlet juice of poke-berries. The election was so close in the Union that it turned upon the vote of New York. That state was so evenly divided that it was a week or more before it was known that Polk had carried it by a few hundred votes. Polk became the President and Clay remained in the Senate for ten years, and the Missouri compromise of 1854 was the beginning of the end of the slavery question.

The election of Polk may be said to have added an empire to the Union. The admission of Texas, which had seceded from Mexico in 1836, but had never had its independence recognized by Mexico, was the great issue. The admission of so much southern territory meant more slave territory. Polk favored admission, Clay opposed it. Texas was promptly admitted following the Democratic victory and, in 1846, the war with Mexico broke out.

With war declared the people speedily buried their own differences and the country, Whigs and Democrats, flew to arms. Kentucky was asked to send 5,000 volunteers and three times as many clamored to be first. Half of them were sent back disappointed, including a whole company of Christian County patriots. A few men from the county got in from other states, some were in the regular army, but the county had to content itself with claiming as a native son, Jefferson Davis, one of the heroes of the war. Kentucky, in the Presidential election of 1848, helped to sweep Gen. Zachary Taylor into office on his war record, though he did not live to finish his term. President Taylor is buried in the soil of Kentucky, the only President who can be credited to Kentucky.

CHAPTER X

THE MEXICAN WAR

The Mexican War; Col. Jefferson Davis, the Hero of Buena Vista; His Last Visits to His Birthplace; The Monument to His Memory.

Following the close of the war of 1812-1815, the country was at peace for thirty-one years and Christian County completed its first half century in a highly prosperous condition. Then came the Mexican War, but short as it was it found Christian County taking a man's part in the struggle that ended by the addition of a Western empire to Uncle Sam's domains. A great mistake was made in not finishing the conquest of Mexico while he was at it and putting the whole country under the stars and stripes. A wonderfully rich country was set back a hundred years by leaving it to try to work out its own destiny. If it had been annexed as a whole and formed into states of a strong nation, its development would have kept pace at least with the desert and mountain wastes that were taken over and turned into prosperous units of a powerful republic.

The Mexican War lasted only two years. The Texans alone were anxious to whip their old enemy single-handed, but the country had but little time to interfere with its regular business and fight the Mexicans in their own way. It raised an army strong enough to march unimpeded to the capital and dictate its own terms. Kentucky was asked for only 5,000 volunteers and 13,700 responded. Thousands were rejected because their services were not needed. Among those was a company from Christian County, under Capt. A. S. Young and Lieutenants Chas. A. McCarroll and Walter E. Warfield, whose services were tendered. Greatly disappointed, the company was forced to disband, because the regular army speedily put an end to the trouble below the Rio Grande.

One of the outstanding heroes of the war was born in Christian County. A young army officer named Jefferson Davis, born within nine miles of Hopkinsville, commanded a regiment of troops and fought with such valor that he helped to win a glorious victory and was promoted to the field of battle. Gen. Taylor returned home a victorious hero and was swept into the Presidency of the United States with the plaudits of a grateful country ringing in his ears. Jefferson Davis quickly rose to national prominence and became Minister of War and a few years later was elected President of the Confederate States, when the war of the states came on and temporarily divided the Union. On the spot where this great hero and statesman was born a magnificent shaft of concrete rises to a height of 351 feet, the highest concrete monument in the world. A memorial placed upon his birthplace by the people of his beloved Southland.

COL. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Jefferson Davis, son of Samuel Davis, was born in Christian County, Ky., June 3, 1808. His father was a Revolutionary soldier from Georgia. While Jefferson was a boy, the family moved to Mississippi. The son's education was completed at Transylvania University in Kentucky. In 1824 he was appointed to West Point and graduated in the same class with Robert E. Lee and Albert Sidney Johnston in 1828. He was assigned to the infantry and was promoted for gallantry in the Black Hawk War in 1831. After seven years of army service he resigned in 1835 and married a daughter of Col. Zachary Taylor, afterwards President. Davis became a cotton planter near Vicksburg and in 1844 was chosen a Presidential elector on the Polk and Dallas Democratic ticket. In 1845 he was elected to Congress. In 1846, he heartily approved war with Mexico, spoke in favor of a resolution of thanks to his father-in-law, General Taylor, and in July resigned and was elected Colonel of the First Mississippi Volunteers, and went to the seat of war at once.

In September he led the victorious storming of Monterey, served on the commission to arrange the terms of surrender, and at the battle of Buena Vista, the following February, distinguished himself in that brilliant victory against four-fold odds, but was severely wounded. The defeat of Santa Anna practically ended the war. His regiment did not re-enlist, but "The Hero of Buena Vista" returned home, and in August, 1847, was appointed to a vacancy in the U. S. Senate, and was re-elected in 1851. In 1848 he was so intense an advocate of Southern State rights that he opposed his father-in-law for President because his attitude was not extreme enough. He bitterly opposed Clay's famous compromise on slavery, and when it was passed, resigned and went to Mississippi and ran for Governor in 1851, but was defeated on the issue raised, by his colleague, H. S. Foote. In 1852, President Pierce made him Secretary of War. He received some votes for President in the Democratic Convention of 1860. He supported Breckinridge in the four-cornered contest in which Lincoln won. He remained in the Senate until January 21, 1861, and on February 9, 1861, was elected President of the Confederacy at Montgomery, Ala. His leadership and fighting qualities prolonged a hopeless war for four years, and not until Lee's army collapsed did he leave Richmond. Following Lee's surrender, he went by rail to Charlotte, N. C., and was there when Lincoln was assassinated, and he was accused of instigating the crime and a reward of $100,000.00 was offered for his capture. His bodyguard melted away and he finally reached Washington, Ga., with the whole Union Army hunting for him. History records that he was surprised and captured by a force of cavalry under Lieut. Col. Prichard, of the Fourth Michigan. He was taken to Fortress Monroe and confined for two years. The charge of complicity in President's Lincoln's death was dropped for lack of evidence. He was finally admitted to bail in $100,000.00, Horace Greeley and others signing his bond. In 1868, he was included in a general amnesty, December 25th. He settled in Memphis as president of a life insurance company, but later moved to an estate presented to him at Beauvoir, Miss. He died at his home December 6, 1889, aged 81 years.

Mr. Davis twice visited Hopkinsville after the war. The first time was in 1875, when he spoke to a vast assemblage at the Fair Grounds, during the fair in October. His last visit was in the summer of 1886, when he came to present the site of his birthplace to Bethel Church at Fairview. This church, organized in 1816, was between Fairview and Pembroke. It was divided when both became important towns and churches were erected at both places. Admiring friends of Mr. Davis bought the Davis home and deeded it to him in order that he might in turn present it to the church. He came, a feeble old man, and went through the ceremony. A tablet in the church commemorates the event.

Adjacent to the church lot, which is a few feet inside the Todd County line, was a tract of several acres lying partly in Christian County. After his death a movement was put on foot to erect a monument to his memory and, led by old soldiers, most of whom are now dead, the funds were at last raised to complete the magnificent concrete shaft, 351 feet high, that stands on a knoll within a few yards of the church. In a grove south of the monument, an exact replica of the Davis home serves as a residence and museum. In the spring of 1929, after many delays, an elevator was finally put in operation, and a great crowd assembled to take part in the dedicatory ceremonies. When Confederate Veterans were called for to take seats of honor on the platform only six octogenarians hobbled to the front, amid the cheers of the multitude. They were George T. Herndon, George W. Mitchell, Dr. W. E. Reynolds, V. F. Johnson, of the Confederate Home; Hite Small, Elkton, and J. W. Linton, Russellville, Ky.

Governor Flem D. Sampson sent as his proxy Judge J. L. Hughett, of Madisonville, who made the address of presentation. It was responded to by Lieut. Governor James Breathitt, Jr., of Hopkinsville. Both speakers, one a Republican and the other a Democrat, were sons of Union soldiers, and both paid eloquent and fitting tributes to the greatness of Jefferson Davis as a man, a warrior and a statesman.

On May 26, 1929, the Associated Press gave out the following interview with a Union veteran at Hazel Green, Wis., who claimed to have been one of the squad of five men who actually captured Mr. Davis. It will be noted that he gives the credit to Wisconsin troops. Upon reading the interview, I wrote to Mr. Schuelter and sent him a photograph of the monument, and received a kindly reply from the aged veteran. He claimed to be the sole survivor of the capture. His story disposes of the false report that Mr. Davis was in disguise.

The interview follows:

> An old, old man, his face framed by a snowy beard, sits on a sunny porch and remembers a warm, misty morning in the fringe of a Georgia swamp a long time ago. Long enough ago to fade the bitterness.
>
> Five riders in weather-beaten blue are creaking cautiously down a hollow toward a stained army tent where a little man with squared shoulders stands watching them.
>
> The five dismount, circling toward the figure before the tent. The leader speaks, triumph edging his command:
>
> "Surrender, Jeff Davis!"
>
> The little man stands as stone. The swamp drips silent for a moment.
>
> Then a woman spreads the tent flaps, lifts the man's arms above his head, and says, in a cool, gentle voice:
>
> "Don't shoot, gentlemen. He is unarmed."
>
> She was his wife, faithful in his darkest moment.
>
> Thus was Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederate States of America, captured, May 10, 1864.
>
> The old man who remembers is H. C. Schuelter, of Hazel Green, one of the five Union cavalrymen who rode down the hollow.
>
> They had gone with Sherman "to the sea" and were detailed under Colonel Harnden, of the Wisconsin cavalry, to search for Davis, fleeing from Richmond to the Army of the West.
>
> Davis's immobility changed, Schuelter remembers, when they reached the Union camp, and he exhibited his anger and chagrin. This turned to nervousness when soldiers started to chant:
>
> "We'll hang Jeff Davis to a sour apple tree."
>
> His capture was marred, according to Schuelter, by tactics of a Michigan detachment. Unauthorized, it had set out to seek Davis for the $100,000 reward Congress offered. The Michigan troops, says Schuelter, fired into the Wisconsin group, wounding 4 or 5, to give the impression they believed them Confederates and to permit Michigan to claim the capture.
>
> But Davis didn't "hang to a sour apple tree," or any other. He never begged for pardon, but asked only for fair trial. After a year in prison amnesty was granted.
>
> Later he publicly reaffirmed his states' rights doctrines. For years he headed a Southern insurance company. He died near New Orleans in 1889 and was buried with great ceremony. Later his body was taken to Richmond, Va., for burial.

Besides Jefferson Davis, a distinguished son of Christian County, there were at least a few other citizens of the county who saw service in Mexico.

Capt. George B. Cook, born in 1812, was a young attorney who had moved to Cadiz in 1846, and enlisted at Smithland, and was commissioned a captain. He was under General "Cerro Gordo" Williams and fought in some of the fiercest battles of the war. After the war he resumed the practice of law and was in the early fifties a circuit judge. He died in 1854 at the early age of 32 years. His daughter, Miss Mary Cook, became the wife of William R. Howell, who was commonwealth's attorney in the district from 1898 to 1906. Judge Cook's grandsons, Thomas C. and George C. Howell, are prominent business men of Richmond, Va.

Captain Darwin Bell, who later obtained his title in the Confederate army, was a soldier throughout the war and served in Mexico. He refused to apply for a pension and in his old age, having suffered financial reverses, his friends made out his papers for him and made him sign them, protesting all the time, and a short while before his death he received a back pension that amounted to several thousand dollars.

The one other local man was Col. John D. Morris. He was a citizen of Texas and took part in the Texas revolution in 1836. After serving in the Texas war and later as a soldier in the war with Mexico, he returned to Kentucky, and in 1870 went into journalism in Hopkinsville as one of the founders of the *New Era*, and closed his long and eventful life there.

In addition to those already named, some more names of soldiers in the Mexican War have been secured. Hugh Nelson's grandson, Hugh Nelson, still has the gun his ancestor carried in the war. Thomas Green Henry, father of Col. Jouett Henry, was another. Also Thomas Randolph and William Vaughan. Others, from Christian and Trigg Counties, who enlisted under Capt. George B. Cook, whose company was accepted, at Smithland, were Wiley Futrell, James Thomas, Alfred Boyd, George Boddie, Reuben Nance, Owen McGinness, Gilliam M. Ezell, Alfred Martin, Robert and Frank Husk, Ezekiel Beard, George Orr, Griffin Lackman, Archie Bowie, Lieut. John Snyder, Lieut. Edward Barbour, and Lieut. Ben Egan. Martin, Beard, Orr, Lackman and Robert Husk died in Mexico of disease.

CHAPTER XI

THE LAWLESS PERIOD OF 1845

The Lawless Period of 1845; The Execution of Lonz Pennington; A Gruesome Chapter; Hangings and Electrocutions; Two Lynchings.

This quarter century was featured by the stormy election of Andrew Jackson, the growth of political parties, the migration of the Indians, and the political excitement of the elections referred to, the Mexican War, and the movement in 1849 for a new state constitution, as the principal matters of historical interest.

The county was steadily growing in population and in general was prosperous, and the people were happy and contented. They began to turn their attention more and more to better roads, better schools, and more permanent improvements.

Before ending this part, it is in order to mention the lawlessness that led to the execution of Edward Alonzo Pennington, May 1, 1846. Alonzo Pennington was a son of Francis P. Pennington, an early settler of means, a slave owner and a man of sufficient prominence and popularity to have been elected sheriff in 1829. Nothing was known to reflect on the honor or integrity of the old man. He had two sons, Morton and Edward Alonzo, commonly called Lonz. Morton Pennington was not involved in the alleged operations of his younger brother, so far as known. Lonz Pennington was given a liberal education by his father, who employed a private teacher named Thomas V. Morrow. After Morrow ceased to live at Pennington's, there was a "whispering campaign," based on his reports that strangers were in the habit of visiting Pennington, who did not make known their business except that they were supposed to be traders in negroes, horses and other property. The supposition is that Lonz, as he approached manhood, became interested in this sort of business. He married a young woman of good character and established a home near where his father lived, and his place became the rendezvous of the horse traders. Lonz was a young man of good appearance, had an alert mind and was better educated than most of his neighbors, and soon became noted for his sharp trades that frequently involved him in litigation. There were some who openly charged him with swindling, and he became unpopular in his neighborhood. He was a lover of horses and owned the best horse in his neighborhood and made frequent trips to Illinois and other states to trade in horses. He had a track on his place, where he claimed to train horses he bought, and later would take them to the South and sell them. He was apparently doing a prosperous business. He moved over into Hopkins County and stayed a while, and then moved back to another place, all of the time devoting more attention to trading than to his farming operations. He attracted about him a following of men known as traders and sports, some of whom had bad reputations. There came a time when the county began to be troubled with horse thieves, and even negroes were frequently reported as having "run away"; stealing of negroes being a crime incident to the period. Pennington's associates were men not above suspicion, and soon he was suspected himself of being implicated in the lawlessness that increased. The impression grew that an organized band was responsible for the crimes, and Pennington was believed to be the brains of the organization and to be in league with horse thieves and slave dealers in other states. This was the unsavory reputation he had among his own people when a brutal murder occurred, May 9, 1845, that eventually brought about his conviction and execution. Pennington's career was published in a novel, which gave an exaggerated story of a very ordinary crime. In 1884, Col. James F. Buckner, who had moved to Louisville, published an article in the *Courier-Journal* of January 13, 1884, which was written nearly forty years after the occurrences in which Colonel Buckner took part, and doubtless from the treacherous memory of a man advanced in age. Many statements as he remembered them were far from correct and were altogether misleading. Among other mistakes was the position assigned to Pennington of a man of wealth, culture and high standing in the community, and the magnified amount of the estate of the man he murdered. Colonel Buckner's story also reflected upon Christian County —which he had long since left—as seething with mob spirit and threats of personal violence to him as attorney for Pennington. His story was incorporated largely into the history written by W. H. Perrin, of Louisville, in 1884. Before accepting this publication as correct, this writer, whose ancestors lived in the immediate vicinity of the Pennington home and who took part in the law and order organization formed at the time, determined to get at the facts from records. There was found in the hands of a very old lady, 95 years of age, a pamphlet issued in 1846, giving a history of the crime for which Pennington was executed and of his pursuit and capture, the correct names of the people involved, a copy of the indictment, a record of the testimony in detail at the trial, and the speech of Colonel Buckner himself as furnished for publication. This pamphlet has been carefully preserved by Mrs. Mary W. Robinson, a daughter of Rice Dulin, and will be used as the basis of this history, the court records corroborating the facts. The pamphlet was issued by the Hopkinsville *Gazette* and was reprinted by the Pembroke *Review* in a second edition in 1896.

Somewhere about 1838, or 1839, an Irish stonemason named Simon Davis appeared in that part of the country and married a girl referred to as "one of the heirs of Nicholas Pyle, deceased." She had been reared by a preacher named Williams. Davis settled on a little piece of ground, his wife's part of a small estate, and at the time of his murder his property was described as a few acres of corn and oats just planted, a sorrel mare and two other head of stock, some farm tools and a negro girl slave valued at $300. The account states that his entire estate was not more than $800. The "four negroes" alleged by Colonel Buckner to have been "cashed in" for $1,500 were one girl, sold for $150, only $75 of which was paid in money, the rest in note. And, so far as the record shows, Davis never had at one time as much as $100 in money.

In the indictment itself Pennington was referred to as "Alonzo Pennington, laborer," the indictment being a matter of record.

In April, 1845, Davis' wife died without children, and the ground upon which they had lived would by law pass to his wife's legal heirs. A few days after Mrs. Davis died the negro girl ran off and went to another claimant, and there came to be unfriendly contention between Davis and his wife's relatives over the slave girl and the farm. Davis, living alone, held the farm, but was in town May 8, 1845, and tried to dispose of all of his holdings, saying he was going to leave the county and work at his trade. The land deal was questionable, but he found a man named Bradley who agreed to pay him $150—about half her value—for the girl whose ownership was disputed. Bradley paid $75 and agreed to give a note for the rest, less some little offsets. Davis and Pennington left town together, both stating that they would attend the muster for that part of the county, to be held at Pleasant Hill Church the next day. Both attended the muster and were seen together, and it developed afterwards that Pennington had agreed to pay Davis $300 for all of his property, saying he would go to law to hold it. He saw Bradley, who agreed to take $20 profit and give up the girl. "An hour and a half by sun," Davis and Pennington started together from the muster, Bradley and others testifying that Pennington told Davis he would have to go to his father's to get the money to complete the trade to let Davis leave the country at once.

Pennington's father lived a mile or two beyond the cave where the body of Davis was found, six miles away. Davis never was seen alive again. Pennington took charge of the farm and everything on it. It is not said what became of the girl. He told numerous witnesses that Davis had gone to Illinois, to Clarksville, to Eddyville and other places. These stories, when compared, excited suspicion, but Pennington explained that Davis was going about working at his trade and that he had seen him on one of his trips. Two months passed when some one who knew Davis' blaze-faced sorrel mare, that Pennington had said Davis rode away when he left, reported that he had seen the mare in possession of B. F. Cisney, over in Todd County. Pennington had been seen with Cisney and another of his followers named Sheffield, or Shuffle, as the ancient record has it, at the muster, and when Cisney turned up with Davis' horse, suspicion was no longer whispered. Col. James Robinson called a meeting of his neighbors at Antioch Church and decided to make an organized investigation. Committees were formed and one sent to arrest Cisney. He was found in the county and arrested and taken before a magistrate in Hopkinsville and searched. Nothing being found on him, he was taken to the Pond River neighborhood to explain things to the committee. He was kept under guard for two days, but made no confession. Colonel Robinson was active during these two days. Another meeting was held at Antioch, attended by many citizens from Christian, Muhlenberg, Todd and Hopkins Counties. At this meeting, July 12, the Safety Society, as it was called in the trial, was organized, with Colonel Robinson as chairman. This society was afterwards called the Regulators. I have talked to men who were there and have had first-hand reports of their purposes. They were organized to enforce the law and not to encourage the mob spirit. There was a membership fee of one dollar, to provide a fund for pursuing criminals where necessary.

Cisney's guards brought him before this meeting. There were no spectacular or melodramatic proceedings, as narrated by Colonel Buckner, with Cisney baring his bosom and asking to he shot rather than to be whipped. He still refused to talk, and the same committee who had brought him left with him. In a wooded section the party dismounted to rest, all but two seated on the ground. These two went into the bushes and returned with some stout hickory switches and, securing a rope, laid them at Cisney's feet. Not a word was spoken. Cisney broke down, tears rolled down his pallid cheeks, and voluntarily he agreed to talk.

The committee had conducted him to the vicinity of the muster grounds, believing that Davis' body had been disposed of near by. The trembling wretch confessed to three of them, whom he named, and who went aside with him, that he had been with Pennington when he killed Davis, but had only held their horses while they got down to talk. He said Pennington had killed Davis with a heavy stick and had thrown his body into a cave not far from the Greenville road, in a wild, hilly forest. He conducted them to the cave, the body was found, and Cisney was taken to town and lodged in jail on a warrant.

The committee sent to get Pennington found him away from home. They sent members to meet him on the road as he returned from Lyon County, but they missed him. Pennington came by a different road and met a man named Gordon, who told him they had found Davis' body and Cisney had laid the murder on him. Pennington went on in the night to his home, found it guarded, but went to his pasture and caught his favorite horse, turned his jaded horse in the field and left for the Mississippi river, where he caught a boat and went to the wilds of western Texas.

On July 26, 1845, Pennington was indicted for the murder, with Cisney accessory. Soon afterwards Cisney broke jail and was never recaptured. The Regulators maintained their organization, but found little to do. It became a law-abiding community and the reign of lawlessness soon gave way to order and quietude. Governor Gabriel Slaughter offered a reward for the capture of Pennington, and thus matters were when the location of Pennington was discovered. The Bourland family of several brothers had scattered. William and James Bourland had moved to Texas, and Dr. Reese Bourland was a physician in Ballard County, in a river town. In January, 1846, William Bourland, who was a member of Congress in the republic of Texas, visited his brothers in Kentucky. Stopping to visit the doctor, he learned of the Davis murder and was reminded that while canvassing in a remote county he had seen Pennington, whom he had known, and had spoken to him, but the man told him he was mistaken in the man. The brothers came to Hopkinsville and the doctor arranged to return with William. They went to Lamar County, Texas, where James Bourland was sheriff, and began a chase that led to Pennington's arrest near the Indian Territory. He was brought back by boat to Canton, where the Regulators had a committee to meet him. They furnished guards throughout the trial. Court was near at hand and, with much excitement, but no threats of violence, the trial was held almost immediately, under the indictment returned the year before by the grand jury, of which Zachariah Glass was foreman. The jury empaneled was as follows: Jas. Perkins, R. G. Henry, E. B. Richardson, Wm. Durrett, O. C. Smith, Reuben Settle, G. W. Harry, John W. Walker, Sam'l Gresham, Robt. Foard, H. G. Abernathy and Jos. A. Brown. The jurors were nearly all from the southern part of the county. The commonwealth's attorney was John McLarning, and Col. J. F. Buckner was Pennington's lawyer. The *Gazette* pamphlet gave the evidence in rather tedious detail.

W. S. Compton said he was at the cave when Davis' body was found. He identified the body. He described the cave as 15 miles from Hopkinsville, about a quarter of a mile from the Greenville road. It is a perpendicular hole 15 or 20 feet deep (not a bottomless pit, as claimed). It is narrow at the top and has a rock platform about 12 feet down. On this the body was lodged. He described the muster, saw the men together, commanded a company, called their names, both answered. Saw Davis' property the following week at Pennington's, who said he had bought out Davis and that he had gone to near Clarksville. He said the body was found July 12. He was at the organization of the Safety Society. There were no threats against Pennington. The purpose was to catch him.

David D. Myers was at the cave, so was E. M. Robinson; both corroborated Compton and identified the body.

Wiley Robinson was first to enter the cave and said the body was partly concealed with leaves and sticks. Philip Gregory was also at the cave and identified the body.

John Kelly, Thos. J. Edwards, Emsley Henderson, James Vaughan, Alfred Younglove, Richard Vaughan and David H. Harrison testified. The latter, Pennington's brother-in-law, said he told him Davis was below Paducah working on a mill. Others said he had told them he was in Illinois and Georgia. Richard Bradley told about buying the negro girl for $150 in Pennington's presence. Zach Glass said Pennington told him he left the muster alone and was innocent.

Jas. McFadden said Pennington came to his mother's the night of the murder, two hours in the night, and spent the night. Mrs. Cooper corroborated McFadden's testimony. Davis Compton said Pennington came to his fence where he was plowing and asked if he had heard tales about his killing Davis, a week before the body was found. Told him he had, and Pennington said Davis was well and sound and he had seen him building a chimney near Clarksville.

Rice Dulin (father of Mrs. Mary W. Robinson) was at the cave. Also met Pennington at Canton, who told him Gordon informed him of the finding of the body. He went on home and found his home watched. Said he was not afraid of a fair trial. Langley Bell said Pennington told him Davis was keeping out of the sheriff's way on account of the trouble with his wife's relations.

George Bradley saw Davis at the muster. Fed a colt and a calf for Davis after the muster. Said he would be away that night but would return the next day. Franklin Webb bought corn from Pennington at Davis' place. Heard him say he was going to leave.

Dan S. Hays said Pennington told him he was returning from the iron works when Gordon told him Davis' body had been found. Said no attempt was made to take Pennington until after the body was found. Other corroborative witnesses were Dr. W. H. Hopson, John W. Grissom and Oliver Meacham.

Those who were called by the defense, most of whom testified about unimportant details, were Wm. Wicks, Wm. Harkins, James Robinson, John McFadden, Wm. West, A. Cooper and some of the state's witnesses were recalled. Pennington did not testify. The argument then proceeded. McLarning reviewed the chain of circumstantial evidence, quoted the law, and asked for conviction. Col. Buckner expressed his embarrassment at being in a case so unpopular, spoke of the excitement and prejudice against his client, spoke of the danger of convicting on circumstantial evidence alone, reviewed the evidence, pointed out some discrepancies in it, quoted Latin phrases, charged that Cisney may have killed Davis himself, asked for sympathy for Pennington's good wife who sat by him and concluded by saying, "If you err let it be on the side of mercy." McLarning replied briefly, complimented Col. Buckner for doing his duty by his client, declared he wanted no man convicted contrary to law, denounced any thought of lynch law, declaring: "I am bound to interpose my denial that any spirit of subordination to law has been manifested. I am aware that false reports have gone abroad to the injury of our county, that its citizens in disregard of law, were disposed to take vengeance into their own hands. I repel with indignation the slanderous charge that such intentions and feelings ever did exist to any extent in Christian County."

The case was given to the jury by Judge Shackelford and in a short while a verdict of death was returned. He was sentenced April 6th and hanged May 1. J. Milton Clark was the acting sheriff. He was hanged to the limb of a post oak tree near the city. When the trap dropped the rope broke. While the rope was being readjusted, Pennington, it is said, declared that Cisney killed Davis. The second fall was effective. Pennington was 35 or 40 years old, tall and slender, with dark hair, beard and eyes. He died bravely.

A GRUESOME CHAPTER—*Continued.*

During the first 65 years of the county's history, the death penalty was inflicted upon ten persons. One was a woman and all but one were negroes. In the imperfect records of early days there are no records of the first two. The events were handed down by traditional recollections of old citizens. The records following were compiled by this writer and published in the *Hopkinsville Kentuckian,* June 26, 1885.

THE FIRST EXECUTION

The first person hanged in the county was a colored girl, the property of Dr. Edward Rumsey. As nearly as we can fix the time by the statements of the oldest citizens, who were told of it when they were children, the hanging was about the year 1812. The girl's name is not known, but in those days there was a divided opinion on the justice of her execution. She was left to nurse a fretful child and gave it laudanum, from the effects of which it died. One opinion was that she attempted to administer the drug to quiet the babe but gave it too much and killed it. The jury, however, found her guilty of murder and she was publicly hanged on the river bank, not far from where the present county jail stands. She was buried under the scaffold, but subsequently the remains were dug up and removed, because the bones were supposed to be near the vein of water making the Rock Spring, some distance down the river bank, from which the water supply of the town was obtained.

"OLD KEMP" THE SECOND

The second person hanged was a negro man known as "Old Kemp," who was the property of Joshua Cates, a leading citizen. He was put to death for shooting his master, and the hanging was probably about the year 1820, or a little later. Mr. Cates recovered from the wound and used every exertion to save Old Kemp's life, but to no avail, and he was hanged near the old Nashville road. He was buried on the spot and "Old Kemp's grave" was a familiar object to the Hopkinsville boys two generations ago. He was sentenced to death by Judge Benj. Shackelford, who succeeded Judge William Wallace in 1814.

CONVICTED BUT PARDONED

At this point we turn to the records of the court for information, and no longer trust to the "memory of the oldest inhabitant." Early in the thirties there seems to have been a reign of murder. In 1832, "Edmund, a slave, the property of James Jones," was tried for the crime of stabbing Brewer Reeves and sentenced to death. He was to be executed November 16, 1832, but on the 12th of the same month a pardon was granted him by Gov. Breathitt, which arrived after the gallows had been erected. The records show that Edmund was valued at $450.

A DOUBLE HANGING—CASSY AND SQUIRE

In 1833, occurred a murder, which was one of the most sensational that ever happened in this county. Mrs. Miller, while standing by a well, was shoved in and drowned by Cassy, a colored girl, the property of Wm. Grey. The girl was arrested and implicated Squire, a young negro man, belonging to Mrs. Rhoda Clark, and they both charged that John Miller instigated them to do the deed. All three were tried at the August term of Circuit Court, separate trials being granted. Cassy was arraigned August 13, 1833, and the trial proceeded without her presence in court, as she was very sick at the time in the jail and could not be brought out. She was defended by Gustavus A. Henry, afterwards known as "The Eagle Orator of Tennessee." The following jury was empaneled:

John D. Jameson, Benj. Johnson, M. T. Carnahan, Samuel Hays, Jos. Clark, Wm. Palmer, John Bradley, Alex. Arbuckle, Eli Finley, Jos. Williams.

The jury, through their foreman, John D. Jameson, returned a verdict of "guilty," although the girl was then lying at the point of death and it was thought advisable to take her deposition in the other cases as a witness for the Commonwealth, so critical was her condition. She was brought out sick and weak on the 15th and received the sentence of death. The time was fixed by Judge Shackelford at Wednesday, October 2, 1833, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M., and the money value placed upon the girl, the amount to be paid by the State to her owner, was $375.

Her attorney attempted to obtain a new trial, but the motion was overruled and the judgment of the court was subsequently carried out.

"Squire, a slave, the property of Mrs. Rhoda Clark," was next arraigned. He was charged with being an accessory before the fact, and was defended by David S. Patton and Wm. W. Fry. Cassy's evidence was read, as she was too sick to appear in court. The following jury tried the case on the 14th of August:

David Lucy, Wm. G. Moore, Wm. Dunnavan, Francis Pennington, Wm. W. McKenzie, Alfred Major, Joseph Sivley, John Cornelius, Thos. G. Edmundson, Wm. Trover, John Luckie, Jas. C. Haden.

The verdict was: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty as charged. J. C. Haden, one of the jury."

Squire's attorneys made a motion to arrest judgment, but this was overruled. They then attempted to secure a new trial, but their efforts were futile and on August 24th, he, too, was sentenced to be hanged at the same time designated in the case of Cassy.

The judgment of the court was carried out and they were hanged together on October 2, 1833, to the limb of a tree on the Madisonville road, near where Maj. John Stites afterward lived. Deputy Sheriff Pinckney French officiated and the third and fourth hangings in the county were conducted with "neatness and dispatch."

CONDEMNED BUT ESCAPED

John Miller, the white man indicated as accessory before the fact, as mentioned above, was put on trial August 17th, and was convicted five days later. The jury was composed of the following citizens: Edward Delasier, John Jones, John H. Goode, Jos. Quisenberry, Thos. Hopkins, Nicholas M. Ellis, Richard C. Faulkner, Edmund Meacham, Israel M. Marshall, Thos. Sandford, Wm. C. Scott and Silas Boyd.

On August 24, a motion was made for a new trial and the court took until the next term of court to consider the motion. On the 9th of the following November the motion was overruled and Miller was sentenced to be hanged Friday, December 27, 1833, but escaped from the jail before that time and was never recaptured. Hon. Jos. B. Crockett was the Commonwealth's Attorney during these times, and it was due to his vigorous prosecution more than to the conclusiveness of the evidence that Miller was convicted. There were always grave doubts in the minds of many as to his guilt and it is not improbable that he was an innocent man. Some of his connections now live in the northern part of the county and are good and useful citizens.

SAM, A SLAVE

It was six years after the double hanging before there was another death sentence. The fifth and next criminal to die at the hands of the law was "Sam, a slave, the property of Thos. B. Wilson." He was charged with rape, his victim being Frances W. Hill, who appeared in court and testified against him. He was put on trial May 11, 1839, and the following jury sat upon the case:

Benj. S. Campbell, Wm. M. Shipp, Austin M. Cason, Dickey Chappell, Richard Durrett, Robt. Dillard, Thos. Gregory, Guy Kinkead, Samuel S. Walker, Joseph Meacham, Jr., David Johnson, Harrison U. Garvin.

Sam was found guilty and sentenced on May 15th, by Judge Shackelford, to be hanged on Friday, June 7, 1839, between the hours of 11 A.M and 2 P.M. The jail was reported unsafe and the jailer authorized to employ three guards, but notwithstanding this precaution Sam broke jail and outraged the wife of a reputable citizen of the county. He was recaptured and executed as directed by law and richly deserved the fate he met. Richard D. Bradley was the sheriff and the hanging took place on the same spot where the last preceding execution was. The limb of the tree previously used having been cut off, a pole was laid in the forks of two trees, to serve as a gallows. The body of the victim was taken by medical students to a cabin in the southeastern suburbs of the city and there dissected.

JESSE, A SLAVE

The next person to play the leading role in an official tragedy was "Jesse, a slave, the property of Dr. Smith." He was hung for the murder of a white woman, who was traveling through the country alone. He reported the finding of her murdered body in the woods and upon being closely questioned, suspicion was directed towards him as the guilty party and he was arrested and indicted by the grand jury. He was tried August 6, 1842, by the following jury:

Benj. C. Garnett, H. P. Owsley, Wm. C. Reeves, Finis E. Henderson, Ira F. Ellis, James Edwards, Geo. Western, James Thompson, Wm. Henderson, Lewis Atkinson, Gabriel Williams and Wiley Robinson.

The jury returned a speedy verdict and Jesse was sentenced the same day to be hanged on Friday, Sept. 2, 1842, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M., on a public gallows.

He was hanged near the Princeton Road, on the bank of the dry branch, by Thos. Barnett, who was sheriff at that time. The body passed into the hands of the doctors and was dissected in the interest of science.

The next was Lonz Pennington, the only white man ever executed by law in the county. A detailed account of his execution, May 1, 1846, appears elsewhere.

JOHN, A SLAVE

Seven years after the events narrated just above, the eighth hanging in Christian County took place. The victim was a negro slave, the property of W. B. Mason, named John. He killed Mr. Mason's overseer, a man named Bard Sherrill, in the year 1853. He was placed on trial October 7th, of the same year, the following gentlemen composing the jury:

Wm. T. Bronaugh, Alex Arbuckle, John M. Boyd, Isham D. Bobbitt, Jesse Fox, Aquilla Long, Wiley Barnes, James Alder, Wm. J. Crabtree, Elijah Armstrong, Gideon Overshiner, Alex Bradshaw. The jury, through their foreman, Gideon Overshiner, returned a verdict of "guilty" and John was, on October 8th, sentenced to be hanged on November 18, 1853, between the hours of 10 A.M., and 2 P.M., in a piece of woodland near the Greenville road, in the suburbs of Hopkinsville. Judge Henry J. Stites was the presiding judge and the sentence was executed by Sheriff John B. Gowen, at the appointed time and place.

JACOB, A SLAVE

Juries had a way of enforcing the law a generation ago, and it was only three years after the hanging of John, before Jacob, a negro man, the property of H. G. Bowling, traveled over the same route. He, too, murdered a white man—Charlie Boyd by name. He killed him with an axe, and although Jacob protested that he killed Boyd in defending his own life, he was convicted and died at the end of a rope. He was arraigned for trial on October 9, 1856, and the jury was composed of the following citizens:

Benj. Bradshaw, Elbert Henderson, W. H. Smith, Edward Merriwether, John Bowen, R. S. Gary, Sydney R. Merritt, Robt. McGaughey, Hugh Tomlinson, Jonathan Armstrong, Hardin Jones, Peter Higgins. The verdict of the jury was:

"We of the jury find the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment. Benj. Bradshaw, foreman."

Judge Geo. B. Cook was then on the bench, and on October 17th the court passed sentence of death upon the convicted man, directing Sheriff John B. Gowen to take him on Friday, December 12, 1856, to a piece of woodland near the Greenville road, in the vicinity of the town of Hopkinsville, and hang him by the neck until dead. This sentence was carried out on the same spot where the last preceding hanging took place.

NED, A SLAVE

We now come to the tenth and last hanging in Christian County, from the formation of the county up to a quarter of a century ago. In 1862, "Ned, a slave, the property of John T. Edmunds," killed a fellow-servant, for which he was indicted for murder. He was put on trial March 18, 1862, and the jury who decided his destiny was as follows:

P. N. Anderson, Richard Boyd, W. T. Merritt, D. R. Beard, James Biggerstaff, Ulen Wolfe, Wiley Robinson, Benj. Harrison, W. H. Moore, Thos. Hall, W. S. Mathews and John J. Elliott.

Through the foreman, Wiley Robinson, the jury returned a verdict of "guilty," and on March 22 Ned was sentenced to death by Judge Thos. C. Dabney, who was then Circuit Judge.

The time fixed was May 16, 1862, and the judgment of the court was carried out by Deputy Sheriff R. T. McDaniel. The hanging, like all others in the county, was public and was witnessed by a great crowd. It took place on the Greenville road near the Fair Grounds.

JORDAN TAYLOR

The next execution after the one in 1862 was that of a negro named Jordan Taylor, for the murder of a woman of his own race, named Sally

Saunders, on the night of October 8, 1884, near Casky. Jealousy was the motive. Taylor and the woman had worked as field hands together that day, and after night she refused to allow him to go with her to her home some distance away on another farm. She left alone. Taylor followed her and split her head with an axe and hid the body. A quarrel with her had been in public and he was suspected. The body was found and Taylor confessed. An old negro named John Lee, a Hoodoo doctor, who had fixed up love powders for Taylor to use on the woman, was indicted with him. Taylor first swore that Lee had advised him to kill the woman when the "conjure" didn't work. After his conviction and Lee went to trial, Taylor repudiated his first story and exonerated the old man entirely and he was acquitted. This jury tried Taylor March 26: A. M. Cooper, Thos. Brown, James Lacy, Wash Harry, Van Dulin, W. H. Sizemore, John W. Courtney, G. W. Clark, Alex Walker, J. S. Forrey, E. D. Boyd and E. F. Morris. He was hanged in an enclosure in the rear of the jail in the presence of only 48 people. John Boyd was the sheriff who performed the duty.

BEVERLEY ADAMS, COLORED

The next legal execution in chronological order was Beverley Adams, who was tried for the murder of another negro at the June term, in 1894, and sentenced to be hanged September 14, 1894. The jury that convicted him was as follows: Jesse Denton, C. N. Edwards, W. H. Butler, M. V. Dulin, J. H. Murphy, Milton Hight, W. T. Bonte, Bayless Parker, Lee Davis, J. W. Carloss, R. L. Boyd, Alex Campbell. Lem R. Davis was sheriff at the time and carried out the sentence of the court in an enclosure in the rear of the county jail, by hanging Adams.

GEORGE HOLLAND

A negro named George Holland was the next to be hanged in the county. On the night of November 14, 1903, a white man whose identity was never established, who was walking through the county, purchased some food in Pembroke and retired to some woods near the town, cooked his meal on a campfire and lay down to sleep by the fire. Some days later his dead body was found in a pile of rails not far away and it showed that his skull had been crushed and his throat cut. The Pembroke officers, Lawrence Moore, a detective, and Town Marshal, Joe E. Jackson, went to work on the case and soon arrested George Holland on suspicion and secured from him a confession in which he implicated eight other negroes. The man had shown some money in making his purchases and one of the negroes saw it. The gang was gotten together and the murder and robbery followed. Judge Thos. P. Cook called a special session of Circuit Court early in January and the following negroes, all of whom had been arrested, were indicted for murder: George Holland, aged 50; Dick Carney, 32; Frank Massie, 72; Charles Finch, 27; Ed Holland, 25;

Bill Garrott, 30; Ed Moseley, 19; Frank Merriweather, 22, and Frank Sherman, 22.

Commonwealth's Attorney, Denny P. Smith, County Attorney, Otho H. Anderson, and C. H. Bush were the prosecuting attorneys. Robert N. Lander, a colored lawyer, appeared for the defense. The Commonwealth elected to try George Holland and Dick Carney first and jointly. The following jury was empaneled and they went on trial January 8, 1904; Dr. John P. Bell, Thos. J. Baynham, Richard Ray, J. F. Boyd, Harvey Hight, Andy Estes, Amos Robinson, W. G. Ward, Travis McCord, Monroe Bullard, John C. White.

Holland's original story was that Frank Merriweather clubbed the stranger as he slept with a pickhandle. He repudiated his confession and the defense was a story of conflicting denials. The evidence was strong, one of the negroes having dropped a glove, easily identified, at the scene, and the stranger's money had been spent freely. The jury, without delay, gave both negroes death sentences.

Frank Merriweather and Charles Finch were next tried and given death sentences. The other cases were postponed. Frank Merriweather moved for a new trial and when Court adjourned the other three were sentenced to be hanged April 15, 1905. The negroes all appealed after getting their plans made. The regular court term came on and the others were tried. One sickened and died. One was released for lack of evidence. The rest got prison sentences. Finch and Merriweather and Carney, all in the end got off with prison sentences. Holland's case was affirmed and he alone was hanged.

FRANK POSTELL ESCAPED BY DYING

In 1916, a negro named Frank Postell, not akin to the local colored family of that name, was indicted for the murder of a white man and was tried June 16, 1916, and given a death sentence by the following jury: J. C. Davis, Chas. Fowler, Tom King, E. G. Robinson, W. P. Ward, E. O. Word, J. H. Johnson, P. O. Martin, W. A. Walker, Geo. B. Bradshaw, J. L. McCulloch. Postell escaped the gallows by dying before the date fixed for his execution.

TOM NICHOLS, COLORED

In the fall of 1922 a negro named Tom Nichols killed B. H. Robey, a white man, a railroad construction foreman, at Gracey, by knocking him in the head with a pick handle or bludgeon. Nichols was tried in January, 1923, by the following jury: J. D. Moseley, T. D. McGee, M. T. Carter, Harold McKinney, Geo. L. Owen, J. H. Duvall, Nile Farmer, J. C. White, Jack Renshaw, D. D. Young, J. W. Courtney and H. G. Kelly. He was given a death sentence January 26, 1923, and, under a new law, was subsequently taken to Eddyville, Ky., and after some delay, his sentence was affirmed and he was electrocuted in the State prison, the first to die in this way, from the county.

SAM (SMOKY) HARRIS, COLORED

The last legal execution was in 1926. A young negro named Sam Harris, known in police circles as "Smoky" Harris, killed his wife and hid her body in the river at the waterworks dam near the city. The couple did not get along well. Harris was a former soldier in the World War and had been in trouble many times. He and his wife were known to be quarrelsome with each other and Harris was very jealous in his disposition. When his wife was found to be missing he was suspected and arrested and a search located the woman's body weighted down in the water. He was tried and convicted at the June term of Circuit Court, in 1925, by the following jury: W. H. Pugh, W. S. Davison, O. H. Hamby, F. E. White, J. W. Maddux, J. B. West, John Smith, J. L. Weaver, J. C. Gary, B. F. Watson, R. S. Caine, W. H. Malone.

The usual delays were resorted to by attorneys who defended him, but the case was affirmed by the Court of Appeals and Harris was electrocuted in the prison at Eddyville, in the spring of 1926.

JOHN SKINNER, LYNCHED

So far as records go, there have been but two cases of lynch law in the county. In the summer of 1888, a negro named John Skinner was arrested, put in the county jail, accused of attempting to kill a white man. Excitement was high, but no immediate violence was attempted and the officers were lulled into a feeling that the law would be allowed to take its course. A week later a mob came in quietly one night and took Skinner out two miles from town on the Cadiz road and hanged him to the limb of a tree on the farm of M. D. Meacham, that extended over the fence into the public road. The tree remained standing many years afterwards and came to be known as "Skinner's Tree." The owner of the farm finally had it cut down and used it for "barn wood" in the firing of tobacco.

A SECOND LYNCHING

On April 9, 1909, a negro named Booker Brame, who had seized and frightened a young white girl near her home, in the neighborhood of Pee Dee, was captured the next day by a searching party, identified by the girl, and was taken to a point in Flat Lick, just inside the Christian County line, and hanged to a tree. The body hung for forty-four hours, before being taken down by the coroner.

PART III

CHAPTER XII

HISTORIC PERIOD FROM 1850 TO 1875

The Discovery of Gold in California; The Constitution of 1851; The Ante-Bellum Period; The Old-time Fairs; Later Fairs; The Pennyroyal Fair; Street Fairs and Carnivals.

What may be called the beginning of the county's second half century, ushered in a stirring era that revolutionized conditions as they existed after the Mexican War.

The country as a whole had been increased in area by the addition of the vast empire extending South to the Rio Grande and Westward to the Pacific ocean. The discovery of gold in California had started the conquering of the West with hostile Indians again hindering the progress of the Anglo-Saxon race, until the last bloody battle to the death, in which the entire army of Gen. Custer was exterminated in the wilds of Dakota. This story is national history, but, as usual, Christian County played a part by sending many of its sons in the pilgrimage across the Rocky Mountains to the Western El Dorado.

Here in Kentucky a new constitution was adopted in 1851 and there began another period of prosperity and internal development. Hopkinsville was greatly benefited by the establishment of two boarding schools for girls, making the town quite an educational center. The movement for better roads gained force and began to bear fruit. The production of tobacco became a leading industry, the tobacco being prized in hogsheads, hauled to the Cumberland River and shipped by boat to market. The population steadily increased and the county became one of the most progressive, prosperous and cultured communities in the State. Within the first ten years much advancement was made, the landed estates became homes of comfort and refinement, the sons and daughters were given college educations and in a word, Christian County blossomed like a rose. In this decade the first fair association was organized. This will be discussed more at length on other pages.

Then came the war clouds that broke in 1861, divided a happy and contented people for four years into warring factions, and plunged the county into a vortex of bloodshed and sorrow. Death stalked abroad, happy homes were broken up; fortunes were swept away and the county was set back for 20 years in its development. With the defeat of Clay in 1844, the Democratic party was in the ascendency. The election of Taylor in 1848 restored the Whigs to power. Taylor had died and Millard Fillmore had finished out his term. In 1852, Pierce was elected President and Jefferson Davis, a son of Christian County, entered the new cabinet as Secretary of War and in 1857, entered the United States Senate. In 1856, the Democrats again triumphed in the election of James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge as President and Vice-President. At the end of their term, there had been a new alignment of parties. The Whig party and one faction of the Democratic party formed the Democratic party that no longer had power to win elections. The newly organized Republican party was made up of what was left of the opposition parties and a part of the Democrats. With the untried new party suddenly given national control in the great war that had convulsed the country, it became the dominating power in the county. Democrats, however, were able to elect some of their popular candidates until the enfranchisement of the liberated slaves a few years after the close of the war, all of whom were at once identified with the Republican party, and gave that party an ascendency that has existed ever since. Christian County's population contained and still contains a higher percentage of negroes than any other county in Western Kentucky. This has made the county staunchly Republican except when the colored voters fail to vote their party ticket. With hardly an exception they register as Republicans, but the Republican leaders have found it hard to control them in some elections. In fact, the county is regarded as doubtful in all local elections and many county offices have been filled by Democrats. With most of the adjoining counties reliably Democratic, districts of more than one county, electing State senators, circuit judges, commonwealth's attorneys and other district officers, have usually chosen Democrats, in the districts including Christian County as one of the counties. This has been made possible by Democratic control of the General Assemblies arranging the districts.

THE OLD FASHIONED FAIRS

The Legislature of 1856 granted a charter for the organization of the Christian County Agricultural and Mechanical Association. The Commissioners, or incorporators, were Isaac Lewis, Jas. S. Jackson, R. T. Torian, James M. Foard, Wm. T. Moore, Jas. H. Lander, Dr. E. R. Cook, Dr. J. C. Whitlock, J. W. Wallace, H. B. Owsley and John Stites. On February 2, 1857, a meeting was held and the following officers elected: Thomas Green, president, and Isaac Lewis, J. P. Thomas, Jas. S. Jackson, C. E. Merriweather, Jesse McComb and Rice Dulin, directors. The board elected John C. Latham, secretary, and J. S. Phelps, treasurer, and G. B. Long, marshal. Grounds were purchased from J. H. Caldwell and Dr. Montgomery just outside of Hopkinsville; buildings were erected and the first fair was held that fall. Prices for admission were: Adults, 25 cents; on horses, 35 cents; buggies, 40 cents; carriages, 50 cents; children and servants, 10 cents each. The fair was a success and three others were held annually until they were stopped by the war.

The grounds were located in the northeastern suburbs beyond Hays' field, now the colored section of the city, and its annual fairs in October were the crowning events of each year. The grounds consisted of a circular amphitheatre enclosing a Judges' stand in the center and a floral hall on one side displaying agricultural products below and a department for the handiwork of the ladies on the second floor, built on a level with the promenade in the ampitheatre. Seats for thousands were provided between the promenade and the show ring. And everything was shown. The farmers vied with each other in producing crops, showing specimens of every description and live stock of all kinds. There were driving rings, riding rings, boys' riding rings and even ladies' riding rings. In the floral hall there were baby shows and displays of cakes, pies, laces and art work. On the outskirts there was a half mile race-track and the afternoon programs were concluded with races of every kind, fast horses, slow mules, harness races and sometimes foot races. They were free-for-all with no red-tape restrictions. The fairs were all-day affairs. The country people came early and stayed late. They brought their lunches with them, dinners, they were called then, and ate them wherever they cared to spread them. No one thought of leaving until after the races. It was in later years fifty cents to get in the gate, and no one complained of not getting his money's worth. Skin games, tent shows and hawkers were unknown. It was the annual reunion of the county, and it is a pity the fairs passed away. After 15 or 20 years, the fair company went the way of others of its kind and the grounds were sold and platted into town lots. Some years later another company was formed, grounds were leased from W. J. Withers on West Seventh Street, just outside of town, and there was a series of horse shows and races. They were never very popular, in fact, there was increasing prejudice against horse-racing and after a precarious existence this company also went out of business. A good many years later still another fair company was formed and under new conditions was operated with success for a decade or more. Its grounds were located south of town on the Palmyra road, but its history belongs to a later period.

In 1858 the officers were: Thomas Green, president; John Berry, John T. Edmunds, J. K. Gant, R. G. Henry, G. W. Killebrew and Jas. S. Parrish, directors; John C. Latham, secretary; Thomas S. Bryan, treasurer, and John B. Gowan, marshal.

In 1859 the officers were: James S. Phelps, president; James W. Fields, James Wallace, L. W. Withers, Dr. J. C. Whitlock, Chas. M. Tandy, and A. D. Rodgers, directors; H. A. Phelps, secretary; John P. Ritter, treasurer, and John W. Breathitt, marshal.

In 1860 the officers were the same as the year before.

This was the last fair held until 1869. It was characterized by some historic features. Vice-President John C. Breckinridge was present and made a speech discussing the exciting issues that were rapidly pushing the country into war. Mr. Breckinridge was then a candidate for President, representing one faction of the Democratic party that had split wide open and made possible the election of Abraham Lincoln.

In the year 1859 another memorable incident was a feature. The family of Thomas and Rebecca Brown was the largest in Christian County. Mr. Brown had died in 1855, but Mrs. Brown, followed by ten grown sons, rode around the ring, the sons mounted on white horses. They were Andrew, Absalom, Gravener, John, Augustus, Robert, William, Thomas, Samuel and Milton. The daughters living at that time were Nancy, Sarah and Jane. Two children had died in childhood.

In 1861 the fair grounds were used as barracks by a regiment of Mississippi troops who had a great deal of sickness among them and during the winter, 101 died and were buried near by. In 1887 these bodies were removed to the new cemetery and an imposing monument erected to the then unknown soldiers. Many years afterwards, in the archives of one of the banks, the list of the names was found and made public. Soon after the soldiers left the grounds, the buildings were burned. The origin of the fire was never disclosed.

In June, 1869, the old stockholders were called together to reorganize and elected B. T. Ritter, president; Dr. J. C. Whitlock, John C. Latham, Wm. T. Radford, Jas. A. Wallace, Samuel G. Buckner and George W. Lander, directors; John C. Latham, Jr., was secretary, and John P. Ritter, treasurer. A committee appraised the grounds at $2,600 and new buildings were at once erected at an expense of $8,200. Joseph F. Foard was elected marshal and in its new buildings the fair was held for four days, beginning October 20. A "balloon ascension" was a big drawing card that year. The fairs were then held regularly every October for many years. The presidents were: W. T. Radford, 1870; James S. Parrish, 1871; Thomas Green, 1872; Samuel G. Buckner, 1873; W. F. Cox, 1874; Dr. James Wheeler, 1875; Col. E. A. Starling, 1876; John T. Edmunds, 1877; Jas. M. Clark, 1878; Col. L. A. Sypert, 1879; Col. E. A. Starling, 1880; Dr. E. R. Cook, 1881; Chas. F. Jarrett, 1882; Col. L. A. Sypert, 1883. In those days the marshals were the imposing figures. The marshal wearing a conspicuous sash rode around the ampitheatre to announce the awards. This position was filled by Col. Joe F. Foard for the first six years. Others who served were M. H. Nelson and William Cowan.

In the premium list of the fair in 1871, a pamphlet printed in colors contained 38 pages of advertisements of the enterprising merchants of the day. James O. Ellis was secretary and the following appeal for patronage was on the first page:

> "The grounds of the Association are beautifully situated within the corporate limits of the city of Hopkinsville, and on the line of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad, containing about twenty acres, well laid off for driving and stock yards.
>
> "The Pleasure Grounds are disconnected from each of these; beautifully laid off; well set with grass, and shaded with trees and shrubbery.

"The Amphitheatre is constructed after the latest style of architecture, combining both strength and beauty, with seats raised one above the other, and capable of seating eight to ten thousand persons. Around the entire seats of the Amphitheatre is a capacious promenade, twelve feet wide, from which visitors can have a fine view of the ground and Arena.

"In the center of the Arena is the Pagoda, three stories high, built in the most tasteful and ornamental style.

"Upon the grounds, in a grove of shade trees, is a new, neat and tasteful cottage, with well-furnished rooms for the sole use of the ladies.

"This cottage will be supplied with polite and attentive waiters, whose duty will be to supply the wants of the guests. There will be an ample supply of good water on the grounds for all purposes.

"The Pagoda will be occupied by a magnificent Brass Band, who will enliven the occasion with stirring music.

"The entire buildings are new and securely constructed, and it is the determination of the Directory to spare no trouble or expense to make this, their Seventh Annual Fair, the largest and most successful ever held in this section of Kentucky."

The prices of admission showed a material increase over the antebellum days. Each department had special superintendents. In domestic manufactures, R. I. Martin and G. V. Campbell; household articles, J. S. Jesup and J. W. McPherson; fruit, V. W. Crabbe and W. H. Howe. These articles, poultry, sheep, cattle, a pacing race, a pigeon shooting and a baby show made up the program for the first day.

The baby show was a free for all, no entrance fee, both sexes. The prize was a toilet set valued at $30.00 and given by Dr. D. M. Foster.

The program for the second day was "products of the soil"; jacks and jennets, horses and mules, concluding with a racking race, and gents' and boys' riding rings for $10 prizes.

The third day was mostly horses, driving rings, trotting races and a slow mule race.

The fourth day was more harness rings, the bare-back riding ring for $10 and the worst turnout for a similar prize, the object being to send everybody home laughing.

The premium list of the "Christian County Fair Company" of 1891, 20 years later, contained a list of 23 other fairs beginning in August and running for three months with dates arranged to avoid conflicts. The times were changing and strings of horses and herds of cattle made the rounds, the exhibits no longer confined to the county. That year J. R. Caudle was president and J. B. Galbreath, secretary and treasurer. The president assured the public that no gambling would be allowed on the grounds. It was still before the "skin games" appeared. The directors were Hunter Wood, James C. Moore, R. H. Holland, Lyman McCord, C. F. Jarrett, M. V. Dulin, C. W. Ware and Wm. Jesup. This company ran from 1890 to 1894, with the same management. A floral hall had been built and much emphasis was placed on exhibits in that department. Baby shows had been discontinued. They proved to be unpopular features because all the babies could not win.

THE PENNYROYAL FAIR

On February 11, 1913, the Pennyroyal Fair, the last one in the county, was organized, thirty stockholders being present. The articles of incorporation were read by Geo. E. Gary. The following directors were elected: S. L. Cowherd, Dr. T. W. Blakey, J. H. White, J. W. Riley, B. P. Eubank, J. J. Metcalfe, M. C. Forbes, Vitas L. Gates, Odie Davis, Dr. M. W. Williams, Holland Garnett, Eugene Kelly, R. H. McGaughey, C. C. Carter and John W. Garnett. S. L. Cowherd was made president and B. Gordon Nelson, secretary; Dr. M. W. Williams, vice-president, and Dr. T. W. Blakey, treasurer.

A commodious grandstand and other buildings were built on leased grounds just outside of town on the Palmyra road. The first fair was held early in October. Ben S. Winfree was marshal and the directors voted him one share of stock for his efficient services. The fair was such a success that the stock was increased and 110 more shares taken by farmers and business men of the city. With but few changes in the management, fairs were held in 1914 and 1915. In the summer of 1915, John W. Richards succeeded Mr. Nelson as secretary. Mr. Cowherd continued as president. The fairs grew in interest and box seats were built in front of the grandstand, the grounds were lighted and night shows were held that became great social events. The third year there was an automobile show with much competition. The vehicles were decorated and filled with pretty girls. Racing grew in popularity and regular races under the State racing law were held. After the 1916 meeting, S. L. Cowherd retired as president and Holland Garnett succeeded him. The directors that year were: S. L. Cowherd, Alex Wallace, Jno. W. Garnett, M. C. Forbes, Dr. T. W. Blakey, Jno. H. White, Jno. J. Metcalfe, V. L. Gates, R. H. McGaughey, Lee Ellis, J. M. Neblett, Norton Garth, B. O. McReynolds, W. M. Hancock. Mr. Wallace was from Trigg and Mr. Garth from Todd.

In 1917 John J. Metcalfe became president. Holland Garnett was again elected in 1918 and was re-elected each year until 1924. John W. Richards served continuously as secretary after his first election in 1915. The old Directory underwent only such changes as were made necessary to fill vacancies. M. A. Mason, R. H. Holland, P. C. Sallee, B. S. Winfree, M. E. Boales and J. J. Robertson served one or more years. The last fair was held in 1924, the ten-year lease on the grounds having expired. Once more the buildings were torn down and the grounds platted and sold. Thus ended the succession of fairs. The Agricultural and Mechanical Association from 1859 to 1884; a lapse of two years and then the Christian County Driving Park from 1887 to 1889; the Christian County Fair Association from 1890 to 1894; another interregnum and last the Pennyroyal Fair from 1913 to 1924.

In the intervening years, there were several "street fairs" with a group of tent shows spreading their tents for a week in certain streets.

CHAPTER XIII

THE NEWSPAPERS

First Paper in 1820; Subsequent Publications Under Many Names; The Record of 110 Years; The Publishers of the Nineteenth Century; Negro Papers; The Hopkinsville Kentuckian and The Kentucky New Era.

The history of the press of Christian County starts in 1820, near the close of the first quarter century of the town of Hopkinsville. The facts correllated in this chapter were compiled as far as possible in 1884 when Perrin's "History of Christian County" was published. I was engaged in the newspaper business at that time and collaborated with the author in getting his information. Since that time, I have kept a pretty accurate record of the subsequent events in journalism and have secured a number of very old papers.

In 1928 all of this data was placed in the hands of a highly capable and intelligent young lady to be used in a literary work in which she was engaged. With great patience and infinite skill she prepared a thesis from which this chapter is compiled in a large measure. In what shall follow I wish to give all credit due to the old history by W. H. Perrin, now almost out of print, and a great deal of credit to Miss Frances B. Lander for her invaluable assistance.

The *Kentucky Republican* was established in 1820 as shown by the date on one of the two copies preserved. The issue of September 15, 1821, was Vol. 11, No. 2. The name of David S. Patton appeared as editor and publisher.

It was a weekly of four pages, five columns to the page. The subscription was $2.50 in advance, $3.00 in six months and $4.00 if not paid until the end of the year.

The paper contained no local news. The issue of September 15 contained two or three columns on the death of Napoleon Bonaparte and the issue of the next week contained three columns on his funeral. He had been dead for a month or more. There were lengthy extracts from the National Intelligencer and from the New York papers. There were a few references to happenings in the State, but nothing of a local nature except advertisements.

The name Republican had no reference to its political complexion. There was no Republican party at that time. The paper had a series of changes in its ownership. Mr. Patton, who was a lawyer, after a few years sold or leased the paper to Garrett and Beckham Pitts, brothers, and retired from its control, but after a short while took it back.

Mr. Patton served in the General Assembly from 1830 to 1834 and later moved to Paducah, where he died in 1837. He had the reputation of being an able lawyer and a forcible writer. In 1829 the office changed hands and the name of the paper also was changed.

The Spy. Livingston Lindsay bought the plant from Mr. Patton and from 1829 to 1831 published the *Spy,* as the paper was called. It was still a weekly of the same general character as its predecessor. Mr. Lindsay gave his personal attention to it but finally accepted a professorship in Cumberland College at Princeton, Ky., and sold the paper to Wm. R. B. Mills. Mills soon made a failure in his venture and after trying to run the paper for a while, ran aground financially and the plant was sold for debt. Mr. Lindsay, after leaving Hopkinsville, resumed the practice of law, as he had been licensed in Virginia before coming to Kentucky, and after living a while at Princeton, went to Texas and rose to prominence and became Chief Justice of the new State.

The Hopkinsville Gazette. The next paper started was called the *Gazette* and it was a success financially. John and Alexander Goodall, practical printers, came from Louisville soon after the suspension of the *Spy* and began its publication. A man named Alexander came to the town and secured four or five hundred names of people who agreed to subscribe for a paper, as the town was without one at the time. Alexander went to Louisville and sold his subscriptions to the Goodalls, who brought an outfit with them and began the publication of the *Gazette* in August, 1834, and the paper was still running in September, 1847. It espoused the Whig side in the stormy political contests of the day so vigorously that another paper, taking the Democratic side, was soon called into existence. I have in my possession a copy of the *Peoples Press* dated September 16, 1847, showing by the number that it was started in March, 1846. It was edited and published by Smith and Bronaugh and the number referred to contained two editorials directed at Samuel M. Starling, then editor of the *Gazette.*

The *Peoples Press* and the *Gazette* were great rivals and apparently both were well patronized.

There are a number of copies of the *Gazette* still in existence. W. T. Tandy, President of the City Bank, has an entire volume in binding. There is but little local news in any of the issues, but many advertisements of business houses.

A copy of the *Hopkinsville Gazette* dated January 12, 1839, is a fair sample. This copy is Vol. IV, No. 26. There is not a local item. The material deals principally with congressional records from Washington, stocks and bonds, bank and trust company topics, science questions, stories of adventure and of crime, agricultural topics, and two poems. The advertisements and notices are, for the most part, local, while others advertise or announce patent medicines, runaway slaves, firms, schools, etc., at Clarksville, Tenn.; Lebanon, near Trenton, Todd County; Trigg County, Ky.; Trenton, Todd County, Ky.

This copy of the *Gazette* of 1839 is a four-page folio, sixteen by twenty-two inches, five columns to the page. Of the twenty columns of this copy six and one-fourth are devoted to advertisements and notices. There are thirty-five advertisements, thirty-one of which are local. There are fifteen and one-fourth columns of foreign material, not including advertisements; ten and one-fourth of these fifteen and one-fourth columns contain articles copied from twenty-four different papers, books, magazines, and bulletins. Three and one-fourth columns are given to editorials and to letters to the editor, only one-fourth of a column being strictly editorial.

At the top of the first column on the first page is the name of the paper *Hopkinsville Gazette,* under which is the name "A. C. Goodall," who, no doubt, was editor.

The *Peoples Press,* dated 1847, is a seven-column, four-page folio. It is a weekly, the size of the sheet being eighteen and one-half by twenty-three and three-fourths inches. A three-line account of a marriage at Elkton (in Todd County) is the nearest approach to a local item. The most of the matter deals with facts concerning the Mexican War. Other articles are farming topics, happenings at Elkton, bitter editorials, accounts of the deaths of prominent persons not living in Kentucky, educational subjects, U. S. Bank topics, a Revolutionary War story, etc. "Hacks with horses attached" are advertised. A "$50 reward for a runaway slave, if taken out of the state; $25, if within the state and out of the county; or $10 in the county" is found on page four. Of the twenty-eight columns the material is distributed thus: nine columns are given to editorials, to articles whose sources are not given, and to letters to the editor; eleven columns contain advertisements and notices; eight columns contain items, reports, comments, and stories copied from other material, none of these articles being of local color. Of the eighty-two advertisements, seventy-three are local; the other nine advertise businesses in New Orleans, Cadiz, Ky.; Belle Vue, Ky.; New Providence, Tenn.; Nashville, Tenn.; Smithland, Ky.

The *Press* of October 8, 1850, Vol. 1, No. 19, is a four-page folio, four columns to the page, and the page twelve and one-fourth by eighteen and three-fourths inches. Of the sixteen columns, nine have no local color. The other seven are principally advertisements and notices, five and one-fourth columns being local. There are four columns of editorials and of articles written by the editor. The editorial page has one and one-half columns devoted to an article on "Roads"—especially concerning the road between Hopkinsville and Clarksville. There are three articles on the recently passed fugitive slave law; another on the extension of the railroad out of Louisville. A notice on page three announces a barbecue to be given Henry Clay at Lexington, Ky., "without distinction of party." An advertisement on page two says that those "subscribers who wish to pay their subscriptions for the paper may now bring on their wood." On page three is an ordinance making it "a violation for a slave to own or keep a dog." The slave "may be whipped with not more than ten lashes by the Town Marshal or the Constable." An article on page one tells of "a perfect rush for tickets for the concert by Jenny Lind at Boston." The item states that the first ticket was sold for $625, but the price finally receded to as low as $5.50 a ticket.

The *Green River Whig*. The *Gazette*, some time prior to 1850, was sold to Robert Thomas, of Clarksville, Tenn., who changed its name to the *Green River Whig*. Just why is not clear, as Hopkinsville is not within forty miles of Green River. The paper, under its new name, continued for ten or fifteen years, according to the best information of men now living.

According to J. A. Brumfield, born in 1841, the *Whig* had been running several years in 1852 when his brother worked in the office. The paper was then owned by James R. Abernethy, who came from Indiana. J. W. Wilkins was a printer in the office and there was another printer named McConn. He thinks it was still running until several years after 1856. No copy of it has been preserved. The *Peoples Press* at that time was run by John C. Noble and the two papers were bitter in their rivalry, political and otherwise. The *Whig* office was on Main Street, opposite the Court House, upstairs.

The *Peoples Press* had been started as an organ of the Democratic party. It supported Taylor and Fillmore in 1848. There is a tradition that it was first called the *Democrat*, but this probably is incorrect. It was called the *Peoples Press,* in its second volume in 1847. In 1850, John C. Noble had acquired the paper and changed its name to the *Press,* published semi-weekly. I have at this time a copy of the paper in that form. Just when the *Press* ceased publication is not certain. It was a Democratic paper and probably lived till near the close of the Buchanan administration and passed out when the Democratic party nationally went into an eclipse for nearly thirty years. Mr. Noble moved to Paducah and continued in journalism until he became a very old man.

The *Peoples Press*. There is evidence that there was a paper by the name of the *Peoples Press* being published between 1856 and the period of the Civil War. It is not known whether this paper is a continuation of the *Peoples Press* of 1846, or is a paper similar to it in name only.

George W. Bradley, whose brother, Alfred W. Bradley, was employed by the *Peoples Press,* says his brother worked for this paper some time between 1856 and the beginning of the Civil War. When the *Peoples Press* was discontinued Will D. Gentry had charge of it, Mr. Bradley stated.

Ira L. Smith says:

> "Before the Civil War—probably about 1859—Will D. Gentry was proprietor and editor of the *Peoples Press.* I have recently seen a copy of this paper dated December 8, 1859. This copy is a weekly and is Vol. 2, No. 23."

The copy of the *Peoples Press,* Vol. 2, No. 23, indicates the paper was begun some time in 1858. This copy probably solves the mystery that has shrouded the destiny of the *Peoples Press.* It is probable that the *Press* of 1850 under John C. Noble was taken over by Will D. Gentry about 1858 and continued as the *Peoples Press.*

The *Kentucky Rifle.* "Upon the ashes of the *Green River Whig* arose the *Kentucky Rifle,* another Whig paper, under the editorship of J. E. Carnes, and himself and J. R. McCarroll publishers and proprietors, says Perrin's History. The issue of June 7, 1851, is Vol. 1 No. 10, which would indicate that it was established about March of the same year. It has a very showy heading of a long rifle (a photograph, perhaps, of Daniel Boone's old rifle), with the letters 'The Rifle' hanging upon the barrel, much as Daniel Boone would have hung his shot-pouch upon the deer horn over his cabin door. The *Rifle* was as intensely Whig as its predecessors, and Carnes hurled his fierce thunderbolts . . . like blows from a battle-ax. It continued some four or five years, and then burst . . . Mr. Carnes was a brilliant man and as a writer was aggressive in the extreme. He was a poet, and frequently, . . . would reel off some beautiful and touching verses. Many of his effusions are found scattered through the old files of the *Rifle.* He finally became a Methodist preacher, and was sent to Texas as Superintendent of the Methodist Book Concern.

George C. Long, a Hopkinsville citizen nearly eighty-four years old, says:

> "J. E. Carnes, editor of the *Kentucky Rifle* married a cousin of mine, Miss Emily Thomson. Mr. Carnes was editor of the *Kentucky Rifle* for only a short time. He and J. R. McCarroll together owned the paper. They published the *Rifle* in the third story at the corner of Ninth and Main Streets, the corner now occupied by Higgins' Drug Store. Mr. Carnes was a brilliant man. He went from Hopkinsville to Russellville, Ky., where he practiced law. Later he went to Texas, where he became a Methodist minister."

Mrs. Annie V. Starling, a sister of J. R. McCarroll, says she was about ten years old when her brother had charge of the *Kentucky Rifle.* Mrs. Starling is nearly eighty-six years of age. Therefore, she remembers the *Kentucky Rifle's* being in existence about 1853. Mrs. Starling says:

> "I remember the *Kentucky Rifle* as a weekly. It had at the top of its first page a rifle almost the width of the sheet, from which was suspended the name of the paper. I kept the files of the *Kentucky Rifle* until a few years ago when someone borrowed them and failed to return them."

The *Mercury.* The *Rifle* was either changed to the *Patriot,* or was sold and the latter journal started in its place, with S. C. Mercer and J. R.

McCarroll proprietors. It was established about 1855, and the latter part of 1856 the name was changed to the *Mercury*. It was an organ of the Know-Nothing, or American party, and was the last paper in Western Kentucky of that political faith. Its publication was continued until 1861.

George C. Long says the *Patriot* edited by S. C. Mercer and J. R. McCarroll from 1855 to 1856 was distinctly Republican in politics, S. C. Mercer himself being a Union man.

Mrs. Annie V. Starling, a sister of J. R. McCarroll, remembers the *Mercury* as a semi-weekly paper.

The fact that J. R. McCarroll was continuously connected with the *Kentucky Rifle*, the *Patriot*, and the *Mercury*, indicates that the *Patriot* and the *Mercury* are the same papers as the *Rifle*, whose names underwent the two changes. Mr. McCarroll died in June, 1861.

The *Vidette*. The only copy of the *Vidette* in existence, perhaps, is in the possession of Charles M. Meacham, of Hopkinsville, Kentucky. This copy, a semi-occasional dated October 28, 1862, was edited by General John H. Morgan's soldiers as they passed through Hopkinsville. It is a one-sheet edition of four columns, printed on one side only. The sheet is sixteen and one-half by twenty-three and one-half inches with a three and three-fourths inch margin at the side and a three and one-fourth inch margin at the top and bottom. The first column gives Captain R. A. Alston as editor of the *Vidette* "issued semi-occasionally by 'Morgan's Kentucky Brigade.'" As far as can be learned, the copy of the *Vidette* dated October 28, 1862, is the only issue of that paper edited in Hopkinsville. It is believed that Morgan's men took charge of a printing press not in use then, issued the *Vidette*, and then moved on to another town. The *Vidette* has no volume number nor issue number.

All the articles in the *Vidette* bear directly on the Civil War. The editorial in the first column expresses very frankly the editor's opinion of Lincoln. He says Lincoln's recent proclamation freeing slaves leaves no doubt that the war was being waged for the abolition of slavery. The editor speaks of the North as "a government that has displayed a barbarism that would disgrace any people on the earth except the Yankees." The three principal articles are: A Recent Address by the Hon. T. A. R. Nelson at Knoxville. "General Morgan's Expedition," and "The Recent Federal Raid in Hopkinsville."

Mr. Nelson in his address at Knoxville strongly declares himself against Lincoln and the North. He recalls the authority Lincoln has unduly used in suspending the writ of habeas corpus, and in calling armies into the field. Nelson refers to Lincoln as a "military Dictator, who might reduce all to a state of vassalage to which no parallel can be found save in the history of the Middle Ages."

"General Morgan's Expedition" relates how General Morgan marched forty-two miles, within three miles of Lexington, and by maneuvering won a complete victory over the enemy. General Morgan then proceeded to Versailles, to Bardstown, on to Elizabethtown, then to Leitchfield, to Morgantown, then to Rochester, and on to Greenville and to Hopkinsville.

"The Recent Federal Raid in Hopkinsville" gives an account of a Federal raid—Bowling Green Federals—on the camp of Colonel Woodward and Colonel Johnston, about fourteen miles from Hopkinsville, on the Nashville road. The enemy remained in Hopkinsville nearly a week, committing many outrages. "Houses were entered and property either stolen or wantonly destroyed." Women were rudely assailed by coarse and brutal language. "This band of thieves and brutal assailants of women left as suddenly as they entered this quiet village. It is said they were called by an alarm created by the advance of Morgan's men."

This copy of the *Vidette* has approximately four thousand two hundred and twenty-five words.

The *Hopkinsville Conservative.* This paper was established in 1868, by Col. J. M. Dodd, who came here from Henderson, Ky., about that time. Some time in 1876 he changed the name of the paper to the *Hopkinsville Democrat.* The *Conservative,* true to the principles of its name, was conservative and liberal in politics, but upon its change of title it changed its sentiments and became an organ of the Democratic party. The *Democrat* was issued until the latter part of 1879, when Col. Dodd leased his office.

A copy of the *Hopkinsville Conservative,* a weekly, dated October 16, 1869, is Vol. 4, No. 40. On the first page at the top of the first column is found the following: "J. M. Dodd, Publisher and Proprietor—Office: West Side of Main Street, upstairs." The copy examined is a seven-column folio, nineteen by twenty-five inches. Of the twenty-eight columns, nineteen are advertisements. There are 103 advertisements, eight-one being local and twenty-two out of town. Of the 103 advertisements, sixteen are of patent medicines. Most of the items pertain to the Civil War and slavery. One article, "A Funny Incident of the Late War," relates how Floyd, with his Rebel Army, and Rosecrans, each believing the other was making an attack, broke camp and fled. A couple of teams had stampeded. Another article, "The True Motive," is copied from an exchange. It gives the North's motive in freeing slaves as a means "to perpetuate their power." An interesting editorial on page one gives the advantages of being poor.

Mrs. L. A. Dodd, the widow of J. M. Dodd, was still living in Atlanta, Ga., in 1929. She was ninety-two years of age. Mrs. Dodd in a letter written April 19, 1928, says:

> "I was married in 1868, and went immediately to Hopkinsville, Kentucky. There had been no paper there during the Civil War. My husband, J. M. Dodd, in 1868 bought a newspaper office, the type of which was all in pi. He worked day and night for months before he could get the equipment in condition to publish a paper—the *Hopkinsville Conservative.* The *Conservative* was the first paper after the War and the only one for some years. It was a weekly, had a good subscription list, and paid well. It would hardly have been safe immediately after the close of the War to call

it anything but *Conservative*. Some years after, Mr. Dodd changed the name to the *Democrat*. My husband contracted bronchial trouble in the army and owing to poor health sold his office in 1879 to Charles M. Meacham and W. A. Wilgus. After some years, Mr. Dodd went to Florida and, although in very poor health, again went into the newspaper work. He published the *Lake City Reporter* up to the time of his death."

Mrs. Mabel Dodd Bugg, a daughter of J. M. Dodd, in a letter dated April 20, 1928, gives the following sketch of her father:

"J. M. Dodd was born in Warren County near Bowling Green, Ky. Later he went to Henderson, Kentucky, where he secured a position in a newspaper office. It was not long until original articles began to come from his case of type. He was studying law and was finally admitted to the bar and began the practice of law. Because of his ability as a writer he was persuaded to take charge of a newspaper. He published and edited the *Henderson Reporter* for a number of years. When the War came on Col. Dodd was accused of publishing a secession paper and his paper was suppressed and he was arrested. Later he took an active part in the War. Several prison experiences undermined his health. After the War Col. Dodd went to Hopkinsville and bought a newspaper outfit. He published his paper, the *Conservative*, in a building on Main Street, but later he purchased a brick building on Bridge Street (now West 7th) not far from the bridge, and moved his office to that site. He published and edited this paper for about twelve years. He could no longer stand the confinement of office work and in 1879 sold his office to Charles M. Meacham and W. A. Wilgus."

The *South Kentuckian*. On the first of January, 1879, W. A. Wilgus and Wm. T. Townes leased from Col. J. M. Dodd his office, and established the *South Kentuckian*, the first issue appearing as a New Year's morning call to the people of Hopkinsville; W. T. Townes, editor. In the following August, Mr. Meacham bought Townes' interest in the lease, and a little later Mr. Wilgus sold his interest in the lease to J. W. Gobin, but on the first of January, 1880, it passed back into his hands, and the firm became Meacham and Wilgus. They leased the office of Col. Dodd for the year 1880, and in the fall purchased it outright. On the first of November, 1883, the *South Kentuckian* was changed into a semi-weekly. As a semi-weekly it was a seven-column, four-page paper, Democratic in politics.

The *South Kentuckian* in the fall of 1888 became the *Hopkinsville Kentuckian*. When the *Hopkinsville Kentuckian* went out of business in 1920, it had been published under the same management, except for a brief intermission in 1888, for forty years. Charles M. Meacham, the owner and editor, discontinued the publication of the paper in 1920, but continued other branches of the business, from the same office, until December 1, 1928. In January, 1926, Mr. Meacham began doing special work on the editorial page of the *Daily New Era* and is still in a business that he has followed for nearly fifty-one years.

In 1888 the *Hopkinsville Kentuckian* was made a semi-weekly. It afterward became a tri-weekly and was published as a daily during the Spanish-American War and during the World War. The daily was discontinued at the close of the World War and the paper again became a tri-weekly, which continued two years, and in 1920 closed up its business and retired from the newspaper field.

The earliest available copy of the *Kentuckian* is dated April 22, 1879. It is a four-page weekly nineteen and one-fourth inches by twenty-five and one-fourth inches. There are eight columns to the page. It is Vol. I, No. 15. The copy gives W. A. Wilgus and Wm. T. Townes as "publishers and proprietors," and Wm. T. Townes as editor. The issue of April 29, 1879, Vol. I, No. 16, shows Charles M. Meacham the editor. Mr. Meacham continued as editor until 1920. He became sole owner of the *Hopkinsville Kentuckian* in 1889.

Charles Mayfield Meacham was born near Gracey, Kentucky, June 14, 1858. When sixteen years of age he became a country correspondent of the county paper. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1879. Mr. Meacham was president of the Kentucky Press Association in 1893. He has been a member of the editorial staff of the *Hopkinsville New Era* for the last four years, conducting a column called "Meacham's Tabloids."

The last issue of the daily *Hopkinsville Kentuckian* is dated August 31, 1918. Charles M. Meacham was owner and editor. It is a daily, Vol. I, No. 150. This copy has on page 2: "Fifty-second year of Publication." In a farewell article written by Mr. Meacham in this copy, he gives a brief history of the *Kentuckian*, which verifies the facts given in the history of the *South Kentuckian*. Mr. Meacham in this article states his reason for discontinuing his paper: "Practically its entire force has gone to war and the editor's other business interests require attention."

The *Hopkinsville Republican*. In March, 1881, George M. Cate, a young man from Pittsburgh, came to Hopkinsville and started a Republican weekly paper call *The Republican*. L. A. Miller came with him as editor. They came expecting to receive financial assistance which did not materialize and after a few months the paper failed for lack of patronage and its proprietors returned to Pennsylvania. The plant was sold the same year to S. C. Mercer, who continued it a short while under the name of *Hopkinsville Advance*, and sold the office to Wallis, Mullen and Kennedy, who changed the name to the *Weekly News*, independent in politics. They published it until the great fire in 1882 destroyed the office.

In 1885 V. M. Metcalfe and James E. Scobey started an agricultural and school paper called the Progressive Age. Mr. Metcalfe was owner and Mr. Scobey, then connected with South Kentucky College as president, was a liberal contributor. It was at first a monthly, then a semi-monthly. In 1891 Thos. L. Metcalfe took the paper over from his father and started the *Independent*.

The *Independent*. T. L. Metcalfe further states:

> "I had charge of the *Independent* about 16 years. It was at first a semi-weekly; later it became a weekly. It was supposed to be independent in politics; however, it was Democratic while I had charge of it. Frank Monroe, a Frenchman, was business manager for the *Independent*. The following were editors or associate editors during

the 16 years I had charge: S. C. Mercer, Frank Bell, A. P. Crockett, and T. C. Underwood. In 1907 I sold the *Independent* to Andrew Jackson Casey, who continued the paper 2 or 3 years, when it ceased to exist, and Casey sold the office to John L. Ferguson, who did a printer's business.

"The office of the *Independent* was at first on the lot back of the present location of Metcalfe's laundry. Later it was moved over the laundry. Casey occupied the same office that I had used."

The *Kentucky New Era*, dated October 6, 1925, gives an account of Frank Monroe's death. It states the fact that Mr. Monroe, a Frenchman, came to Hopkinsville in 1883 and, after being connected with the *New Era* for a number of years as business manager, was later associated with T. L. Metcalfe in general charge of the *Hopkinsville Independent* and of the job printing department. The *New Era* further says:

> "Everybody who knew Mr. Monroe held him in the highest esteem. Quiet in his demeanor but firm in his convictions, his influence was always on the right side of civic, moral, and religious issues. His was a lovable personality; there was no littleness or hatred in his nature, and he drew to him the warm and steady affection."

The *Republican Banner*. In the 90's Alfred Gentry had charge of a paper called the *Republican Banner*. He lived in Nashville, but would come over each week to Hopkinsville to issue his paper. Gentry had charge of the *Banner* only a short time.

The *Republican Banner* was a weekly paper and strictly a political instrument—Republican in faith.

James F. Rogers took the *Republican Banner* over in 1898 and changed its name to the *Messenger*, and later sold it to Capt. E. W. Clark, of Detroit, Michigan, a later owner of the *Hopkinsville Messenger*, who says:

> "James F. Rogers, a representative of the Republicans of Christian county, was editor and owner of the *Hopkinsville Republican*, a weekly Republican paper, from about 1898 to 1901. His office was at Fifth and Main Streets. About 1901 Rogers sold his paper to C. A. Brasher, who continued it as a Republican weekly under the name of the *Hopkinsville Messenger*. Mr. Brasher's place of business was in the Cansler Building on Sixth Street. In 1905 Mr. Brasher sold his paper to me. I ran it a couple of years as a weekly. In the fall of 1907 I had the paper incorporated and published the *Hopkinsville Messenger* twice a week.
>
> "I continued the paper about a year after it was incorporated and then sold it to L. Yonts, a partner, in the fall of 1908. Mr. Yonts died soon after and here the *Hopkinsville Messenger* ended. My office was in the Wilgus Building on the north side of East Ninth Street, where Franklin's department store now is. Before the paper was incorporated, it had two sheets and sometimes three, but after it became incorporated it had four sheets or eight pages. The paper was Republican throughout its existence."

The *Hopkinsville Democrat*. Spalding Trafton, the former managing editor of the *Democrat*, says:

> "The *Hopkinsville Democrat* began in June of 1913 and continued until about the middle of December of the same year—a period of about six months. John C. Duffy was the owner and I was the managing editor. Herschel Long and Thomas D. Roberts had reportorial work. The *Democrat* was a morning daily, except on Sunday and Monday mornings. The office was on West Seventh Street between Main Street and

the present location of the *New Era* office—Allen's pressing shop occupies the building now. The *Democrat* was an eight-column, eight-page paper, Democratic in politics. The price of subscription was about $6 a year by carrier and $4 by mail. When the *Democrat* was discontinued the equipment was sold to A. W. Wood, Sr., the present owner of the *New Era.*

The *Tiger.* The *Tiger* was the first school paper published by the Hopkinsville High School. It was first published in 1921-22 and has continued during the school years since, with the exception of the year 1922-23, when its news was published in the *Kentucky New Era.* The *Tiger* was a six-column, four-page folio, size eighteen by twenty-two inches. It was a monthly publication from 1921 to 1925. From 1925 to 1927 it was published weekly. During the year 1927-28 the *Tiger* was a semi-monthly. It was fourteen and one-half by eighteen inches and had four columns to the page. The type of school news in the *Tiger* has been largely concerned with the athletic and social activities of the student body.

In addition to the papers published in Hopkinsville, two other towns for many years, and up to a few years ago, each had a local paper.

One of these was the *Fairview Review,* published on the Christian County side of the town of Fairview, which lies on the line between Christian and Todd counties. W. B. Brewer was the founder and publisher and after the death of Mr. Brewer it was continued for some time by his son. The other paper was the *Pembroke Journal,* which was published for ten years or more by C. R. Hancock, who sold it to Ira L. Ferguson when his health became impaired. Mr. Ferguson suspended the paper in 1927, moving the office to Hopkinsville to be used in job printing.

PAPERS PUBLISHED BY NEGROES

The *Baptist Monitor.* A paper by this name was the first published by colored people back in the 80's. It was brought to Hopkinsville from Princeton, where it had been started. James L. Allensworth was the editor while it was published here. After several years it was removed to another town, or at any rate, ceased publication. Afterwards there was a paper called the *Kentucky News* and it is said that it acquired the plant of the *Monitor.*

In August, 1892, there was a negro paper called the *Indicator.* It was started by E. W. Glass in connection with Rev. E. Williams and Peter Boyd. It became a paper of consequence, being one of only two colored papers in western Kentucky.

A copy of the *Weekly Indicator,* dated April 18, 1896, is a six-column folio weekly, fifteen by twenty-two inches. It is a paper that bespeaks progress. Ten columns are devoted to advertisements, the leading firms among both white people and negroes being advertised. There are one and a half columns of editorials. In addition to a "Home and Society" column there are "Notes" and "Jottings" from Paducah, Russellville, Princeton, Providence, Mayfield, Greenville and Elkton. There are ten and one-half columns given to items from points outside of Christian County. On page three is a "Literary Department," with J. M. Maxwell as editor. This section, in this issue, is devoted to the circumstances of Lowell's writing a poem on the death of his friend Agassiz. The poem, which was published in the *Atlantic Monthly*, dated May, 1894, is given with comments and explanations.

Across the top of the first page of the *Indicator* is the motto: "Education," and also the purpose of the paper: "Devoted to the Educational Interests of the Colored Race in Southwestern Kentucky."

The *Major*. The third paper published in Hopkinsville by negroes was the *Major*. Edward R. Browder, the circulating agent for the *Major*, says:

> "The *Major*, a weekly newspaper, was begun in 1896 with A. C. Banks as editor and manager. The office was in the Postell Building at Sixth and Virginia Streets, upstairs. The paper had four pages or two sheets and there were eight columns to the page. However, on special occasions there were as many as six or eight pages. Banks used to say that 8,000 people were reading his paper, but the number of subscribers was only about 2,000. I became connected with the *Major* in October, 1898, as circulating agent. I continued in this capacity about five years, or until 1903, at which time the *Major* was transferred to Phil H. Brown."

The *Morning News*. Dolly Brown, wife of Phil H. Brown, said her husband took over the *Major* plant in 1902, and in October, 1903, started a daily paper known as the *Morning News*. She says:

> "The *Morning News* plant was in the Postell Building on Sixth and Virginia Streets, upstairs. Later the business was moved to the Tyler Building on the corner of Fifth and Virginia Streets. This daily continued three or four years, and had the distinction of being the only colored daily newspaper in the State. The *Morning News* had across the top of page one the motto: 'Despise not the day of small things.'"

A copy of the *Morning News*, dated February 6, 1907, is a "Daily Except Sunday," ten and one-half by fourteen inches in size. It has four pages, and four columns to the page. This copy is Vol. IV, No. 24.

Dolly Brown further says:

> "After continuing a daily three or four years, my husband, Phil H. Brown, decided to issue a weekly and called it the *News*. Later the name of the paper was changed to the *Saturday News*."

A copy of the *News*, dated April 25, 1913, is Vol. I, No. 2. This indicates that the weekly was started in April of 1913, and that the daily continued up to 1913—a period of nearly ten years. This copy of the *News* has four sheets, or eight pages, and three columns to the page. The sheet is eight and one-half by eleven inches. On page two is the following: "Weekly—Every Saturday Morning . . . Phil H. Brown, Publisher."

The copy of the *Saturday News* examined is dated January 2, 1915, and is Vol. II, No. 43. It is a four-page folio, fifteen by twenty-two inches, and six columns to the page.

Dolly Brown says:

> "The weekly continued publication until the fall of 1918. The *Saturday News* had about 500 subscribers. Phil H. Brown had his own printing plant when the paper was a daily. When it became a weekly the *New Era* Publishing Company did the printing. Phil H. Brown was editor of his paper and he himself did practically all the writing for his paper."

Across the top of page one of the *Saturday News*, dated January 2, 1915, is the motto: "Man is made of clay and like a meerschaum pipe is more valuable when highly colored."

When Phil H. Brown, the editor and owner of the *News*, died in 1923, in Washington, D. C., the *New Age*, a negro newspaper being published in Hopkinsville, quoted the following:

> "The deceased (Phil H. Brown) was one of the foremost members of his race locally and had attained unusual prominence in national affairs, holding the important position of commissioner of conciliation with the Department of Labor at Washington, where his work was highly commended."

Secretary of Labor Davis said:

> "I believe Phil Brown has done as much as any other colored man of his generation to encourage the members of the negro race to play their rightful part in the political life of the country and to keep their political activity on the highest moral planes."

Phil H. Brown's paper, the *News*, had the longest period of publication of any paper published by negroes in Hopkinsville, Kentucky. It began in 1903 and was discontinued in 1918—a period of fifteen years.

The *Little Courant*—James T. Whitney, Jr., a negro boy fifteen years old, started the publication of the *Little Courant* in February of 1919. He had his own press in his father's law office. The paper was discontinued in the fall of 1922, when James Whitney entered Fisk University at Nashville, Tennessee. The equipment was sold to the *Kentucky News*, Publishing Company, who later published the *Kentucky News*.

The *New Age* was a weekly paper devoted to educational and civic affairs begun in April, 1919. C. W. Merriwether and M. J. Sleet were the editors. This paper was started in 1919 and was suspended in 1923. The *New Age* was printed at the *New Era* office. It had a large circulation. The paper ceased publication near the close of 1923.

CONCLUSION

The history of journalism in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, covers a period of 110 years. The first newspaper, the *Kentucky Republican*, was begun in 1820.

During this period of 110 years there has been almost a continuous newspaper publication except for a period of seven years,—four years during the Civil War and three years following the war.

Newspaper publication by negroes in Hopkinsville covers a period of about forty-eight years. The first paper published by the negroes was the *Baptist Monitor* in the eighties, and their last publication, the *Kentucky News,* was discontinued in December, 1927.

The *Hopkinsville Kentuckian* and the *Kentucky New Era* have had the longest periods of publication. The *Kentuckian* in 1920 ended a period of forty-one years' publication. The *New Era* was established in 1870 and is the only newspaper being published in Hopkinsville at present. The year 1930 marks the sixtieth year of its existence.

Newspapers bearing thirty-five different names have been published in Hopkinsville. Of these twenty-six were published by white people and nine by negroes. The newspapers of thirty-five different names are classified as follows:

Papers published by white people:

4 daily Democratic papers.
1 tri-weekly Democratic paper.
3 semi-weekly Democratic papers.
2 semi-weekly Know-Nothing papers.
6 weekly Democratic papers.
6 weekly Republican papers.
3 weekly Whig papers.
1 weekly Conservative paper.
1 weekly Independent paper.
1 weekly paper (political affiliation not learned).
1 monthly paper (without political affiliation).
1 semi-monthly paper (without political affiliation).
1 semi-occasional Confederate paper.
1 weekly high school paper.

CHAPTER XIV

AUTHORS OF CHRISTIAN COUNTY

Authors of the County; James Weir; Sketch of Charles W. Webber, by W. T. Tandy; S. C. Mercer, Hanson Penn Diltz, V. M. Metcalfe, John W. McGarvey, Hattie Lee Johnson, Florence Brasher, Hallie Erminie Rives, W. W. Hamilton, C. W. Merriweather John O. Rust, Cyrus S. Radford, J. N. Prestridge and J. C. Metcalf.

JAMES WEIR

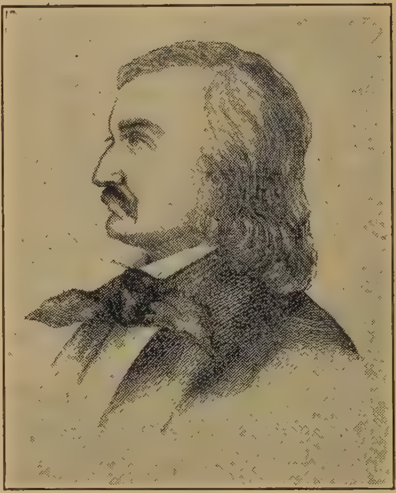
The first book written in or about Christian County was a novel called "Lonz Powers," by a young lawyer named James Weir, who lived in the adjoining county of Muhlenberg, at one time a part of Christian. He spent much of his time in the county and perhaps lived some years in Hopkinsville. At any rate, he practiced law in the courts of the county. His book was a thinly disguised story of the life of Alonzo Pennington, narrated somewhat in historical detail, in another chapter. It was written in a bombastic, moralizing style, interspersed with essays on many subjects foreign to the narrative. Fictitious names for well-known characters were used and an element of romance was woven into the story that had no place in the events of Pennington's career. It was of some historical interest, but of little value, since the real facts were colored and distorted to conform to the ideas of an amateur novelist. There are still a few of the books preserved in the county. The book appeared in a few years after the execution of Pennington in 1846. Mr. Weir later removed from Greenville to Owensboro and so far as known never wrote any other books. He became a distinguished lawyer and lived to be an old man, prominent and highly respected in Daviess County.

CHARLES WILKINS WEBBER

The first native of Hopkinsville to attain distinction as a writer was Charles W. Webber, born in 1819, and who, during the thirty-seven years of an eventful life, became famous in more ways than one and deserves more than a passing notice in this history. The story of his life used in this connection is from the pen of William T. Tandy, President of the City Bank and Trust Company, himself a gentleman of widely recognized literary attainments, who has consented to pay a proper tribute to one of the most gifted writers of eighty years ago in American literature. The little story in his paper is taken from Goodrich's Fifth Reader, published in 1857, and many old people will recall it as a reminder of their school days. The numbers of the paragraphs are left off in this reproduction. The scene of the story is laid in a forest near Henderson in the early settlement of the county, afterwards divided.

CHARLES WILKINS WEBBER

(Paper read by W. T. Tandy before the Athenaeum, in Hopkinsville, in 1907.)



C. W. WEBBER

In the old pioneer Cemetery in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, on Thirteenth Street, are the graves of Dr. Augustine Webber, born February 9, 1790, and died December 23, 1873, and his wife, Nancy Webber, born December 13, 1796, and died October 26, 1840, to whom were born thirteen children, the second and the oldest son, the subject of this sketch, Charles Wilkins Webber, born in Hopkinsville, May 29, 1819.

The father, Dr. Augustine Webber, "the beloved physician," was unquestionably one of the foremost citizens of Southern Kentucky, prominent, not only in his profession, and as a man of affairs, but he stood equally as high in church. The records of the Old Baptist Church abound in references to him in all prominent matters coming before its body, and in January, 1826, we find a record of the church having passed a resolution, because of his rare spiritual gifts, granting him license to exercise his talents in preaching the gospel. This Old Baptist Church occupied the spot of ground immediately north of the old cemetery at the head of and fronting 13th Street, and about where was afterwards built the Christian County Academy, or more modernly known as "The Ferrell High School." Dr. Webber's residence at this time was east of the old cemetery, and fronting on Water Street, and occupied the northern portion of the grounds afterwards known as the Leavell homestead. These grounds were filled with large forest trees, and constituted what was said to have been one of the most beautiful homes in the town. It was here that the youth, Charles Webber, is first remembered as an amateur ornithologist, leading the life somewhat of a recluse, reclining under these trees, or quietly strolling in the quiet walks of the graveyard near by, and studying the colors and habits of our native song birds. With him, Cicero was right, "Never less alone, than when alone." Well do I remember, when as a boy, I had read one of his books, I was told by an elderly gentleman, who knew him as a schoolmate, that Webber was very fond of spending all his holidays with him in the country home, and that all during the day, even without returning to the noon meal, he would spend his time alone in the woods, perfectly engrossed in the study of birds, or noting the habits of the smaller animals of the forest.

I think it proper here to give a list of his books, which are as follows:

"Tales of the Southern Border," "The Spot in the Eye," "Old Hick, The Guide," "The Old Mines of the Gila," "Charles Winterfield Papers," "Historical and Revolutionary Incidents," "The History of a Mystery," "Hunter-Naturalist," "Series Incomplete, but including Wild Scenes and Wild Hunters," "Wild Scenes and Songbirds of the World."

Webber's best-defined claim to distinction as a naturalist rests most likely upon his reputation and record as an ornithologist. In one of his books, the first volume of the "Hunter-Naturalist," we catch glimpses of the real characteristics of the boy, and traits of character, as he developed into manhood. His ideal of the American naturalist for the new world, was the Hunter-Naturalist—who with rifle in hand, in that early day, has pushed his way into the secret places of nature, and with scientific accuracy could be depended upon as a true delineator; such men were Wilson, Godman and Audubon.

I was very much pleased to discover very recently, that in Wood's voluminous work upon the birds of America, that Webber is quoted as freely and familiarly as Audubon, Wilson, Thompson, or other well-known naturalists and ornithologists. But it is true that in this work above referred to, whole pages are given to some of Webber's descriptions of birds, taken from his work "Wild Scenes and Song-birds of the World."

His room was a kind of caravansary, filled with every captive traveler of earth and air which he could gather there. His heart was so full of love for these creatures, that he says that when he ensnared them he did not fully realize how much they suffered in being deprived of their freedom, and though they struggled desperately and cried aloud in fear, yet he says, "I comfort myself in believing that it was because they did not understand what I desired, and that when they came to know the good I intended—how I should treat them, and above all how I should love them, that they would become reconciled to everything, and love me, and become as happy as I was in having them. So in my simplicity, I tried to believe this until the whole thing became as real as if it were true, and no one can realize the happiness it was to me, to familiarize each new prisoner with my presence, and sit and watch in low-breathed quiet all their ways, as I used to in the woods. How I loved to have them on my person, to caress me, to feed from my hands, and peck at me in feigned wrath, or seize my hands with harmless teeth in dissembled anger. Aye, I was lordly proud then, even happy as a king."

Charles Webber's education was only that which could be obtained from the "Old Field School." After attending school at home for several years, he was sent, for some reason, to a large country school near LaFayette, Kentucky, which at that day had the reputation of furnishing special facilities for the education of boys and young men. There is nothing of special interest to be related about his early school life, except that as he advances in age, we see the naturalist developing in his life. It was a wild country home that they sent him to, and, of course, he was subject to the intense home-sickness that any boy of delicate and refined nature would be, when transferred from under the wing of a loving mother and thrown in contact with the outer world.

But these feelings were best overcome by seeking the seclusion of the forest, amid those same associates of the shady woods, which he had been accustomed to, where he found that the birds were the same, and sang the same sweet songs that they did at home. He, therefore, sought refuge in the forest, and every haunt for miles around was made familiar to him in his rambling visitations.

He could say in very truth:

"There is a pleasure in the pathless woods,
  There is rapture on the lonely shore,
There is society where none intrudes,
  I love not man the less—but nature more."

About this time there came to his knowledge, for the first time, the wonderful story of Audubon. It became to him a delightful name. The rumors of this strange man abroad, living in the wilderness with only his dog and gun, following up the birds all day long, and keeping in sight of them, and watching everything that they might do, sleeping beneath the trees, where they had perched to follow them again at dawn, until he knew every habit and way that belonged to them; and then sitting down on the mossy roots of some giant oak, with no one to even witness his work, but his hunting dog and the squirrel that stamped and scolded at him from above,—would draw such marvelous pictures of birds, as the world never saw before!

What a happy being this strange man must be, and what a strong and brave one to sleep out among the wild animals of the forest, amid dangers from the hostile Indians, and trusting only to his single arm, and his faithful dog. What a master spirit his must be! What holy enthusiasm in his art, to lead him on through tangled swamps, up difficult mountains, or beneath the profound shadows of primeval forests, where the few sunbeams that struggle through at noon day, look like gold-dust scattered over the black earth.

All these things took such deep hold upon his young imagination, that he vowed in his inmost heart that he would see all of those things for himself with his own eyes, and then he could look upon his work, and know with appreciative knowledge whether or not he had wrought all those miracles that fame was crediting to this wonderful man.

This resolve gave tone to his after life. This was unquestionably the ruling passion of his life, the art of the naturalist, and especially as exemplified in the life of Audubon.

Having completed his course at school, we do not know what he was engaged in for the next few years, until the year 1843, when we hear of his being engaged in an unsuccessful commercial enterprise of some kind in the city of Cincinnati.

Webber turned over his assets to his creditors and they presented him with a full discharge of his liabilities.

About this time there was formed in Louisville, Kentucky, an emigration company, that had received a conditional grant from the Texan Government of an immense tract of land, situated at the sources of the Trinity river, and one of the terms of the grant was the introduction of as many as three hundred families and the permanent settlement on the land within five years. Webber was invited to take charge of this business, which he readily consented to do, as there was nothing which could appeal more strongly to him than such an enterprise, and especially as it implied the novel experience of braving the dangers of new and untried territory, which had not yet been fully reclaimed to civilization. In the following May, therefore, taking charge of about eighty of these families, a steamboat was chartered, and into it was crowded men, women and children, and all the accoutrements necessary for this enterprise, and it was soon started down the Ohio river, bound for their new western home.

This was the beginning of a career of a number of years on the western frontier, and was the occasion of several of his most interesting stories. The first of these to be mentioned is "Tales of the Southern Border," which was published by the Lippincotts in the year 1852. This was not his first book to be published, but I mention it first, because it is only a compilation of his "fugitive sketches" as he termed them, one of these deserving special notice, and was doubtless his first attempt at a literary production. It is very evident that it was the first to attract the attention of the reading public. I allude to the story or sketch, "The Shot in the Eye," or sometimes known as the story of "Jack Long." It is a tale of wild frontier life, and a story of revenge, but one must not suppose from the title that it belongs to that class of cheap literature descriptive of Western life, which appeared many years later, and was intended to appeal to the susceptible imagination of juvenile readers. The story is strongly written, of moral tone and dignity, and possesses real literary merit. I sustain this position by recital of the real facts attending its publication. It was accepted and first published by the *American Whig Review*. It is an interesting fact and worthy of mention that the story of "Jack Long" first appeared in the *American Whig Review* in the same issue that first published "Poe's Raven." After its appearance in this country, it is said that hundreds of thousands of copies of the story were sold in England.

About 1897 one of the leading magazines of the country published a series of what it was pleased to term "Famous Stories," and this story was published, though its author was not given, but the story was designated as one of the "Old Time Favorites," and one of the popular frontier stories of "The Thirties." This date, however, is an error, as it is easily established from the date of the first appearance of "Poe's Raven," that the story was first published in the year 1845.

The story and all of the characters are strictly Texan, and the incidents are intended to be perfectly true of life in that State when it came into the Union.

I do not know how many editions "Tales of the Southern Border" may have gone through, but it is known that there was one in 1852 by the Lippincotts, another in 1856, and also one as late as 1887.

In 1848 "Old Hicks the Guide" was first published by the Harpers—another edition in 1860. This is also a frontier story, besides a description of life upon the plains, and containing much valuable information of Indian life, obtained through "much hardship and many sufferings." I can only judge of a book, as I would a new-found friend—by the impression, pleasant or otherwise, which after parting may have been left upon my mind and heart.

I well remember reading "Old Hicks the Guide," when a boy, loaned me by a schoolmate, and the story of those Texas Rangers, under the leadership of Captain Webber, and the guidance of old Hicks, in search of a fabled gold mine, reciting such odd and unique adventures upon the Western plains, was an experience which I recall as charming to my youthful imagination. I have since re-read this book in latter years, and that story of almost aboriginal life, and those wild descriptions of the mountains, the forests, and the boundless prairies of the west, still left such pleasant impressions, that I have parted from it as from an old-time friend.

This story was well enough received to justify a sequel, which was given in "The Goldmines of the Gila," published by the Harpers in 1849.

I do not know how long Charles Webber remained in the West, but it must have been several years, for we again hear of him at Hopkinsville, engaged in literary work, contributing regularly to the *American Whig Review* and other periodicals. There is one of his books known as "Charles Winterfield Papers," which I have never had the good fortune to find, but which is supposed to be a collection of those contributions, as "Tales of the Southern Border" was of his early sketches.

Soon after this, however, he went to New York City for the purpose of settling there permanently in literary work, but on his way he met his great hero, Mr. Audubon. Of all living men, this was the one great ideal whom he had rather know and see. I quote from a few odd sentences from his own interesting account of the scene. "Audubon was dressed in wilderness garb. A patriarchal beard fell white and wavy down his breast, a pair of hawk-like eyes gleamed sharply out from the fuzzy shroud of cap and collar. He looked as I had dreamed the antique Plato must have looked with that fine classic head, and lofty mien. With what eager admiration did I gaze upon this valorous and venerable sage, when I thought what a beautiful dedication his life had been to the holy priesthood of nature. I longed to know him, and to be permitted to sit at his feet, and learn, and hear his own lips discourse upon those lovable themes which had so absorbed my life." He was ever at the side of Audubon—sometimes for hours. They would walk ashore ahead of the boat and thus the hours glided by as in a dream.

Afterwards he went with Audubon upon one of his trips to the Rocky Mountains. We next know of him as a resident of New York City, where he lived for several years, during which time he married a lady who is remembered as a woman of rare mental endowments and gifted as an artist.

In order to complete the list of Charles Webber's writings up to this time, I will mention "Historical and Revolutionary Incidents" and the "History of a Mystery." This title of the first of these explains itself and is written in a very interesting style, the other book, I know nothing of, except that I had learned of his having written such a book.

Now we come to the real crisis in Charles Webber's life. While yet a resident of New York, in the spirit of the real naturalist that he was, he conceived the idea of editing a work, or rather a series of volumes, constituting a popular Natural History. The cherished object of the undertaking being to furnish a work belonging rather to general literature than the technical science of Natural History. His purpose was also to bring to bear the latest discoveries of science, in applying mechanical forces to pictorial illustration, and the work so cheapened thereby in cost, that what had hitherto been as sealed books, because of their excessive cost, could now come within the reach of people, who would no longer be shut off from the contemplation of themes, which are most beautiful, refreshing and ennobling. This work upon Natural History was to be known as the "Hunter-Naturalist," and was to consist of a progressive series of seven volumes. The "Hunter-Naturalist" is defined as something of the primitive hunter and the modern field naturalist combined, and being familiar with nature and all her modes, he is accustomed to know her through the medium of his own senses rather than books.

The first volume known as "Wild Scenes and Wild Hunters," first appeared in 1852, published by the Lippincotts, and while there may have been other editions, there was one issue in 1859. The first volume was only introductory to the other, and is in the form of a narrative, in which lessons in natural history are entertainingly given, and also interesting sketches, in which it seems only incidental.

In order to give you a fair sample of Charles Webber's style, I shall read one, which is doubtless familiar to many and especially to every school boy of forty years ago. It is always with pleasant recollections that we recall the old school readers, which we used in our youthful schoolboy days. It was our first glimpses of literature. The names of standard authors first became familiar to us through this source, and we can even yet recall to our minds selections of prose and poetry which time will never efface from our memories. There is no better selection anywhere than that known as the old Goodrich series of readers.

Even now, after many years since we used it as a textbook, we can take up the old Fifth Reader and as we glance at it we recognize it as an old friend from whom we have been parted many, many years. We open its pages and look upon its face, and we turn over leaf after leaf, first this page and then the next, new images of the past are instantly brought before our imagination like the face of an old friend, changing successively under the sway of each passing thought. In our imagination, now kindled somewhat, as this old friend recalls those halcyon days, on this page we behold the image of Lord Byron as we read these selections from his matchless verse—over here we see our old friend, Dickens, in his most humorous vein, or over here, perhaps, he has grown pathetic, but sadder than this and rather doleful, does it appear when on this page do we recall the melancholy day when first our tender hearts were made to know the story of The Burial of Sir John Moore. As we turn these pages, we find in quick succession selections from Sir Walter Scott, Hawthorne and Irving, sketches by Audubon, and stories full of adventure, and some natural history by our old favorite, Capt. Mayne Reid, and at last over here we come to the old-time story of "Uncle Dick and the Wolves." Ah! how well do we recall it, and the first time we ever read it, what pleasant memories does it revive, as we look again upon this familiar picture of the snow-bound, moon-lit scene—of the dilapidated cabin in the edge of the forest, and old Uncle Dick, half-frantic with fear, seated on the top, fiddling for dear life as he gazes with such awful dismay upon the terrible-looking pack of wolves that surround him.

Remembering that when a boy we read it with such interest, it occurs to us that we never knew who wrote it, so now we turn over to see, and find that it was written by C. W. Webber, but we ask ourselves the question, and we are surprised to find that we do not even know who C. W. Webber was, but we are sure of one thing, and that is, that it must be well written, the style must be very good, or old Peter Parley would never have selected it as a suitable sample of modern literature, to be read and studied by his youthful readers, and so we conclude to re-read it.

UNCLE DICK AND THE WOLVES

BY C. W. WEBBER

In the early days of the settlement of the southern part of Kentucky there was great trouble with the wolves. The large gray wolves abounded in the heavy forests bordering on Green River. They were particularly abundant in the neighborhood of Henderson, a town on the Ohio, not far below the mouth of Green River.

They destroyed pigs, calves, and sheep, and in mid-winter sometimes became so voracious as to attack human beings. The belated traveler in the woods sometimes found himself surrounded by a pack of them.

Uncle Dick, a negro servant of one of the Hendersons, was the fiddler of the neighborhood. At weddings, husking-frolics and dances, Dick's presence was essential.

Uncle Dick was fully aware of his own importance, and assumed in consequence a great deal of dignity in his bearing. Before setting out he always dressed himself with the greatest nicety. At the appointed time he was at the place with all the weight of his dignity upon him. Woe to the "darkie" who violated any of the laws of etiquette in his presence!

On a certain evening there was to be a grand wedding-festival among the colored gentry on a farm about six miles from Uncle Dick's residence. He was of course called upon to officiate as master of ceremonies.

He donned his long-tailed blue coat, having carefully polished the glittering gilt buttons; then raised his immense shirt-collar, which he considered essential to his dignity, and, fiddle in hand, sallied forth alone. The younger folks had set out some time before; but Uncle Dick was not to be hurried out of his dignity.

The narrow path led, for the greater part of the way, through a dense forest, which was as wild as when roamed by the Indians. A heavy snow lay on the ground, on which the moon-beams were shining wherever they could force a passage through the trees.

The dreary solitude of the way made no impression on the mind of Uncle Dick. He was anxiously hurrying on to reach the scene of operations, having spent a little too much time in polishing his gilt buttons.

On he dashed, heedless of the black shadows and hideous night-cries of the deep forest. Wolves were howling around him; but he paid no attention to sounds so common, thinking only of the feet that were waiting his arrival to be set in motion.

Soon, however, the howling began to approach nearer than was agreeable. The wolves continued to become more and more noisy, till, to his indescribable horror, he heard them on each side in the crackling bushes.

Very soon the woods seemed to the old man to be perfectly alive with the yelling pack. Wolves are cautious about attacking a human being; they usually require some little time to work themselves up to the point.

Every few moments a dark object would brush past poor old Dick's legs with a snapping sound like that of a steel trap, while the yelling and crackling increased with terrible rapidity.

Dick knew that to run would be instant death, as the cowardly pack would all rush on him the moment he showed fear. His only chance for safety consisted in preserving the utmost coolness. A short distance before him lay some open ground; and he hoped that on reaching this they would leave him, as they do not like to make an attack in such a place.

He remembered, too, that in the middle of the open space there stood an old cabin, in which he thought he might be able to find refuge. But now the wolves rushed at him more and more boldly, snapping in closer and closer proximity to his legs.

Snap, snap! nearer and nearer! Instinctively he thrust out his fiddle at them—the jarring of the strings made them leap back. Hope returned. He drew his hand violently across the strings—twang, twang! Instantly the wolves sprang back as if he had fired a gun among them.

He was now at the edge of the open space. He twanged his fiddle—the wolves recoiled. Dick rushed toward the hut with all his speed, raking the strings more violently at every jump, till they rang again.

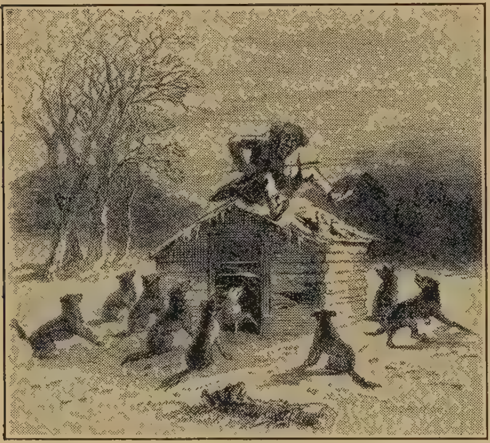
The astonished wolves paused for a moment on the edge of the open ground, with tails between their legs. But the sight of his flying form renewed their savage instincts. With a loud burst of yells they darted after him at full speed.

He reaches the hut just as the jaws of the foremost wolf open to seize him. He rushes in, and the closing door dashes against the nose of the nearest beast. The door is too rickety to keep the enemy out; but Dick has time to push himself through the broken roof and get on the top of the cabin.

The wolves were now furious. Rushing into the hut, they jumped and snapped at him, so that Dick almost felt their teeth. It required the greatest activity to keep his legs out of their reach.

Notwithstanding his agonizing terror, he had still clung to his fiddle. Now, in desperation, as he was kicking his feet in the air to avoid their steel-like fangs, he drew his bow shrieking across the strings. The yells instantly ceased.

Dick continued to make the most frightful spasms of sound, but the wolves could not long endure bad fiddling. Their quiet was of short duration. As soon as the first surprise was over the attack was renewed more furiously than ever.


UNCLE DICK

A monstrous head was now thrust up between the boards of the roof, only a few inches from poor Dick. He gave himself up for lost. But the excess of terror seemed to stimulate him, so that almost of their own accord his fingers began to play Yankee Doodle.

Instantly there was complete silence! The silence continued as long as he continued to play; but the moment the music ceased the listeners again became furious, and rushed on with increased ferocity.

Uncle Dick's pride as a fiddler was flattered. He entered for a while completely into the spirit of the thing. But never before had he played to an audience so fond of music. They permitted no pause. His enthusiasm began to give way to cold and fatigue. He was tired to death, and almost frozen.

What was to be done? There sat the listeners with tongues lolling and ears pricked up, allowing not a moment's pause, but demanding an uninterrupted stream of music. Several weary hours passed, and Uncle Dick was almost exhausted.

But all this while the wedding-company had been anxiously expecting their musician. Becoming at last impatient or alarmed, some of them set out in search of him. They found him on the top of the hut, still sawing away for life. The wolves were driven away, and Uncle Dick was relieved from his unwilling efforts to charm listeners who got more music than they paid for.

He went to California in the year 1853, presumably for the purpose of collecting material for the next volume, when he unfortunately came in contact with that "Child of Destiny," so called at the time, Dr. William Walker, of Nicaraguan fame, and known in history as the "Last of the

Filibusters." We do not know what the circumstances were, in his joining his fate with that remarkable man. We do know in that almost quixotic and fatal scheme, Walker attracted to his standard some of the very bravest and most chivalrous sons of the South. These young southerners drifted into the Nicaraguan scheme from every rank of life, from the ordinary adventurer up to the college graduate.

From the best accounts we have, we can easily believe that Webber would have ranked with any of his comrades in point of courage or gallantry upon the battlefield,—in fact, while the real facts of his death will most probably never be known—rumor had it however that he lost his life by responding to a call for volunteers to make some desperate charge that proved fatal.

While no authentic account could be obtained, another rumor was that he wandered off from his companions alone, and lost his life in some mysterious way not known. Either of these, of course, might be true, but I am inclined more firmly to believe the latter. In fact, I am not inclined to believe that Charles Webber ever volunteered in the Nicaraguan campaign as a mere adventurer. He had some well-defined purpose in going. What a splendid field for adventure there was in this filibustering invasion, and I have no doubt an equally interesting field among the wilds of Nicaragua to glean material for a natural history. I believe that if Charles Webber had survived this war—if indeed it can be dignified by such a title—he would have returned to his home and friends, rich in new experiences of travel and adventure, a portfolio replete with new studies and possibly discoveries in natural history, and many an interesting volume would have been the outcome of this wild and checkered experience.

I believe that Charles Webber stood upon the very threshold of success in literary life. He was but a young man at the time of his death. It requires no literary critic to discern in his last literary productions a manifest improvement over those of his earlier life—although it is true that in his earliest sketches there were very pronounced characteristics in style, the outcome of a bold and impetuous nature, which added charm rather than detracted from the merits of his writings, but it is true, that in his early sketches, sometimes when impetuous and unguarded, his language is somewhat extravagant, his imagination unrestrained, his narrative overloaded with moralizing—all of which disappeared in his maturer years. It must be remembered that Webber was only twenty-five when his first sketch was a successful publication in this country, and widely published in England. If with the fervid imagination and energy with which nature seems to have endowed him, and the progress he had made in perfecting his style—why should not unbounded success at last have crowned his efforts?

But fate did not so decree. His death is enwrapped in darkness and mystery. Eternity alone will reveal the real secret.

In a human sense there is something of great sadness in the death of Webber. His life went out in mystery—his work was unfinished—his column broken. We are told that it is the glory of God to conceal a thing! In the death of some individuals, do we not lose sight of or condone its realities, and imagine we see something befitting in the attending circumstances. This man worshiped at the shrine of nature, and like all such votaries he loved to be alone. Why not then in death to rest, to sleep in peace alone. We leave thee then thou child of nature to rest undisturbed in solitude, until at last the graves shall give up their dead, and the secret of thy death shall be revealed.

SAMUEL C. MERCER

A citizen of Hopkinsville, for many years noted not only locally, but in other states for his literary ability, was Samuel C. Mercer. During the war between the states, he was engaged in journalism in Nashville, Tennessee, and being a Union sympathizer, was made Public Printer during the time that Nashville was under Federal control with Andrew Johnson as Military Governor and during the Brownlow regime reconstruction. During that period, Mr. Mercer wrote many war poems that were widely circulated and were later collected and published in one or more volumes, with his other poems. After the war, he returned to Hopkinsville and became a writer on current topics and from time to time was connected with the press, as will be noted in the chapter on the Press. He was a writer of undoubted genius and his home was one of great hospitality and literary atmosphere. Mr. Mercer was widely acquainted with the noted men of his day and in the later years of his life wrote much in a spirit of reconciliation. He was a great admirer of Jefferson Davis, as well as of Abraham Lincoln, and one of his best poems was "The Two Kentuckians," expressing the pride of a true Kentuckian in the achievements of both of these great statesmen. His social standing was of the very best. He is survived by an unmarried son and two daughters, the wives of prominent citizens of Hopkinsville, and another married daughter in a western State. Mr. Mercer died in 1914 and was buried in Hopkinsville. The following poems from his pen are in his best vein.

THE OLD ROCK SPRING

I know not what of sadness strange
  Comes over my soul today,
As I think of Time's unceasing change
  And the friends he has snatched away;
For Time has turned those locks to gray,
  Which were black as a raven's wing,
Of the boys and girls who used to play
  Around the old Rock Spring.

"How soon we are forgotten clean
  When we are gone," quoth Rip,

We perish and the stream of death
  Engulfs the proudest ship;
Gone—like a faded broken plume
  Dropped from an eagle's wing
Or pebble tossed by a sportive child
  In the depths of the old Rock Spring.

THE TEN BROTHERS

(In 1859 ten Brown brothers rode in the gents' riding ring at the county fair in Hopkinsville.)

'Tis the last afternoon of the old county Fair
The amphitheatre's thronged for a spectacle rare,
Ten sons of one mother contend for the prize
And a whirlwind of cheering ascends to the skies;
'Tis surely a pity that horses and sheep,
Mules, poultry and swine the blue ribbon should keep,
O'er a highly bred strain of true women and men
As Mother Brown enters with stalwart sons ten;
On ten iron-gray horses they enter the ring,
Ten brothers as graceful as swallows on wing,
The crowd shouts and claps, for county and town,
Loved their silver-haired mother, Rebecca Brown.
Let others for horses and cattle seek the prize
Her boys she had nursed were more dear in her eyes,
Her sons were her jewels like Cornelia of old
More precious than Solomon's rubies and gold,
Each son a true citizen honored of men;
Master workmen are all, with plow, anvil or pen.
In pairs and platoons they join and divide,
Ever changing the figure in column they ride,
Firm in the stirrup with regular motion,
Like flights of wild geese or the billows of ocean.
O mother! far better than rank, fashion or wealth
Is the toast all spectators now drink to your health.
"Here's a health to good mothers, the Angels of home,
Write their names in the Temple of Fame—on the dome!"

Swift round the ring rode the Ten Brothers Brown,
Till the bugle sounds "Halt!" for award of the crown,
By what rule of the Fair shall the judges decree?
Horses, horsemen or mother—to which of the three?
Here was strewing of flowers, kerchiefs waving galore,
Acclamations round the vast amphitheatre roar
As waves boom aloud 'gainst the rocks on the shore,
As around the grandstand the brothers rode up
The judges with one voice cried, "Take, O mother, this cup
Far better and higher than wealth, rank or beauty,
Your sons are your jewels,—take the high prize of Duty,
For Motherhood's Excellence is guarded secure
While Truth reigns on high and the heavens endure."

HANSON PENN DILTZ

There lived in Hopkinsville during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, a young man of literary ability whose name was Hanson Penn Diltz. He essayed to write both fiction and poetry and was also a contributor to the newspapers. His literary activities were not very remunerative and he supplemented his income from that source by acting as news reporter for the daily papers. His habits were intemperate at times and finally interfered with his literary aspirations. He was a young man of gentle, almost effeminate character, who made many friends. He had no family connections here other than a married sister. After writing and publishing three books he abandoned literary efforts and following a period of declining health, died before reaching middle age. His books were a volume of poems called "Sands of Silver," dealing with a variety of subjects. His two novels were "Dunleath Abbey, or The Fatal Inheritance," and "The Duchess Undine, or Slain by a Woman's Lie." Through his personal efforts to sell the books, all three of them attained a considerable local circulation and were placed on sale with book stores in other cities. Mr. Diltz is remembered more for his gentleness and kindness of heart than for his ability to contribute to the lasting literature of the day.

REV. V. M. METCALFE

Rev. Vincent M. Metcalfe, a minister of the Christian Church, who was long a resident of Hopkinsville and related to Gov. Thomas Metcalfe, was the author of a little volume of stories for children called "Uncle Minor's Bedtime Stories." The little book was much read locally some forty years ago.

JOHN W. McGARVEY

Rev. John W. McGarvey, one of the pioneer leaders of the church now known as the Christian Church, was born in Christian County and moved to Lexington, where most of his life was spent in educational work. He achieved national reputation as a Biblical scholar and wrote many books, including "Lands of the Bible," "Canon of the New Testament," and "Commentary on Acts of the Apostles."

MISS HATTIE LEE JOHNSON

About the beginning of the twentieth century, Miss Hattie Lee Johnson, whose home was on East Ninth Street, near the city limits, published a romance in book form entitled, "The City of Sin." So far as the writer is advised, the book is out of print.

MISS FLORENCE BRASHER

the author of "In a Day of Darkness," was the daughter of Judge J. C. Brasher, of Hopkinsville, Ky. The book was published in 1895. She was a descendant of one of the country's oldest families, her father and her grandfather both officeholders. She was very young when this, her first book, was published in 1895.

Miss Frances Florence Brasher was a daughter of Judge J. C. Brasher. She began writing when only twelve years of age. Her first story was called "Era." Others were "Deceived," "Two Cousins," "Winterberries," "Lights and Shadows," "In a Day of Darkness," "Where Deep Waters Flowed," and "A Bitter Lesson." The last three were published in book form by April, 1896. Miss Brasher left Hopkinsville many years ago.

HALLIE ERMINIE RIVES

(Mrs. Post Wheeler)

About the year 1891, Miss Hallie Erminie Rives, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Rives, of LaFayette, Kentucky, published a catchy little novel called "A Fool in Spots." Miss Rives was an exceedingly attractive young lady and her vivacious, entertaining style caught with the reading public and the following year another book called, "The Singing Wire" was brought out. This book dealt with the thoroughbred race horses of Kentucky in a sprightly little work of fiction. This, too, made a hit and the ambitious young authoress moved to the East and issued new novels in rapid succession. After some years she became the wife of Post Wheeler, a consular agent whose duties carried him all over the world. They spent several years in London, Petrograd and Tokyo, where Mr. Wheeler's official duties have carried him, and his brilliant wife has written novels with the scenes laid in England, Russia and Japan, and other countries they have visited. Mrs. Wheeler has written in all ten novels, the last being "The Magic City." A more detailed account of her books will be found in the biographical department. She is the county's most gifted authoress and is still writing. A list of her books appears in her biography elsewhere.

JOHN CALVIN METCALF, son of Dr. John Calvin and Victoria Jackson (Willis) Metcalf, was born at Garrettsburg, Ky., August 7, 1865. He received at Georgetown College his B.A. degree in 1887 and M.A. in 1888. He was a graduate student at the University of Chicago and received his Master's degree from Harvard, 1905; professor of English Literature in the University of Virginia since 1917.

He is author of "English Literature," published in 1912; "American Literature," 1914; contributor to the "Dictionary of American Biography."

Professor Metcalf married Miss Ruth Cooper Sharp, of Shelbyville, Tenn., June 16, 1891. Mrs. Metcalf died October 16, 1895.

Rev. W. W. Hamilton, a Baptist minister, a native of the County, was the author of one or more religious books referred to in his biography.

C. W. Merriweather, a colored attorney and newspaper publisher of Hopkinsville, is the author of "The Voice of the Soul," a small volume of prose and verse.

Rev. John O. Rust, D.D., who died in Seattle, Washington, was a native of Christian County and the author of several religious books.

Brig.-Gen. Cyrus S. Radford, U. S. M. C., who resigned in 1929, is the author of the Naval textbook on Gunnery.

Rev. J. N. Prestridge, D.D., a Baptist minister and journalist whose home was in this county at one time, was the author of two religious books.

CHAPTER XV

FROM INDIAN TRAILS TO GOVERNMENT HIGHWAYS

Indian Trails; The First Roads and Bridges; The Covered Bridges; The Early Turnpikes; The Toll Gates; The Toll Roads Made Free; The Bond Issues for Highways; the $2,500,000 Highway Program of 1930.

History tells us that no Indians lived in Kentucky. It was the hunting grounds of the tribes north of the Ohio River and in the country south of the present boundaries of the State. Here the Shawnees, Miamis and Iroquois, the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws and Creeks hunted and often battled for supremacy. The wild animals were found in the forests and the big game in the barrens. There were no regular trails, well defined, as in some of the settlements, leading from one village to another. There were no villages, no camps where long stays were made. The pioneers were confronted by the problem of making roads the very first thing. The new county of Christian tackled the problem energetically the first year. The old court records teem with the appointment of committees to locate and survey the nearest and best routes to widely separated points. One road was to Green River, another to Red Banks (Henderson) on the Ohio, and still another to Smithland at the mouth of the Cumberland. No attempt was made to improve the roads. About all that could be done at first was to locate the routes and let the settlers themselves chop down the trees and build their cabins along the primitive highways. It was a long, long step to the modern highway of 1930, over which vehicles never dreamed of in those days now annihilate distance at 60 miles an hour. There was a sort of Indian trail from Nashville, through Hopkinsville and on to the Ohio River at Shawneetown, Ill., as the names now appear. Another trail led from Russellville across to the Ohio River to a point further up. There were salt licks in some places and these trails were made more by the animals than the Indians. Russellville was the oldest town in Western Kentucky and as settlements were pushed westward the first road opened was to the Cumberland River at Canton. It was along this pathway that the claims of Bartholomew Wood at Hopkinsville, Brewer Reeves at Shiloh, Baker at Cadiz and Boyd and Hopson at Canton were staked out and thus became the outposts of civilization. It was on this crude roadway that the future city was laid out and the struggle with the wilderness began. In 1797, the Legislature passed a road law providing for opening roads and changing those already opened, under surveyors named by the courts.

When these officers went to work all men and boys more than sixteen years old were required to work the roads, excepting certain exempted classes. They had authority to impress teams and take any materials required, and a plan for paying for such was provided in the tax levy. At the first meeting of the county court, half a dozen committees were appointed to view road routes and report at the next meeting and many of the roads thus laid out became the permanent highways of the future. Among the men who helped in this work were John Caudry, Shepard McFadin, Isaac Fitsworth, James Richey, Isaac Shoat, Michael Pirtle, William Prince and Michael Dillingham, whose names are now unknown in the county.

Brewer Reeves, John Roberts, Bartholomew Wood, James Wadlington, Willis Hicks, Samuel Bradley and James Reeves have descendants in the county after 133 years. From that day to this the road problem has been the greatest one in Christian County. In 1838 the Legislature established a state road still known as the Butler road from Hopkinsville to Morgantown in Butler County. It was to be twenty-five feet wide and "the stumps cut low and rounded at the top," and bridges were to be built, where deemed necessary. Travel was mostly on horseback and the small streams were easily forded and there were ferries for the larger ones. Convenient trees on the banks of small streams were often cut down and made good bridges for the pedestrians. A great many mill dams were constructed wide enough to allow them to be used to cross streams. Where bridges had to be built they were crudely constructed of logs and puncheon floors, fastened with wooden pins. They were rough but safe and serviceable for the first few years. Then came the sawmills and not only the bridges, but the houses showed a process of development. The country was being rapidly settled by a fine class of home-seekers, many of whom had left comfortable homes and public improvements in the older states to the east.

As the country advanced, there came the era of good bridges, even when the roads continued to be of mud in winter and of dust in summer. The old covered bridges in time dotted the county and many a traveler in those days whipped up his team to reach the bridge when a shower caught him unprepared. The primitive bridges had been less pretentious. A pen of logs filled with stones on either side, other logs to hold up the floors and a rough railing on either side and the pioneers provided themselves with the crude bridges that served their purposes at first. The first bridge of this kind in the county was at the mill site in the eastern suburbs of the city of Hopkinsville. It was later replaced by a covered bridge and still later by a modern iron structure.

In 1816 an appropriation of $150.00 was made to build a bridge across the Sinking Fork of Little River, seven miles west of town. James Bradley and James C. Anderson were appointed Commissioners to have the work done. This bridge site remained a hundred years, until a few years ago the covered bridge was discarded and replaced by an iron bridge a little south of the old one, the road having been relocated for the Jefferson Davis

Highway. The same year $600.00 was appropriated to build a bridge across the "Main Little River" near town on the road to Boyd's Landing on the Cumberland River, now Canton. This road was known as the Canton road, the bridge being a mile southwest of town. Two other bridges had to be built in town. One was on what is now Seventh Street and the other on North Main Street. When the county could afford it they were made covered bridges. The one on Main Street was replaced in 1858 by a stone double-arched bridge, with stone walls on each side. This bridge was replaced by the present steel span in 1908.

The covered bridge on Seventh Street was torn down in 1882 and replaced by the present splendid double arched stone bridge 136 feet long. It cost $6,500.00 and the city paid $4,500.00 and the county $2,000.00. D. R. Beard, F. J. Brownell and Wm. Ellis represented the city and Jno. B. Gowen, A. H. Anderson and E. P. Campbell the county. In 1908, the city council widened the bridge ten feet by the addition of an iron side wall on the south side.

At the present time the river also has an iron bridge across it at Second Street and there is a Louisville and Nashville railroad bridge in the northeastern part of town. The bridge on Seventh Street was probably one of the first built, as it was in the heart of town. The puncheon-floored bridge lasted until 1825, when the first bridge with stone abutments was constructed. The Main Street bridge erected in 1858 was the first all-stone structure. It was known as the Mill Pond bridge, as there had been a mill located on the river north of Fifth Street in the early settlement and the mill dam made a "Mill Pond" at the bend of the river. The architect was Wm. Hyde, who was paid $5,000.00. A. D. Rodgers was county judge at the time.

The Legislature in 1837 authorized the building of an improved "dirt turnpike on the Virginia plan" on the Madisonville road from Hopkinsville to Henderson, capital stock $75,000.00. The next year a charter was granted for a turnpike or macadamized road to Clarksville with $75,000.00 capital stock. Both of these projects failed for lack of enough capital subscriptions. Still another company was authorized to build a turnpike from Russellville to Eddyville. It was capitalized at $300,000.00 and could begin business when $50,000.00 had been subscribed. It was duly organized with Jno. P. Campbell, President, and Abraham Stites, Secretary and Treasurer. State aid was to be given as the work progressed and work was started in three counties and three miles in Logan, five in Todd and three in Christian, 13 of the 73, were actually built when this project also failed. The three miles in Christian were on either side of Hopkinsville. Other futile attempts to build roads were made but not until 1857 was anything actually done. The plan to build a turnpike was again agitated by Charles M. Tandy, Isaac Garrott, Dr. W. H. Drane, J. R. Whitlock, Isaac Medley and Samuel G. Gordon. A meeting was held at Oak Grove and $40,000.00 was promised. It was decided to measure the road and prepare to incorporate under the old charter, but the Tennesseans were unwilling to agree that the Kentucky subscriptions should all be spent in the Kentucky end of the road and this effort also fell through. However, it was immediately revived to build to the state line and $26,250.00 was subscribed. A company was organized with Isaac Garrott, President, John R. Whitlock, Dr. James Wheeler, Charles M. Tandy, Isaac Medley and Isaac Garrott, Directors. It is said that work was begun at the state line because Hopkinsville citizens had not cooperated with the people along the road. The contract was first let to an Indiana firm for $34,000.00 but it failed to make bond and later a responsible contractor took it at $52,000.00 Only about half of this had been subscribed. The Directors called upon every subscriber to double his subscription and issued bonds to secure the contractor. The directors themselves bought the bonds in the absence of other bidders and the road was built by 1859, to within a few miles of Hopkinsville. After the war, when the bonds fell due, the road was sold and was bought in by the bondholders. Toll gates had been established under state laws. The Tennessee end of the road had also been built by a different company. It was twenty years before Hopkinsville awoke from a Rip Van Winkle slumber and in 1879 organized a stock company to fill in the gap. It had taken nearly twenty-five years to build the first 18 miles of turnpike in the county.

The question of building turnpikes by taxation then began to be considered. In 1880 Hon. John Feland had an act passed allowing the county court to aid in building turnpikes, by a vote of the people. The taxpayers were not ready for public road building and the measure was defeated. In 1882, Hon. James Breathitt secured the passage of an act allowing a per capita tax of $1.00 and a property tax of 50 cents on the $100.00. This was also defeated and Mr. Breathitt was defeated for re-election, so intense was the opposition to taxation.

Following these efforts other corporations built short turnpikes on other roads and put up toll gates. One of these was on the Canton and Newstead road, others on the Palmyra and Cadiz roads for five miles and still another on the Russellville road. These corporations paid well as travel increased, but along near the end of the Nineteenth century the people of Christian County, along with the people of many other Kentucky counties, began to rebel against toll-gates. In some counties there were serious disturbances and toll-gates were torn down and the trouble became a burning issue in more senses than one. Progressive counties began to vote bond issues to buy up the turnpikes and make them free. Christian, being a progressive county at heart, in spite of its dilatory record, soon caught step in this movement and a bond issue of $75,000.00, early in the present century, bought up the toll roads at a special low price and opened all of the toll-gates and soon more new roads were started. In 1916 another issue of $400,000.00 was voted to continue the work, but

Christian County is a large county. It is 40 miles long and 20 miles wide and covers 780 square miles. It has many roads not yet improved.

In May, 1929, a real road building movement was started, when the people, now thoroughly alive, with but little opposition voted $650,000.00 for improved highways. Of this, $450,000.00 is to be supplemented three dollars for one by the State Highway Commission and thus $2,000,000.00 is made available during a progressive period of five years.

This big road program was sponsored by the Hopkinsville Chamber of Commerce through its Special Road Committee, composed of ten of the leading citizens of the city, and being a bi-partisan committee.

Those serving on this committee were T. Hunter Moss, Ed. L. Weathers, W. E. Keith, Joe McCarroll, Jr., Tom C. Jones, Col. E. B. Bassett, O. L. Bass, H. A. Keach, M. C. Boyd, and A. H. Eckles, chairman. S. L. Cowherd and Dr. L. A. Tate were in active charge of the campaign headquarters and the success of the undertaking was largely due to their efficient and capable handling of the affair. Speeches were made in every part of the County and as before stated, the victory was a credit to the progressive spirit of the City and County, there being little opposition to the voting of the issue, which was carried by about seven to one. Much credit is due Judge L. K. Wood, County Attorney John C. Duffy and all members of the Fiscal Court.

The above Special Committee recommended to the Fiscal Court the appointment of ten Highway Commissioners to handle the funds and to supervise the expenditure of the two million dollars, whereupon the Court unanimously appointed the Democratic members in the persons of Wm. H. Jones of Pembroke, Kentucky, W. R. Ledford of Oak Grove, Kentucky, Andy B. Hail of Northwest Christian County, Ed. L. Weathers, A. H. Eckles of Hopkinsville, and the Republican members, W. C. Binns of Pee Dee, Kentucky; Chas. T. Williams, of Ovil, Kentucky; Dr. M. E. Croft, of Crofton, Kentucky; W. E. Keith, and Joe McCarroll, Jr., of Hopkinsville, Kentucky.

The citizens once being convinced that there was no politics in the voting of the big bond issue, supported it almost unanimously.

The building of the roads will be begun in April, 1930, and after the primary roads of the county shall have been finished out of the funds voted, Hopkinsville will have more important highways passing through it than any city in the State, except Louisville and possibly Lexington.

CHAPTER XVI

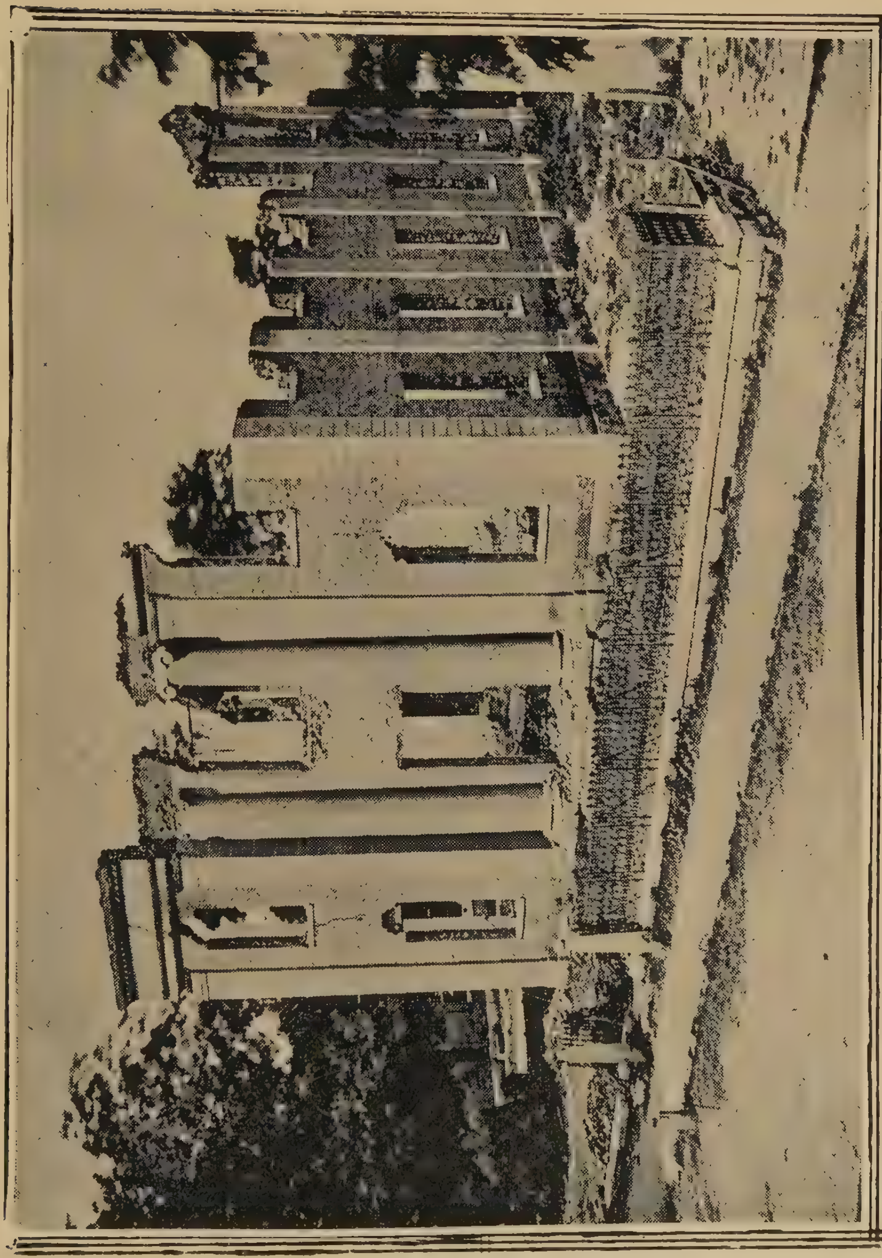
THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

Both Sides Occupy Hopkinsville; Federal Col. Sam Johnson; Confederate Col. Thos. G. Woodward Killed; Execution of Captain James F. Brewer; Confederate Gen. H. B. Lyon Burns the Court House.

The war between the States in 1861 found Christian County much divided, though in a general way the Southern half of the county was intensely Southern and the Northern half was Union in sentiment. The people in the Southern part of the county were, many of them, slave owners and men of large estates, owning farms of hundreds of acres cultivated with slave labor. The slavery question was really the cause of the war and it was but natural that the slave owners should give their allegiance to the South. On the other hand, the northern section of the county had been peopled with a hardy race of citizens who owned small farms and worked their own lands. In Hopkinsville there was a sharp division of sentiment and the city, as well as the county, contributed many soldiers to both sides.

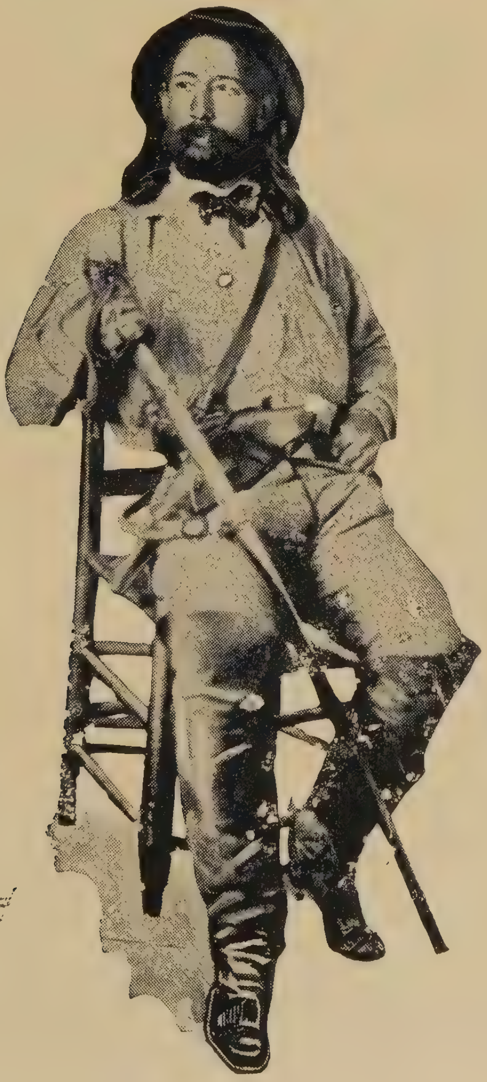
Kentucky attempted to be neutral but the people themselves divided so sharply that in some instances brothers volunteered for service in different armies.

Christian County was not in the theatre of important military operations and no battles of importance were fought in the county. The soldiers of both armies made occasional incursions into the county for recruiting, observation, or other purposes, but not until the year 1864 did any clashes occur. In the fall of that year, Col. Sam Johnson occupied Hopkinsville at one time with Federal troops and undertook to rid the county of Confederate detachments from Forrest's and other commands who were making occasional recruiting expeditions into the county. In October, Col. Johnson's men captured Capt. Jas. G. Brewer, a local Confederate officer, while he was in the county and when he was brought into town, Col. Johnson had him summarily executed, together with another prisoner named Bassett, from Webster County. Soon afterwards, Col. H. B. Lyon, afterwards Gen. Lyon, made a raid into the county with a superior force and Johnson withdrew to Clarksville, taking some civilians with him as prisoners. One of these was Dr. R. W. Ware, of Gracey, arrested for giving medicine to Confederate soldiers. The latter's son, Jas. H. Ware, says his father was taken on foot, under a guard, with other



Ruins of the Christian Co Court House. Dec 1864 prisoners. While crossing a small stream, being thirsty, Dr. Ware took off his hat and dipped up some water from the stream, but a soldier punched a hole in the hat with his bayonet and thought it a great joke to see the water run out before he could drink it. On reaching Clarksville, Dr. Ware found Maj. John W. Breathitt, whom he knew, and who went to Col. Johnson's superior officer and secured his release. Dr. Ware lived to be 80 years of age and was a life-long Democrat. Maj. Breathitt, a Republican, filled many offices in the county after the war and Dr. Ware always voted for him. Maj. Breathitt performed many similar acts of kindness to his Confederate home boys that made them his life-long friends.

Gen. Lyon found no one to resist his entrance into the city, but he burned the courthouse where Johnson's men had been quartered and a detachment of troops under Col. Chenoweth was left in the city. While these troops were in the city the most sanguinary conflict in the county took place. One night in December, while the soldiers in large numbers were attending a ball at the Phoenix Hotel, word came that Gen. McCook was approaching by the Russellville road, with a body of Federal soldiers. The Confederates went out to meet them and near the Western State Hospital encountered a much superior force. In the exchange of shots two or three were killed or wounded on each side. The Confederates retreated by the Nashville road in the direction of Pembroke. Gen McCook came on and occupied the town. He sent 100 men in pursuit of another detachment who had retreated towards Princeton. They came upon the Confederates under Col. L. A. Sypert, who was waiting for them near Bainbridge and assumed the offensive and charging them, drove them back to town. The Confederates made good their escape but some time later Col. Thos. G. Woodward was killed in Hopkinsville. He had been under discipline and deprived of his command and returning to the county, collected a few followers and announced that he was going to take Hopkinsville, held at that time by a small detachment of Federal troops and an organization of home guards, one of whom was a policeman named Paul Fuller. He came in from the South and at the corner of Main and Fifteenth Streets the small number of men with him halted and refused to follow him. One man rode with Woodward, who was under the influence of liquor, and endeavored to dissuade him from the foolhardy undertaking, as the windows along Main Street were filled with armed men. This man finally stopped and Woodward rode slowly down the street to within a few paces of Ninth Street, when he was commanded to halt. He stopped his horse and was in the act of raising his pistol to a window occupied by Peyton Breathitt, where the First National Bank now is, when a volley was fired at him from the windows of the building on that corner and from the upper windows of the Phoenix Hotel, and other nearby buildings. One bullet struck his horse in the neck and four entered the body of the rider. The horse sank to the ground and Woodward was picked up and carried into the office of the hotel, where he expired within a few minutes. The soldier who had been with him escaped out Main Street and from the hill at Fifteenth, the Confederates fired a volley down Main Street and disappeared. A small sugar maple tree in front of Dr. W. H. Hopson's residence, at Eleventh and Main, had just been planted and a bullet cut out the top of this little tree. The tree was still living until forty years later, when it obstructed the street and was cut down. Woodward was shot by two rifle balls and two musket balls. Paul Fuller claimed the credit of killing him, and the home guards did not dispute his claim. It was pretty well known, however, from the guns used, who fired some of the shots that took effect. A few years later, Fuller became involved in a shooting affray almost on the spot where Woodward fell and was himself shot to death.



Col
Thos G.
Woodward
C.S.A

COL. THOMAS WOODWARD

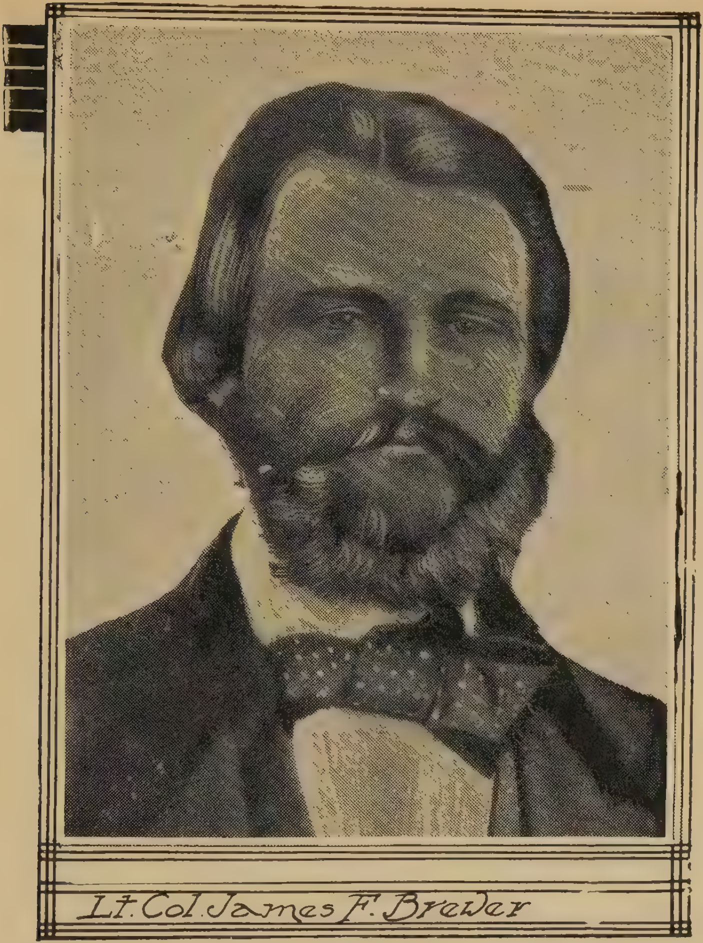
Col. Thomas Woodward was a native of New England, probably born in Vermont. He was small of stature and wore his hair in flowing locks that came down on his shoulders. A long moustache and a stubby beard covered the lower part of his face. He was a graduate of West Point and highly educated. Leaving the army he came to Kentucky in 1848 and taught school for ten or twelve years at various points in Christian County. He was teaching at the Brick Church, on the Princeton road, when the war came on and was one of the first volunteers to tender his services to the Confederacy.

In 1862, according to Perrin's History, he made a dash into Clarksville and with 200 men, surrounded the college where Col. Mason was encamped with a superior force of Federals. He trained upon it a mock battery of logs mounted on wheels, and demanded Mason's surrender. The ruse worked and Col. Mason surrendered without a fight. When he was brought into Col. Woodward's presence and saw the little man with his long, unkempt auburn hair, his drooping moustache and his face as dark as a Spaniard's and his boots coming up to his knees, he laughingly challenged Woodward to go across the street and sit for a picture, saying: "I want to send it North to show to my friends what an insignificant little cuss I surrendered to." Col. Woodward had the picture taken and presented it to Col. Mason. The picture used herewith was copied from an old daguerreotype, said to be a duplicate of the one referred to. I secured possession of it nearly thirty years ago and prepared an historical sketch that appeared in the *Courier Journal* October 4, 1903.

COL. JAMES F. BREWER

While discussing local events of 1864, it may not be out of place to tell more about the execution of Capt. Brewer in October, 1864. At a picturesque spot on the north bank of Little River, in the city of Hopkinsville, between what is now Means Avenue and the river, was enacted a deed that caused a great deal of bitter feeling against Col. Sam Johnson, who had Brewer shot without any sort of trial. Col. Johnson was a Methodist preacher in Logan County at the outbreak of the war. He had often preached in Christian County, and was connected by marriage with well-known families of the county. He developed intense Union sentiments, and quitting the pulpit, became Colonel of the 48th Kentucky Regiment. It is said that as a warrior he was a relentless hater of the Southern soldiers and sympathizers and was cruel and bloodthirsty in the extreme.

In 1864 he was stationed in Hopkinsville and his persecution and intimidation of citizens recalls the most unpleasant recollections of the war in Hopkinsville. My father was a Baptist minister who had known Col. Johnson as a minister. The neighborhood doctor had been arrested by him and my father, who entered Hopkinsville to secure some medicine for



Lt. Col. James F. Brewer

his sick wife, was ordered not to leave the city. He went to Col. Johnson and asked to be allowed to return home and told him that in addition to his wife's illness, he had an appointment to preach the next day, which was Sunday. Johnson refused with a volley of oaths, saying: "If you were Jesus Christ and had an appointment to preach in the temple at Jerusalem, you couldn't leave this town." After nightfall, Johnson's superior officer arrived and assumed command and as soon as the case was laid before him he let the prisoner depart. He reached his home ten miles away late in the night.

It was Johnson's custom to require citizens to furnish provisions for his men and his demands on John A. Twyman were so frequent that one day Mr. Twyman flatly refused and told the messenger to tell Col. Johnson that he had sent about all he had, and the messenger added that he had said if he wanted any more he could come and get it. The message caused Johnson to swear like a trooper and he started a squad after Twyman, probably to have him shot. Lewis Waller, a friend of Twyman's, was standing within earshot and notified Twyman just in time to let him escape by his back door as the soldiers appeared at the front door. He succeeded in getting out of town and went to Canada and stayed until it was safe to return. It was about this time that the shooting of Brewer occurred. This was the beginning of his military executions. On another occasion he had a young man shot who had been captured on one of his raids because he had two or three pairs of socks in his pockets, claiming that he was trying to send them to a Confederate soldier. On the same raid, he captured Milton D. Brown, afterwards City Judge of Hopkinsville, on suspicion of being a Southern sympathizer. Young Brown was being brought in and was riding last in the column and through the kindness of David Boyd, a second lieutenant, who knew him, he was allowed to drop out and escape. Boyd believed that Brown was to be shot and while going through the woods gave him his opportunity. Brown, by the way, was a cousin of Brewer.

Brewer was brought in by some of Johnson's men and riding up to where he stood near the courthouse the soldier in charge of him pointed to Brewer, who sat on a horse with his hands tied and said: "Colonel, we've caught Jim Brewer, what do you want us to do with him?" "Shoot him," was the order. "By God, get a squad and take him down to the river bank and shoot him."

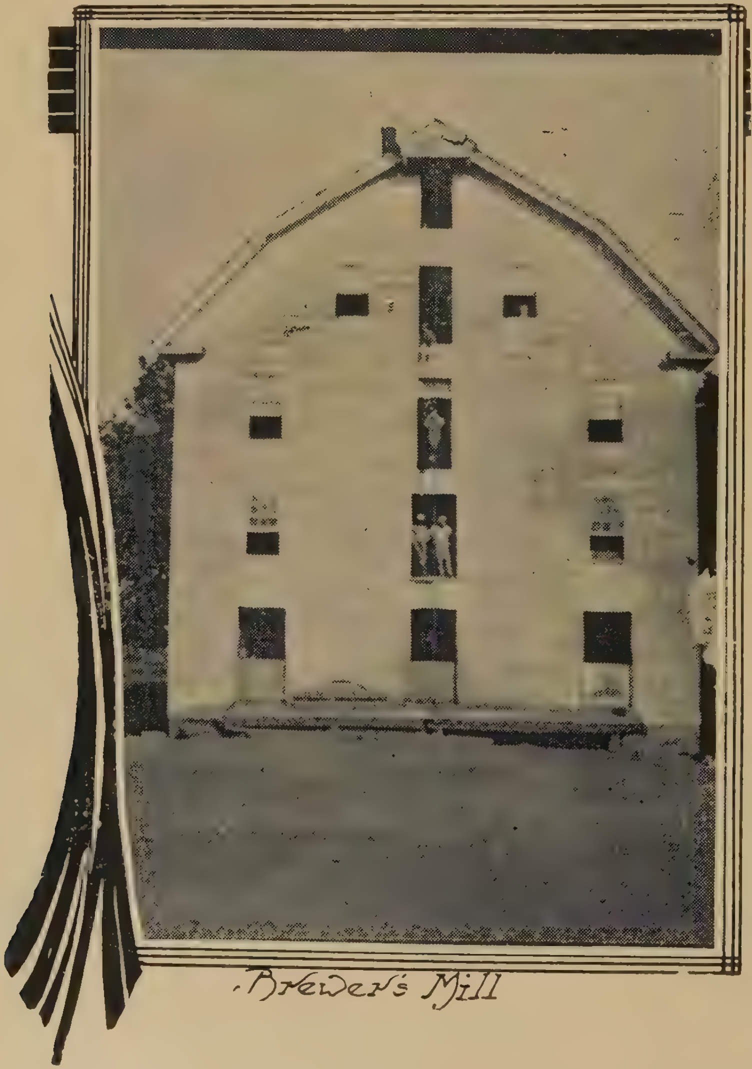
The soldiers with their prisoner turned to go and Johnson called after them: "Go down to the jail and get that damned fellow Bassett and shoot him too. There's no use to take two bites at a cherry." The circumstances of the execution were narrated by Allan M. Wallis, who as a small boy—one of several who followed to see what would happen—was an eyewitness. "Bassett was taken out of jail protesting his innocence of any wrong-doing and begging for his life with tears in his eyes. He was a young fellow of gentle, manly appearance and was wearing a high silk hat. Brewer was taken off his horse and marched along with Bassett. His step was firm and his manner unafraid. Reaching the spot selected, the boys climbed upon a rail fence not far away and sat on the fence while the soldiers placed the victims, stepped off ten paces and the squad made ready. The men were directed to kneel with their backs to the squad. Bassett did so, sobbing aloud. Brewer stood erect and said, 'I never turn my back to an enemy. I only ask that you do not shoot me in the face.' Col. Johnson sat on his horse nearby. The order was given to fire and both men fell dead."

Continuing his story Mr. Wallis said: "When the shots rang out we boys all jumped, the top rail broke and we fell in a heap. We thought we had been shot ourselves." The man who was shot with Brewer was said to have been named Bradley, but in a story published in 1903 a man in Webster County corrected the mistake in the name, saying he knew the boy well and that his name was Thomas Bassett and that he had done nothing to justify his execution. James Fielding Brewer was a son of

The Execution of Lt Col Jas F Brewer

Joseph A. Brewer, who owned two mills on Little River; one on the site of Binns' Mill of today and the other further up the river. The accompanying picture of one of these old mills was obtained from a member of the Brewer family. It was around this mill that Jim Brewer's childhood was spent, some twelve miles southwest of Hopkinsville.

Young Brewer was about 28 years of age when shot. He had been in the Confederate army, holding a commission as captain under Col. Woodward. He claimed to be on duty as a cavalry scout, but the Federals claimed that he was a guerrilla. Whatever may have been his status, he was given no opportunity to prove the regularity of his services. In the years following the war, Col. Johnson re-entered the ministry and resumed his religious activity.



Brewer's Mill

CHAPTER XVII

THE CONFEDERATE VOLUNTEERS

The Confederate Volunteers; The Oak Grove Rangers; Companies A and B, First Kentucky Cavalry; Company H; Death of Col. H. C. Leavell; Col. L. A. Sypert Organizes a Company; Joins Green's Battery; Maj. W. R. Henry Dies in Prison; Gen. Adam Johnson's Command; Five Confederate Brothers; A War Time Letter.

Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner occupied Western Kentucky early in the war and the Confederates organized a company in Christian County within sixty days after the beginning of hostilities.

On June 25, 1861, the Oak Grove Rangers, made up largely of young men from Christian County, were organized and mustered into service at Camp Boone, in Montgomery County, Tennessee.

The officers were: Thomas G. Woodward, Captain; Darwin Bell, First Lieutenant; Frank Campbell, Second Lieutenant; J. M. Jones, Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Woodward had seen service in the regular army and was a graduate of West Point Military Academy. Bell was a veteran of the Mexican War fifteen years before, one of the few Christian County men who was in that war.

Before the war ended, Captain Woodward was promoted to Colonel and Lieutenant Bell, who served throughout the war, rose to the rank of Captain.

The company numbered about 130 men, the very flower of the young manhood of the southern part of Christian County and adjoining counties. Among those from Christian County were:

Austin Peay, afterward a State Senator, and father of Governor Austin L. Peay, twice Governor of Tennessee, who died in office a few years ago; William A. Elliott, afterwards Captain of Company A, Second Regiment; Hazard Baker, afterwards a Lieutenant of Company B; W. Frank Buckner, B. F. Clardy, Henry Clardy, William McGuire, Robert Owen, Nat Owen, John Blankenship, William Nichols, Sim Nichols, William Blakemore, Robert Kelly, W. L. Leavell, B. S. Leavell, Thomas Smith, W. F. Gray, Robert Searcy, A. Lyle, George Bacon, Alex Bacon, Milton Seward, Tim Morton, Creed Hood, Frank Rogers, John Richie, Robert Baker, Minus Parsley, Harvey Saunders, and Radford, Hardin, Blanks and Kidd whose first names are not preserved in the meager records.

The recruits moved into Kentucky in September and went into camp at Bowling Green with the rest of General Buckner's army. They were assigned to duty as Companies A and B, First Regiment of Kentucky Cavalry, under Colonel Ben Hardin Helm. Company B with about one hundred men was officered with J. W. Caldwell, Captain; William A. Elliott, First Lieutenant; William Campbell, Second Lieutenant; Hazard Baker, Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Both companies saw active service and took part in General Buckner's campaign leading up to the battle of Fort Donelson, at Dover, Tennessee, in February, 1862. It is a matter of regret that a complete list of these companies is not available.

In the fall of 1862 another company was mustered into the service at Hopkinsville on October 8th, and joined Colonel Helm at Bowling Green, Kentucky, November 1st, and became Company H. The muster roll of this company prepared by one of its members twenty-four years later is here given, ninety-three rank and file.

COMPANY H, FIRST KENTUCKY CAVALRY

Muster roll of Company H, First Kentucky Cavalry Regiment, Colonel Ben Hardin Helm commanding. Mustered into service C. S. A., October 8, 1862, at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, by General Clarke and ordered to report to Colonel B. H. Helm at Bowling Green, Kentucky, November 1, 1862, and there put into First Kentucky Cavalry, C.S.A., as Company H. This company was recruited around Fairview and Pembroke: H. C. Leavell, Captain; Thomas M. Barker, First Lieutenant; William T. Radford, Second Lieutenant; William M. Bronaugh, Third Lieutenant; Tom Anderson, Jack Anderson, E. M. Allen, Ed Atkinson, James Bronaugh, Banks Bronaugh, D. A. Bronaugh, Robert W. Barnett, Lindsey Buckner, J. E. Benson, J. L. Brame, Wesley Brame, Mack Brame, John W. Barker, R. H. Burt, William Boyd, S. R. Brooks, K. H. Benjamin, John Bowles, A. B. Carver, Dixie Cavanaugh, Dr. L. B. Chilton, James Chilton, Mack Carroll, R. M. Dillard, C. S. Dunlap, J. C. Donaldson, William Drinkard, Thomson Fort, V. A. Garnett, W. W. Garnett, Robert Guynn, H. B. Garner, Thomas Hannah, Puss Hargis, Phil Huffman, W. H. Jesup, Thomas Johnston, John Jenkins, Robert Knight, Cyrus W. Love, Ben D. Lackey, A. O. Lackey, M. C. Layne, H. C. Long, James H. Lander, R. R. Lloyd, John B. Massie, John H. Massie, James H. Massie, J. W. McRae, W. H. McRae, John Mullins, John Marquis, Pat Major, Rev. R. W. Morehead, James Mallory, John Moss, John Carter Nelson, Rice Oldham, John T. Pendleton, Garland Quisenberry, Fidelia Rawlings, James Rogers, Ben Ritt, William Skillman, Robert Stevenson, D. A. Tandy, William T. Shelton, William Tandy, W. T. Tighlman, Adelbert Tandy, John Turner, Marcellus Turnley, Q. A. Sergeant, William P. Winfree, Peyton Venable, J. Vinson, L. R. Willis, W. O. Wyatt, N. T. Watson, Frank Watson, L. D.

Watson, W. T. Williams, Thomas Ward, William Wheatley, Elbert Wood, James Wittshire, William G. Wheeler, Theodore Young.

The above muster roll was compiled by Lieutenant Thomas M. Barker, for the purpose of having it placed in the Davis Memorial Hall at Fairview, in 1886, but such a hall was not erected at that time.

Later while Colonel Helm was at Nashville, Captain Joseph Williams joined him with a company of about one hundred men recruited by Captain Charles Edward Merriwether, who had been killed at Sacramento, Kentucky, in the fight between Forrest's men and Col. Eli H. Murray, and the command had devolved upon Williams. This company had been in the battle at Fort Donelson and had fought gallantly and had escaped after the defeat of General Buckner by General Grant.

Colonel Helm's regiment followed the retreat to Alabama, doing scout duty in the rear of General Johnston's army. After the battle of Shiloh and while at Atlanta, Georgia, the time of enlistment for Companies A and B expired and they were disbanded and returned home, but many of them re-enlisted in other units. Two companies were recruited and became a part of Colonel Woodward's command and were with him when the attack was made on Colonel Mason at Clarksville as alluded to elsewhere.

Colonel Woodward some time afterwards attacked the garrison at Fort Donelson under Federal Major Hart, but was repulsed, and the next day was himself attacked by Colonel Lowe from Fort Henry with a much superior force, while at the rolling mills on the Cumberland River. The mills had been burned by the Federals. Woodward placed his small force behind the debris and made a stand with one piece of artillery under Captain Garth and defeated Colonel Lowe with the loss of twenty-nine killed and several wounded. The Confederate losses were slight.

Company H after the death of their old Captain, Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Leavell, passed under the command of Major J. W. Caldwell. They were in the thick of the fighting in the Kentucky campaign, serving as videttes. Their term of enlistment expired on the day the battle of Perryville was fought, but they remained for the battle, the bloodiest battle fought in Kentucky, and operated with the rest of the cavalry against the Federal flanks. Later they disbanded at Clifton, Tennessee, near Knoxville, and the company scattered, some returning home and others joining with other commands.

In addition to the three companies with Colonel Helm other companies were organized in Hopkins, a whole regiment being recruited from around Christian County. It was organized at the Fair Grounds in the summer of 1861 and became the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry. The officers at the start were Henry C. Burnett, of Cadiz, Colonel; H. B. Lyon, of Eddyville, Lieutenant-Colonel; William R. Henry, Major.

Colonel Henry Burnett was afterwards elected to the Confederate States Senate and resigned and Colonel Lyon, afterwards General Lyon, succeeded him. This regiment got into service and participated in the battle of Fort Donelson and the troops were surrendered in the capitulation, and sent to a Northern prison. Major W. R. Henry, whose ancestors had fought in the Revolution and whose grandfather was a General in the War of 1812, died in prison at Indianapolis from exposure in battle. In the fall of 1862 the regiment was exchanged at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and the terms of enlistment expiring, the soldiers returned home or went into other commands. Other Christian County men were attached to commands in other fields.

Colonel L. A. Sypert joined Green's battery in 1861 and took part at Fort Donelson. Colonel Green and Colonel Sypert escaped in the surrender and Colonel Sypert returned home, re-equipped himself and overtook the Confederates at Shelbyville, Tennessee. He was in the Mississippi campaign with Bragg and when Bragg left for Chattanooga he worked his way back home and re-enlisted as a private under Woodward, but was soon commissioned as a Colonel and given authority to raise a regiment. On his way back from Richmond, where he had gone to get his authority, the train he was on was attacked, but he escaped through North Carolina and Georgia and fell in with his old command and remained with them until after the battle of Chickamauga. He was next attached with this regiment to General Wheeler and at Columbia left the command and made his way home in 1863. As it was getting towards winter he returned south and came back in the spring of 1864 and recruited a regiment mostly in Union, Webster and Henderson Counties. With his recruits he took the field and his first encounter was to drive Colonel Sam Johnson out of Crittenden County, with losses of men and horses.

Shortly afterwards he was attached to General Adam Johnson's command and later was transferred to General H. B. Lyon and surrendered at Columbus, Mississippi, in 1865 at the close of hostilities. Colonel John D. Morris, who had been in the War with Mexico, volunteered in 1861 and was on the staff of General John S. Williams and later commanded a battalion of cavalry. He was in the 28th Virginia in the Wilderness Campaign and while on a mission to Kentucky with two other officers was captured and after some time was exchanged about the time the war ended.

FIVE CONFEDERATE BROTHERS

Five sons of John R. Green, Sr., and two other young men who subsequently became his sons-in-law, were Confederate soldiers. In 1861, the four grown sons, William H. Green, Thomas Wallace Green, Edward H. Green and Lucius Peyton Green volunteered. In 1863, Memucan H. Green, who was sixteen years old in January, enlisted in April and two months later was killed at Brice's Cross Roads, in Mississippi, June 10,

1863. His body was buried behind the trenches and the following February the father went to Mississippi and brought it home for interment in the family cemetery. The other sons fought through the war, all gallant soldiers.

After the war William married Miss Armistead and died in 1917, survived by one son, Armistead Green. Wallace was in Forrest's Division as a scout. After the war he married and died in 1922, survived by a son, William J. Green and a daughter.

Edward was in Green's battery and after the war lived with his family in Hopkinsville, moved to Louisiana and died in 1923. His surviving children were Hartman, Hugh and Rufus Green and four daughters.

Lucius was in Cobb's battery and located in California after the war and died in 1888, leaving three children, Lucius, Edward and a daughter.

The sons-in-law were Hon. Hunter Wood, who married Miss Rosa Green, and N. B. Edmunds, who married Miss Elizabeth Green.

There were in the family four other children, John R. Green, Jr., Robert S. Green and Nelson D. Green, and a sister, Miss Anna, who married W. T. Townes. These were all small children during the war. All except Nelson are still living.

WAR TIME LETTER

CHRISTIAN COUNTY, KY.
Oct. 28, 1864.

Mr. Ben D. Moore,
Drummondville, Canada West.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 14th came to hand in due time. Much obliged to you for the manifestations of friendship towards us and that you have not forgotten old friends. I am glad to hear that you are well, though sorry to hear of your hard life.

I attended to your business as you requested, as soon as you left. The condition of our country is about as when you left, with the exception of a negro raid, which came out from Clarksville. They took all the men they could find. They got Louis and Reuben from me; Matt got out of the way. Got all of your father's except Daniel and Scip, and those two boys. All of Bill Hopkins' men, Isaac and Pleasant Garrott's, Parson Vaughan's and many others, including Isaac from Mr. Radford's. Your father's Millie and Mariah have left since to follow their husbands. They got about 75 men. There has been a constant move ever since. There are from three to four wagon loads passing every day. Some people are driving theirs off.

As relates to our crops. We had a severe frost the 15th of October, which caused me to lose about one-third of my tobacco crop, having no help but Matt. If I could have kept the other two, I would not have lost any. Your father lost a good deal.

The draft is over in this county. All the young men from the Southern portion of the county were drafted, you among others. . We have gotten credit for the negroes, which exempts all the white men and 300 over. It is the opinion of good men that there will be negroes enough to fill the calls without any further drafts in this county, as the negroes are all determined to go.

Some persons supposed to be robbers came to George Wills' house in the night and demanded the doors to be opened. He refused to do it. They pressed hard to have it opened. He told them to wait until he put his clothes on. Upon that, they commenced firing at the house and set fire to his porch. He ran out to put it out. They shot him and fled. He was dead in an instant.

Married on the 13th inst. by the Rev. E. Vaughan, Ben Bacon to Gabe Donaldson.

The rebel Colonel Lyon, part of Forrest's command, came to Hopkinsville and made an attack on the town; one killed on each side, several Federals wounded. He captured some prisoners, about 60 horses and one ambulance and left for Eddyville. There he took the garrison, which consisted of one company of whites, some negro recruiting officers, 20 or 30 negroes, all wagons and teams and left, taking his prisoners with him.

He took a tour round some of the back counties, went out by way of the station carrying about 100 new recruits and 1,000 horses.

Young Brewer, who was a Southern soldier and a man by the name of Bradley were captured by Federals at Hopkinsville. Col. Sam Johnson had them both shot. We have a negro recruiting office in Hopkinsville.

Last news from the South: Hood had fallen in Sherman's rear, taking Dalton, capturing 2,000 negro soldiers. Wheeler has taken Rome with about 3,000. Forrest, Newport with 2,000.

I believe I have given you all the news that I am in possession of. The negroes, headed by whites, have been to father's and the neighbors round, robbing them of everything they have to live on.

Dr. Drane fired on them, captured one gun, knocked one negro's jawbone out.

Refugees from East Tennessee are crowding in at Clarksville, so they have to shove the negroes out to make room for them.

With best wishes for your welfare.

Your friend,

C. O'NEAL.

CHAPTER XVIII

FEDERALS ORGANIZED IN 1861

Federals Organize in 1861; Maj. John W. Breathitt's Company A, Third Kentucky Cavalry; Capt. B. T. Underwood; Col. E. A. Starling; Gen. Jas. S. Jackson Killed; Surviving Federal Soldiers in 1930.

It is hard to imagine at this late day the excitement that prevailed in Christian County when Fort Sumpter was fired upon and actual war broke out. While the Southern forces were organizing in the southern part of the country, the Northern, or Union forces, took similar steps north of town. As has been said, Hopkinsville is perched upon a ridge separating the sandstone and limestone formations underlying the soil of Christian County. It sharply divided the forests from the barrens in early settlement days. This time the line was to separate the people themselves into hostile camps, who up to the very time they donned their uniforms had met on the common ground in the county seat as friends and neighbors. The principal camp of the Federals was on the farm of Joseph F. Anderson and it came to be known as "Camp Joe Anderson." Here several hundred recruits were assembled and the attempt was made to organize a regiment with the following officers: James F. Buckner, Colonel; Thomas C. Fruit, Lieutenant-Colonel; William T. Buckner, Major; John P. Ritter, Adjutant, and Joseph F. Anderson, Quartermaster. Among the Captains were B. T. Underwood, Hugh Cooper and William Starling. The regiment had one piece of artillery. In September, 1861, General S. B. Buckner, with a force of 4,000 or more Confederates came from Bowling Green and the recruits were dispersed. Colonel Buckner was captured in Hopkins County and taken a prisoner to Paducah. Lieutenant-Colonel Buckner with forty or fifty men was also surrounded in a church and captured after a brisk fight. This was the end of the first attempt. It should be added that the war was not at this time taken very seriously. The soldiers enlisted for one year and few on either side realized that it was to be more than a clash at arms, that would soon be adjusted. No one dreamed that it was the beginning of a long, hard-fought struggle with two armies of an unconquered people, struggling until one was crushed. By fall the fighting in Virginia had disillusioned the boys out for a frolic and things got down to a war basis.

John W. Breathitt got together a company and proceeded to Calhoun, Kentucky, where they were mustered into service for a period of three years, and assigned to duty December 13, 1861, as Company A, Third Kentucky Cavalry, under Colonel James S. Jackson. The officers were John W. Breathitt, Captain, afterwards Major; Charles L. White, First Lieutenant; N. C. Petrie, Second Lieutenant. It is impossible to get an accurate list of county men in this and other companies, because companies were made up from many counties. Following are some of the non-commissioned officers and privates in Major Breathitt's company:

S. W. Abbott, Thomas W. Ashford, W. H. Barnett, J. Blankenship, J. B. Barnett, W. J. Barnett, H. Baker, J. J. Bowen, A. Brewer, George Bobbitt, W. H. Cansler, N. L. Cavanaugh, F. M. Cooper, I. D. Cooper, S. D. Collins, M. F. Chesterfield, J. J. Fuller, James Fuller, W. L. Gibson, J. B. Goode, J. C. Hunter, H. H. Jones, J. D. Johnson, A. G. Johnson, W. H. Johnson, Edward Kelly, D. H. Knight, J. W. Kirben, H. H. Lindsay, J. J. Long, George L. Lovan, H. McIntosh, F. M. McIntosh, J. B. Martin, J. C. Martin, J. G. Moreland, John Matheny, Aaron Morgan, F. P. Miller, George H. Myers, A. H. Perkins, J. H. Phaup, J. R. Phillips, B. M. Powers, W. H. Power, William Ray, J. J. Renshaw, Rev. Sol. Smith, J. G. Stephenson, A. P. Smith, J. W. Underwood, U. M. Underwood, William Vine, A. Vinson, Charlie A. White, Moses W. Woosley, J. W. White, W. T. Williamson, Wyatt M. Wright, J. B. Wright, G. U. West, W. W. West, M. W. West.

Captain Breathitt was promoted to Major May 27, 1863, and Charles L. White became Captain, with Thomas W. Ashford and Edward Kelly, First and Second Lieutenants.

This company fought under General T. L. Crittenden, and participated in the battles at Sacramento, Kentucky, Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, Pea Ridge, New Market, Kinderhook, Chaplin Hill, Stone River, Chickamauga and other points in the Southern campaign following the battle of Shiloh. In 1864, Major Breathitt saw service in this part of Kentucky.

About the time Major Breathitt organized his company, Captain B. T. Underwood, who had been with the troops at Camp Joe Anderson, got together a company made up largely of the same men with him there and his company was mustered in at Henderson, Kentucky, as Company A of the Twenty-fifth Kentucky Infantry, under Colonel James M. Shackelford. The officers were: B. T. Underwood, Captain; R. W. Williams, First Lieutenant; Thomas B. Boyd, Second Lieutenant. This company was first with General Crittenden and was afterwards consolidated with the Seventeenth Regiment under Colonel John H. McHenry, Jr. Following is the roster of Captain Underwood's company: J. G. Anderson, J. J. Armstrong, James Anderson, Jr., H. C. Brasher, M. B. Brown, A. E. Brown, F. Blanchard, S. E. Boyd, G. E. Boyd, W. H. Boyd, James M. Bennett, J. D. Brown, L. H. Bourland, F. Cordier, I. A. Cook, J. W. Courtney, William Doss, Thomas Ewing, W. Fortner, W. Fletcher, T. Fletcher, Samuel T. Fruit, Edom Grace, James Gilliland, P. F. Gibson, William

Gabert, J. W. Hammond, V. A. Hamby, G. H. Hamby, D. M. Hamby, L. H. Johnson, Daniel Kennedy, H. J. L. Love, Henry Ladd, W. R. Long, J. W. Morris, J. O. Menser, S. D. Menser, Joseph Morgan, J. O'Roark, J. F. Pyle, Charles Pryor, A. Russell, J. Rose, W. Sizemore, J. C. Teague, William Teague, C. F. Trotter, W. J. Witty, W. S. Witty, E. T. Walker, E. Wilkins, J. M. West, John W. Wyatt. Captain Underwood resigned April 5, 1862, and J. V. Boyd became Captain, and Samuel T. Fruit and Albert E. Brown were First and Second Lieutenants.

In December, 1862, the regiment of which this was a part was commanded by Colonel A. M. Stout, as Company G, after consolidation. It participated in the following battles: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Chickamauga, Kennesaw Mountain, Corinth, Atlanta, Marietta, Kingston, Dallas, Cassville, New Hope Church and Altoona Mountain.

The company was mustered out January 22, 1865, at Louisville.

The Seventeenth Kentucky Cavalry was organized in 1864 and one or more companies were composed of Christian County men. It was commanded by Colonel Sam F. Johnson, doing scout duty. The Thirty-fifth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, commanded by Colonel Edmund A. Starling, was also largely composed of local men. It was organized at Owensboro, September 25, 1863. It operated in the Green River section until the summer of 1864 when it was assigned to Gen. E. H. Hopson, who was in conflict with the Confederates under General Adam Johnson. It also went as far as Saltville, Virginia, under General Stephen Burbridge and returning to Louisville in December, 1864, was mustered out at Louisville.

Colonel Starling was shot and killed by Jesse Ratcliffe in the excitement of a campaign while he was a Republican candidate for Sheriff, June 12, 1880.

General James S. Jackson was the highest ranking officer from Christian County on the Union side. He had been a lieutenant in the Mexican War, from Greenup County, Kentucky, and afterwards came to Hopkinsville to practice law. He ran for Congress on the Know Nothing ticket in 1859, but was defeated. He ran again in 1861 as a Republican and was elected. While in Congress he was given a Colonel's commission in December, 1861, and assigned to the Third Kentucky Cavalry. Was under General Crittenden in the Southern campaign and was promoted to Brigadier General August 13, 1862. He was killed at the head of his brigade in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, October 4, 1862. His body was brought to Hopkinsville March 24, 1863, after having been placed in a vault in Louisville for several months, and was buried in Riverside Cemetery. General Jackson was only forty years of age when he was cut down in the midst of a brilliant career in law, politics and military leadership. He was an exceptionally handsome man, highly educated, a brilliant conversationalist, graceful, easy and knightly in his bearing and was as brave as he was ambitious. He had taken a prominent position at the bar and in business affairs when the war came on.

SURVIVING FEDERAL SOLDIERS IN AUGUST, 1929

John O. Menser	Crofton, Kentucky
Butler Martin	Crofton, Kentucky
I. H. Wicks	Crofton, Kentucky
Michael Wolfe	Hopkinsville, Kentucky
McJ. Davis	Hopkinsville, Kentucky
Gus Breathitt	Hopkinsville, Kentucky
James W. Morris	Hopkinsville, Kentucky
Francis Morris	Hopkinsville, Kentucky
S. W. Hadden	Hopkinsville, Kentucky

CHAPTER XIX

THE FIRST RAILROAD

The First Railroad in 1868; The Ohio Valley Railroad; The Tennessee Central Railroad; The Illinois Central Railroad.

The first railroad to enter the county was the Henderson & Nashville, which was incorporated by an Act of the Kentucky Legislature, approved February 8, 1837 (Acts 1836-7, p. 118). A similar Act was passed in Tennessee on November 15, 1849, to amend and re-enact that Act provided that the company authorized thereby should, when formed, have corporate existence in each of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, the company being empowered to construct railroads so as to form continuous lines between Henderson, Kentucky, and Nashville, Tennessee, so as to touch Clarksville, Tennessee, that Clarksville might be afforded all the benefits of which the road was capable. The Act was not to become a law until the State of Kentucky enacted the same and concurred in the amendment made thereby to the Kentucky Act of February 8, 1837. This the Kentucky Legislature did by an Act approved March 4, 1850 (Acts 1849-50, p. 308).

The property, rights and franchises of the Henderson & Nashville were sold on February 23, 1867, under judgment rendered by the Circuit Court of Christian County at a called term in January, 1867. E. G. Sebree was the purchaser, and by deed of March 22, 1867, Master Commissioner John Feland conveyed to him:

> "The railroad constructed and to be constructed, the railroad track, roadbed, rails, bridges, fixtures and the land on which they are situated, and all the rights, privileges and franchises whatever of the Henderson & Nashville Railroad Company, with all depots, stations, and other real estate belonging to the said Henderson & Nashville Railroad Company included and embraced in the deed of trust or mortgage from said railroad company to T. S. Goodman and J. S. Atwood, dated March 1, 1854, said property being situated in the counties of Todd, Christian, Hopkins, Webster and Henderson."

These privileges, franchises and properties were in turn conveyed by E. G. Sebree and wife on June 20, 1867, to the Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Railroad, which was incorporated by act of the Kentucky Legislature, approved January 29, 1867, with power to construct and operate a railroad from Henderson to the Kentucky-Tennessee state line in the direction of Nashville. The company was also authorized and empowered to purchase from any railroad company or any person, such railroad track, roadbed, right of way, rails and other material and franchises necessary to construct the said road.

While some work was done under the charter of the Henderson & Nashville the line was substantially built under the charter of the Evansville, Henderson & Nashville. The Southern Division (Hopkinsville to Guthrie) was completed in 1869 and was operated in connection with the Edgefield & Kentucky Railroad until completion of the line from Henderson to Hopkinsville.

On October 1, 1872, the E. H. & N., with three other roads, consolidated into the St. Louis & Southeastern Railway Company. This company later defaulted in payment of interest on bonds and was operated by a receiver from October 20, 1874, to August 1, 1879, when it was operated by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, which purchased the property at a sale held on July 19, 1879. By deed dated December 1, 1879, the property was conveyed to the L. & N. and became a part of its Henderson Division.

As to the value of this road to the L. & N. System, and of the latter to the new line, the Annual Report of 1878-79 says:

> "The road intrinsically is a very valuable one. It is the short route from the Northwest and the Southeast, and as its Northern connections tap the great grain-growing regions of the United States, it cannot fail to do a large carrying business. It passes through a fine mineral and agricultural country, one which does now, and will in the future, bring a good revenue to all our lines.
>
> "We have reason to believe that this road will, in a few years, be second to none in your system in earning capacity."

The foregoing sketch is from the records of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and for it we are indebted to Mr. J. J. James of the Company's office force.

When the Louisville & Nashville Railroad first came, it stopped a mile outside of town for a year or more, finally coming into and through the city. The first passenger agent, recalled by old citizens, was William L. Waller, who was succeeded by William Sasseen, known as Buck Sasseen.

Since the first road was merged into the L. & N. system, the following agents have represented it for the last fifty years: J. W. I. Smith, W. W. Alexander, John W. Logsden, J. Matt Adams, C. E. Miller, John C. Hooe and Richard F. Brasher, who has been agent for seventeen years.

For more than twenty years the L. & N., as it came to be known, was the only railroad in the county. Early in the nineties, a road crossing the county west of Hopkinsville, known as the Ohio Valley Railroad, was built from Clarksville, Tennessee, to Princeton, Kentucky. A few years later, a branch was built from Gracey to Hopkinsville, giving the city of Hopkinsville an outlet to the Illinois Central road at Princeton, independent of the L. & N. connection at Nortonville. The last road to be built was the Tennessee Central, extending from Clarksville to Hopkinsville. These short roads are now merged into a divided control by the Louisville & Nashville and the Illinois Central. The roads from Clarksville to Gracey and from Clarksville to Hopkinsville are a part of the L. & N. system and the road from Hopkinsville via Gracey to Princeton is a branch of the Illinois Central.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL

Although the Illinois Central system did not come to Christian County until 1897, the history of this great transportation system goes back to the year 1850, when Congress passed the first Federal land grant act to aid in railway development. This act, sponsored by Senators Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois and Henry Clay of Kentucky, conveyed to the State of Illinois 2,595,000 acres of the 11,000,000 acres of public lands in Illinois to encourage the building of a "Y"-shaped railroad 705 miles in length reaching from the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers at Cairo to Chicago and East Dubuque, Illinois. The Illinois Central was organized and chartered the following spring, and by September, 1856, the entire railroad was in operation.

In 1872 the Illinois Central took steps which led to the acquisition of its present main line between Cairo and New Orleans, thus forming a through route between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico.

Meanwhile a group of seventy-one citizens of Union, Henderson, Webster, Daviess, McLean and Ohio Counties, in Kentucky, organized the South Kentucky Railroad Company, which was chartered by the Kentucky Legislature, March 15, 1871, and empowered to construct a railroad from the Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad (now the Illinois Central) at Hartford, in Ohio County, through the coal region south of Henderson and Uniontown to the Ohio River in Union, Crittenden or Livingston County.

This corporation remained in existence fifteen years without building a mile of railroad. By 1885 a controlling interest in the enterprise had been acquired by Dr. P. G. Kelsey and Capt. S. S. Brown, who directed its affairs until the property was acquired by the Huntington system in 1891.

In the spring of 1886 the name of the company was changed by legislative authority to the Ohio Valley Railway Company, and during the following summer the first forty miles of railroad, between Henderson and DeKoven, was completed and put in operation. Construction was continued southward from DeKoven and on December 1, 1887, the road was opened to Princeton.

About this time the citizens of Christian County began to interest themselves in the enterprise. At a meeting of the directors, held at Henderson, Kentucky, September 19, 1888, President Kelsey "submitted letters and telegrams from prominent business men in Hopkinsville indicating that a subscription of $200,000 would be voted to the capital stock of the railroad company for an extension of the line from Princeton to Hopkinsville, provided the people were assured that the railroad would be built."

The Hopkinsville proposal was accepted by the railway company, and on November 10, 1888, the proposition, submitted as a referendum to the voters of Christian County, was approved by a majority of 399 votes. The fiscal agents of the county in these negotiations were E. P. Campbell, President of the Bank of Hopkinsville; Lucien Jones, President of the City Bank, and S. E. Trice, President of the Planters Bank of Hopkinsville.

Before the full bond issue could be floated, however, and before more than a beginning could be made toward extending the line from Princeton to Hopkinsville, the Ohio Valley Railway Company became enmeshed in financial difficulties and defaulted in its interest payments.

To the rescue of the distressed road came Collis P. Huntington, erstwhile Yankee peddler who had amassed a large fortune as a mining outfitter in California during the gold rush and had made other millions as a railway organizer and promoter. Huntington had done what no other railway chief had ever done before or has ever done since—he had established a great transcontinental railway system, reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Chesapeake & Ohio South-Western Railroad, now the Illinois Central line between Louisville and Memphis through Princeton, was a link in his great transcontinental chain.

Huntington needed the Ohio Valley Railway as a feeder to his line through Kentucky. In return for his guarantee of the payment of interest and principal of the bonds of the Ohio Valley, his railroad, the Chesapeake & Ohio South-Western, received a controlling interest in the enterprise, and in August, 1891, General John Echols, Huntington's right hand man in Kentucky, succeeded Dr. Kelsey as President of the company.

Under General Echols the railroad was reconditioned and improved, and steps were promptly taken to extend the line to Hopkinsville. The Indiana, Alabama & Texas Railroad Company had built a line from Princeton to Gracey, and the line had been acquired by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. In January, 1892, General Echols' company leased this line, and during the summer of 1892 the line was extended from Gracey to Hopkinsville, thus providing the Ohio Valley Railway Company with a through line from Evansville, Ind., to Hopkinsville.

Eighteen months after the Ohio Valley was acquired by the Chesapeake & Ohio South-Western the latter road went into the receiver's hands. After three years of receivership, the road and its subsidiary, the Ohio Valley, were sold under the auctioneer's hammer to Edward H. Harriman, the noted railway organizer, and on August 1, 1897, the Illinois Central system took over the operation of the properties, although the actual sale by Harriman to the Illinois Central system was not consummated until June, 1898.

From the time the railroad was built into Hopkinsville, in 1892, it has been a factor of first importance in the agricultural and industrial development of Christian County. The Illinois Central system, with its vast network of lines reaching into fourteen states of the Middle West and South, provides Christian County with direct rail communication with numerous consuming and distributing centers.

Aside from the indispensable service which it renders in the transportation of freight, passengers, express and mails, the Illinois Central system contributes to the prosperity of Christian County as an employer of labor and as a taxpayer. Its payroll in Christian County runs into many thousands of dollars annually, and its taxes in the county amount to around thirty-seven hundred dollars a year—a sum which has the effect of lessening the tax burden of all other property owners in the county.

Below are the names of the agents of the Illinois Central system at Hopkinsville from 1898 to date:

E. M. Sherwood	1898 to 1904
J. B. Mallon	1904 to 1908
G. R. Newman	1908 to 1909
T. L. Morrow	1909 to 1917
C. L. Wadlington	May, 1917 to February, 1928
T. M. Parrish	February, 1928, to date

PART IV

CHAPTER XX

FROM RECONSTRUCTION DAYS

The Last Quarter of the Century; A Period of Prosperity; The Tobacco Market Organized; The Method of Selling.

Christian County had not been laid waste during the civil war period and there was no dark season of reconstruction under carpet-bag government. True there were changed conditions, but homes had not been burned and the lands were fertile. The negroes had been set free, but most of them had nowhere to go and were more than willing to remain as laborers on the farms where they had always found homes and plenty to eat. Some preferred to change from one neighborhood to another, but there was work for all who wanted work. One difference was that there were no longer meals for those who did not earn them. The former slave owners soon reconciled themselves to the loss of their human chattels. A few years' trial had demonstrated that, after all, it was better to let the colored man be made the architect of his own fortunes. The negro himself was at first dazed and appalled by his own good fortune, in having liberty thrust upon him without efforts of his own, before he had time to realize that it was coming. But it had come and ten years had passed under the new order of things.

The farmers selected such help as they needed, paying wages as earned or farming on shares, financing the tenants until the crops were marketed. Under the new system, both had prospered. The soldiers from both armies, in some cases brothers who had divided in their allegiance, had come home from the army and gone to work together in harmony. The spirit of animosity and hatred engendered by war is not always shared by the soldiers who fight each other in battle.

An officer in the World War who was on the battle front in France, November 11, 1918, related this incident:

> "We had been making an advance each day near Toul and digging in to hold the day's advance and the engineers would bring up the lines sometimes under fire. While thus engaged Saturday they had lost two or three men and next day the boys had been buried in sight of the German lines. Sunday was a day of ominous quiet and preparation, every soldier was eager for another 'big push' Monday morning. Every preparation had been made and by daylight the order to advance was awaited. The order did not come. Time dragged, hour by hour, but still something was wrong. There was impatience and disappointment in the trenches until the hour of eleven o'clock arrived. Then simultaneously on both fronts a long line of white flags were

unfurled to the November breezes. The armistice hour of which the soldiers in the trenches were in ignorance had come! The war was over! Then out of the German trenches like ants coming out of a hole swarmed a long line of uniformed men delirious with joy. They threw their helmets upon the ground, they danced and embraced each other, they yelled in their foreign accents across to the Americans who had also emerged and were looking on. Then with guns thrown down and clapping their hands in wild delight, groups of them came running across. As they drew near, one of them called out in English, "Is there anybody here from good old New York? I want to hear from home." And a moment later the soldier who had been recalled to Germany to fight was shaking hands with American soldiers from New York. Then there followed a mingling of soldiers from both sides and the animosities of four years were forgotten in an hour, at least by those who had been shedding each others' blood."

When the war of the states was over, Gen. Grant had been magnanimous enough to let the Confederate soldiers keep their horses and many a war horse had ended his career pulling a plow.

With the spirit of true Kentuckians inspiring them, the soldiers on both sides returned home to take up where they had left off. All of the succeeding years had not been fruitful.

The great national panic of 1873 had made times hard, and the year 1874 had been the year of the great drouth in Christian County, when there was no rain from early in May until near the middle of July, and hardly any tobacco was raised. These hard years had been lived through. Late corn crops had been raised in 1874 and the year 1875 found an era of great prosperity at hand. It is with the events of this period, the last quarter of the nineteenth century, that this section will attempt to deal. Hopkinsville at that time had more than 5,000 people. It had a railroad and had a crude system of street lighting, with oil lamps in the down town district and in front of the churches. Many things happened before the century ended.

The schools had greatly improved since the war. The two colleges with boarding departments for girls, had re-opened and were full of students. Major J. O. Ferrell had arrived in 1873 and opened his famous high school, that was to run for thirty years and of which more will be said in another chapter.

THE TOBACCO MARKET

Hopkinsville did not establish a tobacco market until after the war between the States. It had been the custom to prize the tobacco into hogsheads, and send it to other markets, to be sold. As the production increased, this became a matter of vital importance in Christian and adjacent counties. There were few roads passable in winter, for heavy hauling, and the first railroad did not come until 1868. Clarksville, being a river town, had a market before Hopkinsville. The necessity for a local market became so great, that in the year 1869, following close upon the railroad, the first tobacco warehouse in Hopkinsville was built by Carter L. Bradshaw, George W. Cayce and H. G. Abernathy, under the firm name of Abernathy & Co. The first year it sold two thousand four hundred and seventy-six hogsheads. On Jan. 12, 1870, when the first sale was held, Wm. W. West sold the first hogshead, and it was bought by E. H. Hopper, a local druggist. The price was $8.10 per hundred. The principal buyers were Jesup and Gant, Thompson and Mills, Dr. J. D. Clardy, E. H. Hopper, S. T. Fox, E. S. Quisenberry and others, all local buyers. It was not long, though, before a board of buyers from other markets was formed. Other warehouses were opened, and Hopkinsville rapidly took a position that it has maintained for nearly sixty years, as the greatest dark fired tobacco market in the district comprising about thirty counties. Large European orders soon came, and the heavy, fat types of tobacco, grown almost exclusively in Western Kentucky and Tennessee, were sought on the Hopkinsville market. The selling, in those days, was by an entirely different method from that practiced at the present time. The tobacco was prized in hogsheads and brought to market, and samples were drawn from the hogsheads, after the casings were removed, and these samples were sold to the buyers, who sat around a table. They were passed from one to another, and knocked off to the highest bidders. This system obtained for several years, and was then superseded by the plan of placing the samples on the bulks when drawn upon the bulk of tobacco, and the board of buyers went from house to house, in regular order, and this plan was followed as long as the tobacco was prized in hogsheads. The present plan of selling at public auction was introduced after the prizing, by farmers, had been discontinued, and the tobacco was being sold at the barns of the growers. As the number of buyers had been greatly reduced, caused by the formation of huge corporations, all farmers were not visited by buyers, and hence the plan of hauling to some central market was necessary, and the present plan of placing tobacco on Loose Leaf Floors was adopted and is now in operation.

The first loose leaf floor was opened on Ninth street, by Robert M. Wooldridge, in the early nineties. Before this the market had reached rather a low ebb. The large buyers had almost put the warehouses out of business, by sending buyers to the barns to buy direct from the farmers. Receiving houses prized the tobacco, and the warehouses were used principally for storage purposes. This system soon grew unpopular. The farmers complained that the buyers divided the territory so that only one buyer visited each producer, giving him no option but to accept the only offer made. The prices were very low, and about 1905 the farmers began to organize, and the Planters Protective Association was formed in Christian and adjacent counties. There was much unrest, and troubles arose, that will not be discussed in this connection. By 1906 two or three loose leaf warehouses were in operation, selling tobacco for those who did not join the association. The buyers found conditions unpleasant in the country and sales increased on the loose leaf floors, causing organized opposition and violent methods to prevent the sale of tobacco, except through the association. These disorders caused a reaction, many refusing to remain in the association, which soon went out of business. The warehouse firm of J. P. Thompson & Co., under military protection, opened a loose leaf warehouse in January, 1909, which proved to be the pioneer of the present universal system. It was followed by others, and in a few years the buyers practically gave up purchasing from the growers direct, until now ninety per cent of the tobacco is sold on the loose leaf floors, which have increased to eleven in Hopkinsville. In 1922 the Dark Tobacco Growers Protective Association was organized in fifty or more counties of Kentucky and Tennessee, with about 70,000 members, under a five-year contract. The co-operative method of selling was accepted by only a part of the growers, and the warehouses continued in business, selling for outsiders. There was no violence shown, but the Co-operative Association again proved an unpopular way to market the crop and there was no renewal of the contract in 1927, and the association went into liquidation. The loose leaf sales method seems to be firmly established at this time. Under this system, Hopkinsville has developed the greatest market in the world, for the sale of the dark fired type of tobacco. In some years it has sold as high as forty-eight million pounds, about twenty-five to thirty per cent of all of that type produced.

About thirty per cent of this tobacco is consumed in the United States. The rest of it is exported to seventy foreign countries, going practically all over the world. Buyers are located in Hopkinsville, to represent all demands, domestic and foreign. Nearly all of the tobacco is sold in the warehouses, probably as much as ninety per cent. The market is no longer for Christian County alone. Its patronage extends into many counties, and as the roads are improved the field is extended in distant counties, more and more every year.

About five years ago, owing to the increased popularity of Burley tobacco, Christian County began to grow it in a small way. The tobacco produced became popular at once, and the production increased until it is now four million to five million pounds annually. Hopkinsville is the only market, thus far, in the Dark Fired Export Belt, that is selling both types.

The highest prices so far obtained, during the season of 1929, were $48.00 per hundred pounds for Dark and $46.00 for Burley. The average price, for the season, was $14.19 for Dark and $21.98 for Burley.

The tobacco market is conducted by the Tobacco Board of Trade, composed of all buyers and warehouse men in the city. No dealers not operating under its rules and regulations, are recognized. A governing committee is appointed by the president to see that all rules and regulations are strictly observed and carried out. All sales are conducted under the supervision of a sales committee, authorized to impose penalties for violations of the rules. The President of this Board is elected annually. The first President was J. P. Thompson, who served from 1908 to 1910. He was succeeded by R. E. Cooper, who served from 1910 to 1915. Next

CHRISTIAN COUNTY TOBACCO FIELD

came L. B. Cornette, who served from 1915 to 1919. J. W. Hancock was elected in 1919, and has been re-elected every year since.

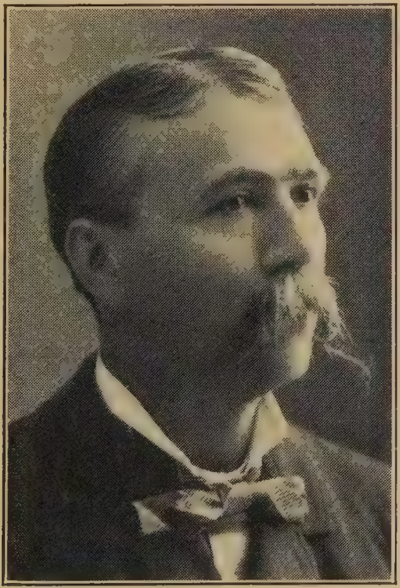
The large corporations having warehouses in Hopkinsville, and in no other markets of the district are: The Imperial Tobacco Company, the George W. Helme Company, The American Snuff Company and the Southwestern Tobacco Company. They own their own mammoth plants and maintain a corps of buyers. Other corporations and firms, owning their own plants are: J. W. Hancock & Co., W. R. Dorris & Co., L. B. Cornette & Co., U. S. Tobacco Co., R. M. Fairleigh & Co., Continental Tobacco Co., W. H. Simmons & Co., and Carter & Cannon. The warehouse firms in the city are: Butlers Loose Floor, Camp, Dickinson & Chestnut, Dickinson's Loose Floor, Farmers Loose Floor, Hancock-Cooper Loose Floor, Hancock Warehouse Co., Hopkinsville Loose Floor, McConnell's Loose Floor, New Enterprise Loose Floor, Tandy's Loose Floor and Thompson's Loose Floor.

CHAPTER XXI

THE CITY OF HOPKINSVILLE FROM 1797 TO 1930

City Government of Hopkinsville; The Village of Elizabeth; New Name in 1804; Changes Under Constitution of 1851; Incorporated as a City in 1870; Its Officers Since 1870; Commission Government in 1916; The Cemeteries.

In the beginning Hopkinsville had the ordinary village government with a board of trustees and a chief of police. No permanent records were kept and it is impossible to record what was done officially, except such matters as went through the county records. The village became a town and the town grew in importance until in 1870 it was granted a charter as the city of Hopkinsville and was ruled for twenty years by a board of seven councilmen, who elected one of their number chairman and who appointed all other officers excepting the city attorney and city judge, who were elected by the people. In 1891 when the new constitution was adopted and cities were divided into classes, Hopkinsville was made a city of the Fourth class, retaining a board of seven councilmen elected from seven wards, and a mayor was authorized to be elected who was not a member of the council. This law went into effect in September 1893, and W. J. Withers, one of the city councilmen who was chairman of the Board, announced himself for Mayor and did not run for re-election as a councilman. When the Board organized and went into the election of a Mayor, Mr. Withers was taken completely by surprise when the secret ballot was disclosed and F. W. Dabney, a councilman, had received four of the seven votes cast. Mr. Withers was not opposed openly and no political issues were involved. He had prepared an elaborate spread to invite the councilmen to after the election, but the dinner was not served. Mr. Withers was a prominent and highly respected business man, but he


F. W. Dabney, Mayor, 1894-1902

was so chagrined by the unlooked-for disappointment in his aspirations that he soon afterwards removed to California and died in that State. Mayor Dabney served with distinction four years and was re-elected for another term of four years, retiring in 1902.

In 1901 Col. Jouett Henry was elected Mayor for four years and served until 1906.

In 1905 Chas. M. Meacham was elected and in 1909 re-elected, serving from January, 1906 to 1914.

In 1913 Frank K. Yost was elected for the term beginning in 1914, but after serving a part of the term resigned about the time the city went into the Third class, requiring the mayor to be elected by a vote of the people, instead of by the council. Mayor Yost would have served to the end of his term in 1918 but his resignation created a vacancy that was filled by the election of Robert T. Stowe, who had been chosen a commissioner, when commission government was adopted. He served two years and in 1918 was succeeded by Dr. Frank H. Bassett, for four years.

In 1922 John J. Metcalfe was elected for a term of four years, but in 1924 resigned and removed to Coral Gables, Florida. This created another vacancy and the two commissioners elected J. T. Wall, a prominent merchant who was not a commissioner, and he qualified and entered upon the duties of Mayor. The question, however, was raised that under the law one of the commissioners should become acting mayor until an election could be held. Mr. Wall thereupon resigned, or gave up the office, and the vacancy was not filled until the following November, when John W. Richards was elected for the unexpired term and was re-elected in 1925, for a full term, serving for six years.

The personnel of the various Boards of Councilmen and Commissioners will be given elsewhere. The city judge has also been an elective office in the third class. All other officers are appointed.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF HOPKINSVILLE

In the formative period from 1797 to 1804, the village of Elizabeth was governed by trustees who kept no permanent records. From old deeds the names of some of them can be ascertained, but it is impossible to even attempt a list of them. In 1804 the village was incorporated as a town and its name changed to Hopkinsville. Its Board of Trustees continued to be its only elective officers. They chose one of their number chairman and the board appointed such other officers as were needed.

In 1851 a new constitution was adopted and conditions continued about as before. The charter of the town was amended from time to time by the General Assembly and the city attorney and city marshal were added to the elective officers, who were chosen in August of each year. In 1870 the Legislature granted the town a charter as a city and from that time forward it is possible to record a complete list of the governing bodies and some other officers.

The Board of Trustees consisted of seven members, elected annually as before, serving from December to December. The other officers, so far as they are known, will be named in lists to follow: Beginning with the board in office when the change took place, the lists are here given:

1869 H. A. Phelps, chairman; Dr. R. M. Fairleigh, John B. Gowen, John P. Ritter, George W. Lander, James Wallace.

1870 E. H. Hopper, chairman; W. C. Graves, A. Palmer, John T. Edmunds, Sam A. Means, Dr. R. M. Fairleigh, Jas. E. Jesup. John C. Latham filled the offices of clerk, auditor and treasurer and these offices were merged until 1893.

1871 John T. Edmunds, chairman; Jno. P. Ritter, John P. Gowen, R. C. Slaughter, B. O. Welch, H. W. Killen, R. M. Fairleigh, John C. Latham, clerk.

1872 Jno. P. Ritter, chairman; R. C. Slaughter, B. O. Welch, H. W. Killen, Dr. R. M. Fairleigh, D. R. Beard, Geo. W. Means. John C. Latham, clerk.

1873 Jno. P. Ritter, chairman; R. C. Slaughter, B. O. Welch, Geo. W. Means, D. R. Beard, A. H. Clark, Dr. R. M. Fairleigh. Jno. C. Latham, clerk.

1874 E. P. Campbell, chairman; Dr. R. M. Fairleigh, A. C. Overshiner, Geo. V. Campbell, A. H. Clark, Joseph McCarroll, William Mills.

1875 and 1876 H. A. Phelps, chairman; Dr. R. M. Fairleigh, Geo. W. Means, A. H. Clark, Joseph McCarroll, Wm. Mills, A. C. Overshiner.

1877 Dr. R. M. Fairleigh, chairman; H. A. Phelps, Geo. W. Means, A. C. Overshiner, Wm. Mills, E. P. Campbell, E. B. Long. Jno. C. Latham, clerk.

1878 E. P. Campbell, chairman; D. R. Beard, F. J. Brownell, M. Lipstine, H. F. McCamy, William Ellis, Jno. C. Latham. James O. Ellis, clerk.

1879 to 1884 E. P. Campbell, chairman; Dr. R. Beard, F. J. Brownell, M. Lipstine, H. F. McCamy, Jno C. Latham, Wm. Mills, re-elected annually. Jas. O. Ellis, clerk.

1885 R. T. Petree, chairman; Geo. O. Thompson, Dr. W. M. Hill, F. J. Brownell, Wm. Ellis, J. M. Starling, E. B. Long, H. R. Littell, clerk.

1886-1887 E. P. Campbell, chairman; Geo. O. Thompson, D. R. Beard, J. M. Starling, S. E. Trice, Alex Gilliland, O. S. Brown. H. B. Littell, clerk, re-elected without change.

1888 E. P. Campbell, chairman; M. C. Forbes, Dr. W. M. Hill, W. T. Radford, F. W. Dabney, O. S. Brown, Alex Gilliland. H. R. Littell, clerk. Bi-partisan boards to 1889.

1889 E. P. Campbell, chairman; O. S. Brown, Alex Gilliland, A. H. Anderson, C. G. McDaniel, E. B. Long, J. P. Prowse. H. R. Littell, clerk. All Republicans. City divided into seven wards by the General Assembly to favor the Democrats. Next election by wards in order named.

1890 Dr. Andrew Sargent, D.; M. C. Forbes, D.; R. T. Petree, D.; (elected chairman). F. W. Dabney, D.; A. H. Anderson, R.; E. M. Flack, D.; W. J. Withers, D. W. P. Winfree, D.; clerk.

1891 Dr. Andrew Sargent, D.; M. C. Forbes, D.; R. T. Petree, D.; F. W. Dabney, D.; A. H. Anderson, R.; E. M. Flack, D. W. J. Withers, D., elected chairman. W. P. Winfree, clerk.

1892 J. B. West, D.; M. C. Forbes, D.; F. W. Dabney, D.; A. H. Anderson, R.; E. M. Flack, D. W. J. Withers, D., chairman. W. P. Winfree, clerk. New constitution went into effect in 1893, changing trustees to councilmen with terms of two years. Hopkinsville placed in fourth class cities with boards to be elected from wards as before. Mayor to be elected by the council.

BOARDS OF COUNCIL UNDER NEW CONSTITUTION

1893 H. W. Tibbs, D.; R. H. Holland, D.; J. K. Twyman, D.; F. W. Dabney, D.; E. W. Glass, col., R.; Dr. J. B. Jackson, D.; W. J. Withers, D. Council elected F. W. Dabney Mayor for four years and the vacancy as councilman was filled by the election of Geo. D. Dalton, D., by the council. L. H. Davis, clerk.

1895 R. H. Holland, D.; J. D. Ware, D.; D. R. Perry, D.; Geo. D. Dalton, D.; E. W. Glass, R.; E. M. Flack, D.; W. A. P'Pool, D. L. H. Davis, clerk.

1897 R. H. Holland, D.; J. D. Ware, D.; D. R. Perry, D.; Geo. D. Dalton, D.; E. W. Glass, R.; J. T. Wall, D.; L. T. Brasher, D. L. H. Davis, clerk.

1899 H. W. Tibbs, D.; J. S. Fritz, R.; James West, D.; Geo. D. Dalton, D.; E. W. Glass, R.; E. M. Flack, Ind.; J. N. Fowright, D.; W. S. Elgin, clerk.

1901 L. W. Whitlow, D.; Jno. B. Galbreath, D.; James West, D.; L. H. Davis, D.; E. W. Glass, R.; Dr. J. B. Jackson, D. J. Guy Duncan, D., Colonel Jouett Henry elected mayor for four years. H. W. Tibbs, clerk.

1903 L. W. Whitlow, D.; J. B. Galbreath, D.; J. K. Twyman, D.; L. H. Davis, D.; E. W. Glass, D.; Dr. J. B. Jackson, D.; E. H. Armstrong, D. H. W. Tibbs, clerk.

1905 J. Miller Clark, D.; J. D. Ware, D.; J. K. Twyman, D.; L. H. Davis, D.; E. W. Glass, R.; Dr. J. B. Jackson, D.; E. H. Armstrong, D. Chas. M. Meacham elected mayor for four years. Herbert McMath, clerk.

1907 E. H. Higgins, D.; J. B. Galbreath, D.; M. H. Carroll, D.; L. H. Davis, D.; E. W. Glass, R.; Geo. E. Randle, D.; E. H. Armstrong, D. H. W. Tibbs, clerk.

1909 E. H. Higgins, D.; J. B. Galbreath, D.; N. A. Barnett, D.; A. W. Wood, D.; E. W. Glass, R.; Geo. E. Randle, D.; H. L. Lebkeucher, R. Chas. M. Meacham re-elected mayor for four years. H. W. Tibbs re-elected clerk.

1911 John J. Metcalfe, D.; W. S. Harned, D.; H. L. Haydon, D.; F. W. Dabney, D.; Wm. Leverett, col., R.; W. H. Draper, D.; W. A. P'Pool, D. H. W. Tibbs, clerk.

1913 Chas. J. Gee, D.; S. G. Buckner, D.; Dr. J. A. Southall, D.; G. W. Carloss, D.; Hiram S. Smith, col., R.; R. M. Wooldridge, D.; Bailey Russell, D. Frank K. Yost elected mayor for four years, but resigned July 1, 1916. Commission form of Government adopted in 1915 to take effect Jan. 1, 1916. The city to be governed by a mayor elected for a four-year term and two commissioners elected for two-year terms. Election of 1915 was under the new law, non-partisan.

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

1915 Frank H. Bassett and Wm. R. Wicks elected commissioners for two years. Frank K. Yost holding over as mayor. He resigned in July, 1916, and the office remained vacant until November when Robert T. Stowe was elected by popular vote for two years and two months—the city having passed into the Third Class requiring the mayor to be elected by popular vote.

1917 Dr. F. H. Bassett elected mayor for four years from Jan. 1, 1918, and W. R. Wicks and R. T. Stowe elected commissioners.

1919 John W. Richards and H. H. Golay, commissioners.

1921 John J. Metcalfe elected mayor for four years and John W. Richards and Charles H. Layne, commissioners. Mayor Metcalfe resigned in July, 1924, and a vacancy existed till November, 1924, when John W. Richards was elected to serve until January 1, 1926.

1923 E. H. Armstrong and Charles Vaughan, commissioners.

1925 John W. Richards re-elected mayor for four years to Jan., 1930. E. H. Armstrong and Charles Vaughan, commissioners.

1927 J. Sol Fritz and Charles Vaughan, commissioners.

1929 Lucian M. Cayce, elected mayor for ensuing four years. Charles Vaughan and Shelby L. Peace elected commissioners for two years.

CHARLES VAUGHAN
City Commissioner

SHELBY L. PEACE
City Commissioner

RIVERSIDE CEMETERY

When Hopkinsville was first laid out, it was just a congested lot of country-sides. It was the custom on large plantations in the older states for each family to maintain its own private graveyard. This custom was brought to Kentucky by the settlers and private graveyards were provided on many plantations. When the town was laid out, the custom was continued in the town itself. Fifty years ago several of the old family burial plats were still in existence. One on the Sharp place, near where the High School now stands, was not entirely obliterated until after the war. One known as the Hawkins graveyard is still preserved in one corner of the garden of the Phelps place on Main Street. About 1812 a central cemetery of two acres was provided on a plat of ground donated by Bartholomew T. Wood. This plat, now known as the Pioneer Graveyard, was used until about 1850 when a new City Cemetery was purchased in the north end of the growing city and lots were sold therein. Many bodies buried in the old cemetery were removed to the new one. As time passed this cemetery also began to be crowded with graves and in 1887 the city council purchased a tract adjoining of 86 acres and a landscape artist was employed who platted the whole tract, laying out driveways, burial lots and reservations in a most artistic and beautiful manner. Trees and shrubbery were planted and the lot-owners were encouraged to beautify their private lots with flowers and grass plats. The cemetery was at first called "Hopewell Cemetery," but a later City Council changed the name to Riverside Cemetery. This newest and largest of the cemeteries now contains nearly 9,000 graves. Many of the country people own lots in it, and the time is not far distant when further enlargement will be found necessary. In fact there have already been some unwise encroachments upon the ornamental reservations not intended for burial plats.

What is now known as the "Old Cemetery," between 1850 and 1887 had two sextons recalled by old citizens. One was James Kennedy, who served a long time and was succeeded by Matt Dunnavan. When the new cemetery was opened, it was about the time immigrants were being encouraged to come from foreign countries and the council brought in, direct from England, a professional care-taker named Roboam Roake, who took charge of the cemetery as landscape gardener and sexton, and held the position for 17 years. His eyesight became impaired and he was unable to continue as the duties became more difficult. In 1904 John T. Johnson became sexton and served continuously until 1914. In that year he was succeeded by Robert D. Reeder, who has held the position for 16 years, with a competent corps of assistants.

CHAPTER XXII

CHRISTIAN COUNTY CONGRESSMEN

Christian County Congressmen; Organization of Ned Merriwether Bivouac in 1890; Roster for Forty Years; Survivors in 1930.

In 1799 Christian and twelve other counties were placed in the Second Congressional District. In 1833 the number of counties in the district was reduced to eight. In 1843 there was another apportionment and Christian and nine other counties were in a new district called the Tenth. In 1863 it resumed its old name with eleven other counties as far east as Edmundson in which Mammoth Cave is located. In 1872 another apportionment took out Butler and Edmundson, leaving ten counties. In 1882 Ohio and Muhlenberg Counties were taken out and the Second District for forty-seven years has remained unchanged with Christian, Daviess, Hancock, Henderson, Hopkins, McLean, Union and Webster. A new apportionment to be made soon will reduce the Congressional Districts in number, probably adding other counties to the Second District as now constituted.

During the 130 years Christian has been represented by thirty-three Congressmen. Of these, sixteen were Democrats, six Whigs, two Unionists, one known as a Conservative, one Jacksonian Democrat, one Republican, one National American or Know Nothing.

Up to 1797 Christian County was a part of Logan and prior to 1892 was a part of Nelson County. Kentucky was represented first in the Second Congress, her two Congressmen being Christopher Greenup and Alexander Orr and her two Senators John Brown and John Edwards. The following list embraces all Congressmen who have represented the Christian County districts, dates only being used, and not the number of Congresses, the Congress of 1928 being the Seventieth. Home counties are given:

MEMBERS OF SIXTY-NINE CONGRESSES

Thomas T. Davis, Madison	1797-1807
John Boyle, Garrard	1807-1809
Sam McKee, Democrat Garrard	1809-1813
Gen. Samuel Hopkins, Democrat, Henderson	1813-1815
Alney McLean, Democrat, Muhlenberg	1815-1817
Anthony New, Democrat, Logan	1817-1819

Alney McLean, Democrat, Muhlenberg	1819-1821
Francis Johnson, Republican, Warren	1821-1823
Phil Thompson, Democrat, Ohio	1823-1825
W. S. Young, Democrat, Hardin	1825-1827
Thomas Chilton, Democrat, Hardin	1827-1831
Albert G. Hawes, Jacksonian Democrat, Hancock	1831-1837
Edward Rumsey, Whig, Muhlenberg	1837-1839
Philip Triplett, Whig, Daviess	1839-1843
Willis Green, Whig, Grayson	1843-1845
John H. McHenry, Whig, Ohio	1845-1847
Sam O. Peyton, Democrat, Ohio	1847-1849
James J. Johnson, Whig, Daviess	1849-1851
Ben E. Gray, Whig, Christian	1851-1855
John P. Campbell, Know-Nothing, Christian	1855-1857
Sam O. Peyton, Democrat, Ohio	1857-1861
Gen. Jas. S. Jackson, Unionist, Christian	1861—died in battle
Geo. H. Yeaman, Unionist, Daviess	1861-1865
Burwell C. Ritter, Conservative, Christian	1865-1867
John Young Brown, Democrat, Henderson	1867-1869
William N. Sweeney, Democrat, Daviess	1869-1871
Henry D. McHenry, Democrat, Ohio	1871-1873
John Young Brown, Democrat, Henderson	1873-1877
James A. McKenzie, Democrat, Christian	1877-1883
James F. Clay, Democrat, Henderson	1883-1885
Polk Laffoon, Democrat, Hopkins	1885-1889
William T. Ellis, Democrat, Daviess	1889-1895
Dr. John D. Clardy, Democrat, Christian	1895-1899
Henry D. Allen, Democrat, Union	1899-1903
Augustus Owsley Stanley, Democrat, Henderson	1903-1914
David H. Kincheloe, Democrat, Hopkins	1914-1930

Christian County has never had a citizen in the United States Senate, except from other States.

NED MERRIWETHER BIVOUAC, C. S. A.

In 1890, the Ned Merriwether Bivouac of Confederate Veterans was organized and up to the death of Judge W. P. Winfree, who kept the records, enrolled the following members, who are arranged alphabetically, with such information as the book contained, a total of 149 names.

J. C. Adcock, Company E, Twenty-first Virginia Infantry, Herndon, Kentucky.

J. Metcalfe Anderson, Herndon, Kentucky.

Thomas M. Barker, Lieutenant, Company H, First Kentucky Cavalry.

Darwin Bell, Captain, Company A, Helm's First Kentucky Calvary, Hopkinsville.

Cincinnatus D. Bell, Captain, First Kentucky Cavalry, Bells, Kentucky.

J. P. Braden, Company H, Fourteenth Tennessee Infantry, Hopkinsville.

J. G. Bramham, Company E, Nineteenth Virginia, Hopkinsville. Died 1909.

D. A. Bronaugh, First Kentucky Cavalry, County.

W. M. Bronaugh, First Kentucky Cavalry, County.

R. H. Burt, Company H, First Kentucky Cavalry, County.

J. P. Bragg, Jackson's Artillery, Pembroke.

H. H. Bryant, Gracey, Kentucky.

T. M. Brodie, Garrettsburg, Kentucky.

J. C. Boxley, Virginia, Pembroke, Kentucky.

John L. Brame, Company H, First Kentucky Cavalry, Longview.

J. N. Calhoun, Company D, First North Carolina Infantry.

Charles L. Campbell, Company H, Second Kentucky Cavalry.

Mack H. Carroll, Company H, First Kentucky Cavalry.

Alex Campbell, Hopkinsville, Kentucky.

William Cowan, Fourth Missouri Cavalry.

H. R. Crabtree, Company K, First Kentucky Cavalry.

Rev. I. F. Crunk, Casky, Kentucky.

George C. Cantrill, Hopkinsville.

E. D. Coburn.

R. P. Claxton, Eleventh Virginia Infantry, Casky, Kentucky.

Randolph Dade, County.

John C. Day, Captain, Company H. Twenty-fourth North Carolina.

J. M. Dennis, Sergeant, Twenty-third Virginia Infantry, Hopkinsville.

John R. Dickerson, Bennettstown, Kentucky.

J. B. Dade, Hopkinsville.

Charlton G. Duke, County.

William N. Ducker, Company D, Eighth Georgia Infantry, City.

J. H. Eggleton, Hopkinsville.

William Fowler, Era, Kentucky.

J. B. Fitzhugh, Captain, County.

James O. Ferrell, Major, Hopkinsville. Died 1908.

Nathan C. Foster, Company B, First Kentucky Cavalry, County.

William W. Garnett, Company H, First Kentucky Cavalry.

Thomas G. Gaines, Company B, Sixteenth Virginia, City.

Harry B. Garner, Company H, First Kentucky Cavalry, City.

Nat Gaither, Company H, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, City.

Paschal Giles, Company K, Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, County.

Virgil A. Garnett, Company H, First Kentucky Cavalry, Pembroke.

Dr. John A. Gunn, Company A, Tenth Mississippi Infantry, City.

J Thomas Greer, Captain, Company B, Second Kentucky Cavalry.

John D. Gardner, Hopkinsville.

Robert Guynn, Company H, First Kentucky Cavalry, City.
Robert B. Hall, Company H, Tennessee Cavalry, County.
W. B. Hawkins, Company H, Third Virginia, County.
J. V. Hall, Anderson's Division, Virginia Army.
W. Hollis, Company K, Fourteenth Tennessee Volunteers, County.
William L. Harrison, Herndon, Kentucky.
George Huffman, County, Second Kentucky Cavalry.
George T. Herndon, Company F, Fourth Virginia Cavalry, City.
James J. Hern, Company H, Second Tennessee Cavalry, City.
Henry C. Herndon, Company A, First Kentucky Cavalry, County.
John B. Harned, County.
Phil P. Huffman, Company H, First Kentucky Cavalry, County.
James D. Hays, Company H, Nineteenth Texas, County.
C. S. Hurst, Company F, Thirteenth Tennessee Infantry.
Charles F. Jackson, Company, Sturdevant's Battalion.
E. D. Jones, County.
Charles F. Jarrett, Company D, Third Kentucky Infantry, City.
J. D. Jones, Beverly, Kentucky.
A. M. Johnson, City.
Walter Kelly, Second Kentucky Cavalry, City.
C. M. Kephart, Company B, Forty-ninth Tennessee Infantry.
A. O. Lackey, Company H, First Kentucky Cavalry, County.
Ben D. Lackey, Company H, First Kentucky Cavalry, County.
Charles F. Lacy, Company F, Fourth Virginia Cavalry, County.
Marion C. Layne, Company H, First Kentucky Cavalry.
James H. Lander, Company H, First Kentucky Cavalry.
R. R. Lloyd, Company H, First Kentucky Cavalry.
Van B. Martin, Company C, Third Kentucky Infantry.
Ezekiel Marshall, Company D, Second Kentucky Cavalry.
Frank Monroe, Company H, Sixth and Ninth Tennessee Infantry.
M. G. Miller, Company H, Third Kentucky Infantry.
J. J. Miles, Company A, Forty-ninth Tennessee Infantry.
John C. Marquess, Company H, First Kentucky Cavalry.
S. H. McCulloch, Company A, Twenty-seventh Virginia Stuart's Brigade.
R. C. Moorefield, Virginia Artillery, Staunton Hill.
H. T. Minor, Company G, Eighth Tennessee Infantry.
W. C. Minor, Company G, Eighth Tennessee Infantry.
R. F. Murphy, Company H, Fourteenth Tennessee Cavalry.
V. H. McRae, Company H, First Kentucky Cavalry.
J. W. McRae, Company H, First Kentucky Cavalry.
John H. Massie, Company H, First Kentucky Cavalry.
George S. Morris, County.
M. H. Nelson, Hopkinsville.

J. B. Nickols, Company F, Fourth Virginia Cavalry.
Robert E. Owen, Company A, Eighteenth Kentucky Cavalry.
J. W. Payne, Crofton, Kentucky.
J. B. Pollard, Hopkinsville, Kentucky.
J. W. Pendleton, Gracey, Kentucky.
John W. Poff, Company K, Second Kentucky, Orphans' Brigade.
John H. Pattilo, Bennettstown, Kentucky.
Garrett M. Quarles, Company A, Second Kentucky Cavalry.
R. G. Qualls, Hopkinsville, Kentucky.
G. R. Quisenberry, Company B, First Kentucky Cavalry.
W. T. Radford, Company H, First Kentucky Cavalry.
W. P. Rice, Company K, First Kentucky Cavalry.
Robert F. Rives, Company H, First Kentucky Cavalry, Morgan's.
F. Rawlins, Company H, First Kentucky Cavalry.
Dr. E. P. Russell, City.
W. F. Randle, City.
L. A. Sypert, Colonel, Twelfth Kentucky, Hopkinsville.
George B. Starling, Company H, First Kentucky Cavalry.
W. T. Shelton, Company H, First Kentucky Cavalry.
R. T. Steinhagen, Company F, First Tennessee Infantry.
John E. Saunders, Company K, Fourth Virginia Cavalry.
Samuel T. Saunders, Company D, Eighteenth Virginia Infantry.
William D. Saunders, Company K, Twenty-first Virginia Infantry.
Hiram A. Sivley, Company D, Second Kentucky Cavalry, Woodward's.
W. C. Stiller, Company B, Forty-second North Carolina Infantry.
E. W. Steger, Company A, First Kentucky Cavalry.
J. E. Story, Company D, Eighth Kentucky Infantry.
Hal J. Sharp, Hopkinsville.
D. A. Tandy, Company H, First Kentucky Cavalry.
William Tandy, Company H, First Kentucky Cavalry.
J. M. Teer, Company A, Fourth Mississippi Cavalry.
J. B. Thompson, Sinking Fork, Kentucky.
Dr. I. N. Vaughan, Company H, Eighteenth Mississippi Infantry.
James Vaughan, Ninth Tennessee Cavalry Battalion.
Robert W. Vaughan, Sinking Fork, Kentucky.
F. F. Van Hooser, Company G, Twenty-eighth Tennessee Infantry.
E. W. Walker, Company A, Twentieth Virginia Battery.
Dan M. Whitaker, Company D, Thirty-third Tennessee Infantry.
Dr. William Williams, Company B, Tenth Kentucky Cavalry.
R. T. Word, Company H, First Kentucky Cavalry.
William J. Withers, Company H, Twenty-fifth Kentucky Cavalry.
William G. Wheeler, Company H, First Kentucky Cavalry.
T. C. Williams, Company D, First Kentucky Cavalry.
Robert West, Company F, Third Georgia Infantry.

W. H. Whitlow, Twelfth Virginia Battalion.
Ben F. Wood, Forrest's Cavalry.
William P. Winfree, Company H, First Kentucky Cavalry.
Frank M. Whitlow, Company I, First Kentucky Cavalry.
Hunter Wood, Company A, V.M.I. Cadet, Battery Corps.
N. T. Watson, Company H, First Kentucky Cavalry.
John W. Wash, Company C, Third Kentucky Infantry.
G. A. Wells, Fifteenth Mississippi.
G. W. Weaver, Twelfth North Carolina Volunteers.
R. H. Wilson, Ninth Virginia Cavalry, Pembroke.
H. A. Young, Bennettstown, Kentucky.

CONFEDERATE SURVIVORS IN 1930

Thomas G. Gaines, Hopkinsville.
J. Thomas Greer, Hopkinsville.
Robert Guynn, Hopkinsville.
George T. Herndon, Hopkinsville.
John E. Saunders, County.
Dr. W. Williams, County.
John B. Harned, County.
G. W. Mitchell, Hopkinsville. (Died October, 1929.)
Dr. W. E. Reynolds, Hopkinsville, Kentucky.
Robert B. Hall, Hopkinsville, Kentucky.
Marcus B. Cavanaugh, Hopkinsville, Kentucky. (Died April 1930.)

CHAPTER XXIII

A GENERATION OF PEACE

Generation of Peace; State Guards Organized; The Postmasters from 1804 to 1930.

Having lived through the four years of internecine strife, with all of its horrors, the people of Christian County were glad to resume the walks of peace and enter upon a period of peace to be uninterrupted for thirty-three years. This period of quietude was a generation of prosperity and development. The scars of war were removed, the wounds of hate were healed, the people adjusted themselves to new conditions and resumed their favorite occupations of making money and enjoying life. There was development in every line. The stage coach gave way to the railroad train, three or four-story houses began to appear in Hopkinsville. The tallow candle was succeeded in turn by oil lamps, gas lights and electric illumination.

There were more banks, better business houses, larger school houses, improved highways and a growing desire for luxuries as well as necessaries. Progress was in the very air and signs of prosperity were on every hand. This period was to see the advent of the telephone and the bath-tub, to take the place of the messenger boy and the wash-bowl, in which but one foot could be washed at a time. And before the century ended, the time came when every new house was built with its bathroom and a new business man called the plumber moved into town and prepared to become a capitalist. Every ten-year census added another thousand to the population of Hopkinsville and Pembroke, Crofton, LaFayette, Gracey, Howell and other populous towns began to have their own banks and bath-tubs. The people were not only prosperous, but they were happy as they went about their business of amassing fortunes, playing politics like typical Kentuckians, and patronizing—if they felt like it—the gilded saloons. These replaced the wooden bars, where every brand of liquor was kept in its own barrel behind the counter and was drawn in sight of the thirsty customer who called for a morning nip or his night-cap at closing time. Out in the country, hogs with foreign names replaced the razor-backs, fat cattle from Holstein or the Isle of Jersey sent Old Pied to the butcher shop and high-stepping thoroughbreds took the places of the plugs and sway-backs.

Christian County was a little Kentucky in its own garden-spot, boasting of its "Brave men, fast horses and pretty women." When Governor Blackburn was given a reception in Hopkinsville in 1882 and three of the city's beauties smiled him a welcome, the good old Governor returned and told a reporter, "The three most beautiful girls in all Kentucky live in Hopkinsville," and while he probably said the same of other towns he visited, the old flatterer and philanthropist, hero of the yellow fever epidemic, was not far wrong. He even might have gone further and made it a score or a hundred in the county. Southern Kentucky and the Pennyroyal District was then and still is noted for the beauty of its womanhood as well as the speed of its horses and the valor of its men.

For a long time there was to be no war, but the people of the country were of martial stock and it was not long until the minds of the young men began to turn to military matters. A military school had been established in Hopkinsville in 1873 and in it the sons of veterans on both sides were taught the arts of warfare. Kentucky was having mining troubles, occasional race riots and other disorders and found it advisable to maintain a standing army known as the Kentucky State Guards, made up of companies from the different sections of the State. And so it came about that Hopkinsville was called upon to contribute a unit to the regiment from western Kentucky and a company destined to become famous was duly organized.

COMPANY D, FOURTH BATTALION, K.S.G.

This company was mustered into service as State Guards by Major M. H. Crump, of Bowling Green, June 20, 1882, with the following roll:

H. H. Abernathy, Dennis Barbee, Upshaw Buckner, F. W. Buckner, J. C. Buckner, T. B. Burbridge, George N. Campbell, E. T. Campbell, John E. Campbell, W. W. Clarke, F. H. Clarke, E. R. Cook, Jr., John W. Cooper, John G. Ellis, E. L. Ellis, R. B. Ellis, M. L. Elb, T. P. Ennis, W. H. Faxon, W. S. Feland, C. B. Fuqua, George E. Gary, George W. Gibson, John R. Green, F. F. Henderson, A. W. Henderson, R. B. Hickman, Bryan Hopper, R. E. Howell, C. S. Kennedy, George H. Lacy, C. G. McDaniel, L. H. McKee, J. D. McPherson, G. E. Medley, J. T. Owen, John W. Payne, James Phelps, H. A. Phelps, Jr., J. B. Richards, J. O. Rust, W. E. Smith, J. D. Tandy, Jr., Ben Thompson, C. E. Trice, H. D. Wallace, Bailey Waller, J. W. Warfield, J. B. West, J. H. Winfree, F. B. Wooldridge, R. M. Wooldridge.

The officers elected were: S. R. Crumbaugh, Captain; W. E. Smith, First Lieutenant; John R. Green, Second Lieutenant.

This membership of fifty-three was soon increased to sixty-five and the company entered upon a career of triumphs and by the following year had become the best drilled company in the State Guards. Major S. R. Crumbaugh resigned as Captain soon after organization and W. E. Smith became Captain. In August a committee of young ladies took it upon themselves to canvass for funds to purchase a banner for the new company. This was done and the company went into its first encampment at Mammoth Cave in October. On October 8th, the committee of young ladies consisting of Misses Lelia Ware, President; Annie Waller, Secretary; Lizzie Tandy, Treasurer, and May Ware, Annie Ware, Belle Henry, Lallie Wooldridge and Mattie Stoner went to the cave and the flag was formally presented by Miss Annie Ware and accepted by Captain Smith. Governor Luke P. Blackburn was present.

The following year, the company went to Frankfort to attend the inauguration of Governor Proctor Knott. On that occasion the following drill corps took the highest honors in State competition and was awarded a handsome banner.

Officers: W. E. Smith, Captain; E. Lee Ellis, First Lieutenant; F. H. Clarke, Second Lieutenant; C. E. Trice, First Sergeant; F. W. Buckner, Second Sergeant. Twenty picked men: Pat Ryan, F. F. Henderson, J. H. Dagg, Bryan Hopper, R. H. Holland, Jouett Henry, George Gibson, James Garrity, John Feland, Charles B. Burbridge, Bailey Waller, Henry Abernathy, Tom B. Burbridge, Henry Clarke, Charles Lacy, Frank McCarroll, John E. Campbell, E. R. Cook, Jr., W. T. Cooper, John G. Ellis, John O. Rust, T. N. Petree, M. L. Elb, J. C. Buckner. Substitutes: Ed T. Campbell, Walton Bryan.

This company maintained its organization for many years, doing service frequently in disturbances in the State and was always a source of pride to the City of Hopkinsville and to the county.

THE POSTMASTERS

FROM GEORGE BROWN TO EDGAR RENSHAW

Whether the original town of Elizabeth, laid out in 1799, had a post office is in doubt. There was but little need of post offices in those days. The time came a few years later when the question had to be considered and it was found that there was already a post office, or an older town, named Elizabeth Town, in Hardin County. So in 1804, the Legislature changed the name of the county seat of Christian to Hopkinsville and a post office was established, dating from April 9, 1804.

George Brown was the first postmaster and no doubt he kept the little mail matter that came in somewhere in his store or private residence. Where it was located or how long Mr. Brown served is not known. During the village and small town days, the post office was a mere side line, with not as much mail to be handled in a year as must now be distributed every day. There is no local record of the early postmasters, as they succeeded each other for sixty-six years. There was no post office building in the city until it was more than a hundred years old.

In 1870 the town of Hopkinsville ceased to exist and the city of Hopkinsville took its place, with a new charter. Perhaps there had been a building rented for post office purposes a good many years before 1870, but the records are so incomplete that no attempt will be made to enroll the postmasters prior to 1870.

Mrs. Susan Henry Burbridge, widow of a brother of General Stephen G. Burbridge, and a sister of Major William R. Henry, a Confederate officer who died in a Northern prison, was appointed postmistress in 1870, probably the only woman who ever held the position in the county. She was re-appointed in 1874 and 1878, serving until 1882. The post office during most of her service was in a portion of the Mozart Hall building that stood on the present site of Hotel Latham. It was in rented quarters and there were a few hundred lock boxes. Other patrons called at a general delivery window for their mail. Mrs. Burbridge handled most of the mail herself. She had one assistant, an elderly man named John M. Lambdin, who kept the records and looked after all other business, when Mrs. Burbridge was absent. There was no free delivery and all letters had to be taken to the post office to be mailed.

Just before the great fire of October 25, 1882, Mrs. Burbridge was superseded by John B. Gowen, the aged father-in-law of Hon. Walter Evans, who was prominent in Republican politics at that time and afterwards was appointed Federal Judge for Kentucky. Mr. Gowen had hardly started when the office was destroyed and for a while there was no post office. Indeed there was hardly any place to put one, but finally a small store on West Seventh Street was occupied temporarily until better quarters could be found. Eventually the office was moved to the Moayon Building on the southeast corner of Ninth and Virginia Streets, where it remained until it occupied its own building. In 1884, Grover Cleveland, a Democrat, was elected President and lost no time in turning out Republicans found in office. There was a great scramble for the Hopkinsville post office, but it was given to John B. McKenzie, whose brother was the Congressman from the district and whose cousin, Adlai E. Stevenson, was assistant postmaster general. Mr. McKenzie made a good postmaster, but his tenure of office was just four years.

In 1888, Benjamin Harrison, a Republican soldier, was elected President and promptly appointed Major John W. Breathitt in 1889 and he served five years. Major Breathitt was not only a gallant soldier and a good Republican, but was a cousin of the President and his appointment came as a matter of course and gave universal satisfaction, since the Major had been a popular county officer for nearly twenty years. In 1892, the Democrats again elected Cleveland and while the offices again went to the victors, the Major was allowed to serve his term out and a year longer.

On October 6, 1894, William A. Wilgus, who had some years before been connected with one of the Hopkinsville newspapers, took charge of the office and held it four years, when he made way for a Republican. Mr. Wilgus installed a good many improvements in the office, which had greatly enlarged its volume of business.

COL. EDGAR RENSHAW

The McKinley administration came in after the Republican landslide of 1896, and at the end of his term Mr. Wilgus was replaced by his Republican predecessor, Major Breathitt, who served this time from 1898 to 1911. Enfeebled by age, he did not seek a reappointment for a fifth term, but was succeeded by Vincent M. Williamson, another Republican, who served until 1915, when the Democrats had another inning. In

March, 1915, Joseph E. Moseley, a Democrat, was appointed by President Woodrow Wilson and reappointed in 1919, serving three years of a second term. President Harding went into office March 4, 1921, and in 1923, Edgar Renshaw, Republican, succeeded him. Colonel Renshaw was reappointed in 1927 and is the present incumbent.

POST OFFICE
JENNIE STEWART HOSPITAL
PUBLIC LIBRARY
NURSES HOME

POST OFFICE AND OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS

CHAPTER XXIV

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

The Spanish-American War; Company D Ordered Out; Those Who Served in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines; Colored Troops Called For; The New Company D.

In the early spring of 1898, the battleship Maine was torpedoed while anchored in the bay at Havana, Cuba. A revolution was in progress, the island at that time being a Spanish possession. The disaster resulted in a terrible loss of life and although it was never satisfactorily explained, Spain was held responsible for it and without much delay war was declared against Spain on both sides of the world. It was realized that the navy was to do the fighting and the superiority of the American navy left no doubt of the ultimate outcome of the contest. Spain's war vessels quickly sought security in fortified ports and were "bottled up," while the United States organized an army to take possession of Cuba and Porto Rico. This war was of short duration. In a few months the Spanish fleet in the Philippines was destroyed by Admiral Dewey and the Philippine archipelago seized by the United States and has since been an American possession. Not long afterwards, the Spanish fleet sought to escape from the harbor at Santiago, Cuba, after a land force had attacked the city and the American fleet under the temporary command of Commodore Schley during the absence of Admiral Sampson, pursued and destroyed or captured the vessels, one by one, bringing the war on sea to a conclusion. The Kentucky troops, including the Hopkinsville Company, were sent, some of them to Cuba and others to Porto Rico, which was occupied without resistance and is still an American territory.

In the Philippines, the natives indulged the hope that they would be freed of Spanish rule and left to themselves, but Spain had no way to pay the war indemnity except with provinces and ceded the Philippines and Porto Rico when peace was concluded. Resistance developed among the native of the Philippines, and it was necessary to send an army of occupation to suppress the revolt and restore order. This gave an opportunity for service in the Orient by a considerable number of Christian County soldiers.

In discussing this war, there will be four classes of service men, those in the navy, those in the Cuban campaign, those in the Porto Rican invasion and those in the Philippine conquest. The county was well represented in all of these contingents. The Hopkinsville Company had become Company D, Third Kentucky Regiment, known as the Latham Light Guards. It was notified to be in readiness to move and the war fever was high. The company included in its ranks many sons of both Federals and Confederates and one Federal soldier, Gus Breathitt, volunteered and was admitted.

On April 29th, a vast crowd assembled on the campus of the Clay Street School for the presentation of a flag by the children. Sadie Cohen, a little girl, presented the flag and read an original poem.

The soldiers responded with their company yell.

On May 10th, moving orders came and the Company left for Lexington with the following roster:

Captain—John Feland.

Lieutenants—E. B. Bassett, First Lieutenant; R. C. Payne, Second Lieutenant.

Sergeants—George W. Phelps, First Sergeant; C. O. Prowse, Second Sergeant; Harry Anderson, Third Sergeant; Gano Bullard, Fourth Sergeant; Leslie Waller, Fifth Sergeant; R. C. West, Commissary Sergeant.

Corporals—Jesup Tandy, First Corporal; Wm. Wiley, Second Corporal; W. H. Hester, Third Corporal; J. M. Coleman, Fourth Corporal.

Privates—Trabue Anderson, A. B. Boulware, L. D. Brown, C. O. Brown, E. H. Brown, M. K. Bullard, J. M. Breathitt, Gus Breathitt, Webber Breathitt, R. H. Buckner, J. W. Ballard, J. E. Buchanan, C. E. Barnes, C. A. Brumfield, R. H. Claggett, J. B. Clark, J. Miller Clark, W. J. Couch, Jr., W. J. Cornelius, Ed Claxton, Will Collins, J. G. Daniel, J. R. Dickerson, Henry Foster, Will Foster, W. N. Gaither, F. W. Gilbert, C. E. Graves, A. M. Hedges, W. T. Hardwick, Will Hayes, E. H. Hester, Henry Holeman, C. W. Johnson, C. E. Jackson, W. H. Jenkins, Stanley Long, J. G. McRae, R. F. McDaniel, Edgar Morris, Henry Merritt, E. P. Morgan, Geo. Mills, Wm. Mills, A. E. Mills, Robt. Morefield, R. H. Nixon, Perry Newman, T. E. Overshiner, Frank O. Prowse, E. R. Powers, F. J. Pattin, Felix Robinson, S. O. Rutherford, E. W. Starling, G. Dennis Shaw, Everett Tandy, Jack Terry, Gano Terry, H. P. Thomas, Hugh Thompson, T. C. Van Cleve, Otho Vaughan, Wm. R. Wicks, Louis Waller, C. S. Waller, Jno. Winfree, W. P. Winfree, Jr., Henry Wood, Edgar Wilkes, Robt. Wilkes, W. B. Witty, Tom Witty, J. A. Young, Jr., Elon B. Zimmer, James Garity.

On May 10, 1898, Company D, with a roster of eighty-nine officers and men, was ordered to Lexington, Kentucky. Of these, eighty-two reported under command of Captain John Feland. Eleven of them failed to pass the required examination. Captain John Feland was not accepted as Captain and the company was merged with one commanded by Captain Noel Gaines. Second Lieutenant R. C. Payne undertook to recruit the company to eighty-two men, and in the end less than one-third were local men. The names of those finally mustered in from Christian

County were: Robert C. Payne, Second Lieutenant; Hiram P. Thomas, First Sergeant; J. H. Wicks. Second Sergeant; E. P. Zimmer, Sergeant; E. W. Starling, Sergeant; M. J. Coleman, Sergeant; C. E. Jackson, F. J. Pattin, Gus Breathitt, J. E. Buchanan and Felix Robinson, Corporals; W. P. Winfree, Jr., Musician; James Wootton, Wagoner; Privates: James M. Breathitt, E. H. Brown, R. H. Bush, C. A. Brumfield, W. M. Cornelius, Walter Couch, Harry L. Girard, William C. Mills, E. P. Morgan, Robert F. McDaniel, F. O. Prowse, Otho Vaughn William B. Witty; also C. S. Waller, of Mayfield; Hugh G. Thompson, of Cadiz, and Thomas J. Williams, of Trenton, were in the company.

COLORED TROOPS IN WAR OF 1898

The following named colored men were enlisted in August, 1898, for Tenth U. S. Cavalry, stationed at Santiago, Cuba: Will Major, William Richardson. Edward Ducker, Clarence O'Neal, John T. Thompson, Richard Hardin, Alex Sivells, Matt Campbell, Edward Wallace, Luther Drake, Albert Dade, Saint Leavell, George McReynolds, James Ricketts, Alphonso Alexander, Frank Mayes, Jr., Will Haughton, George Dabney, John Norman, Forrest Hampton, Gardner Coleman. They were sent to Fort McPherson, Georgia, in charge of Clarence O'Neal.

The company of State Guards from Christian County became a part of the Kentucky forces mobilized at Lexington and was later sent to Southern camps. A part of them eventually were sent to Cuba and some were in the expedition that seized the island of Porto Rico.

Among those sent to Cuba was Lieutenant Robert C. Payne, who was at Matanzas April 4, 1899, and wrote to a Hopkinsville paper: "I have been commander of the Spanish fort, San Severino, for nine weeks, in fact, ever since my arrival in Cuba. Have charge of 86 prisoners. I am going to Manila if I can get with some other regiment when this one is mustered out."

This happened a few months later and Lieutenant Payne returned home and was commissioned to recruit a company to go to Manila to take part in the occupation of the archipelago, the natives having put up armed opposition to the acquirement of the Philippines under the terms of peace with Spain. The following Hopkinsville men, most of whom re-enlisted, were recruited in Christian County: Frank P. Cook, J. Ed. Buchanan, Jacob Myers, Volney Seay, John Keller, John McDaniel. These men were sent to McPherson, Georgia, for training August 12, 1899, where they were assigned to Company K, U. S. Volunteer Infantry. After being there several weeks they were sent to San Francisco and sailed on the *City of Para* four days later. They were twenty-eight days enroute, with a stop of two days at Honolulu. They landed at Manila, November 3, 1899, and were sent to Laloma Church on the island of Luzon the next day. Dr. Thornton W. Perkins, now of Hopkinsville, was with them as company doctor. Other local men who were there with different detachments were Byron Jones, of Pembroke; George H. Almy, of Hopkinsville; Lannes H. Huggins, now of Casky, Kentucky; Sergeant Jesup S. Tandy, Corporal Edgar Morris and Corporal Ed L. Weathers, now vice-president of the First National Bank. Some of these, particularly Weathers and Huggins, had enlisted at Nashville and got over in a Tennessee outfit. These arrived earlier and some of them were mustered out and came home in December, 1899, about the time the men under Lieutenant Payne arrived. The last one to return was Frank P. Cook, who furnishes the following somewhat detailed account of his experiences for five years:

Soon after my arrival, I was detailed as a clerk in the office of Gen. E. E. Otis and remained at his headquarters for fourteen months. I then received my military discharge and was given civil employment by the Government. I was sent to Gen. J. Franklin Bell, of Lebanon, Kentucky, who detailed me as a clerk under P. C. Marsh, in charge of the main prison in Manila. I was made chief clerk and among the prisoners I had to deal with was Gen. Aguinaldo, the native who led the insurrection. I remained there six or eight months until Governor-General W. H. Taft, afterwards President, came over. I was then transferred to the Chief Quartermaster's department in Manila and was money clerk at the time Gen. J. P. Sanger took the first census of the islands. I was assistant paymaster for one year in the Chief Commissary office under Gen. L. W. V. Kennon, engineer in charge of road construction, building a road to the summer capital in the mountains. While at this, I got a vacation of three months and went to China, visited Hongkong, Canton, Amory, Hankow, Nagasaki and Vladivostock, Russia. I was on full pay and returning to Manila I was next with the department of coast guard transportation, handling twenty vessels. While I was doing office work an incident occurred that left an impression on my mind. I got leave of absence and went to visit my company and found the boys getting ready to go on a hunt for Gen. Cailles. I got a uniform and a gun and went along. We found Cailles fortified across the Mariquina River and opened fire. Gen. Lawton was leading the charge and I was within fifty yards of him when he was killed by a sharpshooter. Lieut. Col. Sargent took command and we charged, backed by artillery firing over our heads and took the fort with the loss of seventy of our men killed and wounded. We found 252 dead Filipinos in the fort. Gen. Cailles' army surrendered to Gen. Sumner and I was present and received their guns, paying $15 apiece for them. After my services with the civil government as above stated, I returned home October 5, 1905, having been over there five years."

SOME OF THOSE WHO FIRST WENT OVER

Lannes H. Huggins, who went over in 1898, enlisted in May at Nashville, Tennessee, and went to San Francisco where there was a wait of five months. Ed L. Weathers, a sixteen-year-old boy, had succeeded in getting into this regiment, although under weight, by the help of a friend, and during the long wait Weathers was promoted to corporal. Army food became very poor and very scarce under the contract system and finally the young corporal went to an officer above him and demanded food for his men. The officer laughed and told him where the food was stored. That night the boys broke in and helped themselves to one good meal. A commotion was made and the men were finally identified when Corp. Weathers went to the Captain and assumed responsibility for the raid. He was frowned upon and given a severe curtain lecture with a wink of the eye and left in suspense as to what else would be done. In a few days sailing orders came and the matter was dropped.

These young men and their companions landed at Manila and spent three months doing guard duty, watching the prison containing 400 soldiers and 1600 natives. They were sent to Iloilo February 11, 1899, and bombarded the town, landing while it was in flames. They were on active duty later on Panay and Cebu islands, being sent wherever needed until the insurrection was over and the islands pacified. The bands who fled to the interior and gave trouble for a year or two more were finally brought under control.

Jesup S. Tandy did not return with his companions in 1899, but like Frank P. Cook, remained in the Philippines after the fighting was over.

Only one of the young men from Christian County failed to return. John McDaniel died of disease while in the service and his body was brought home and interred in Riverside Cemetery in Hopkinsville.

THE NEW COMPANY D

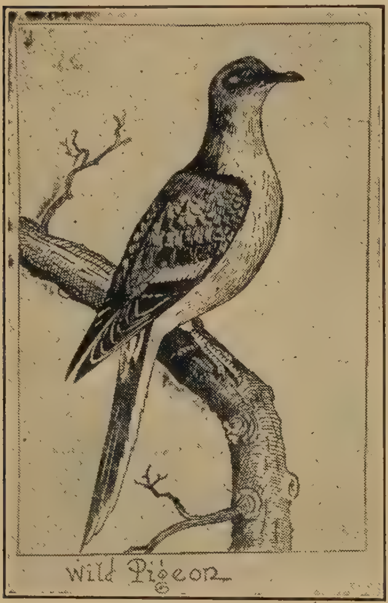
The original Company D, organized in 1882, lost its identity in the war of 1898 and in October, 1899, a new Company D, Third Infantry, Kentucky State Guards, was organized with forty-five men and mustered into service with the following commissioned and non-commissioned officers: C. H. Tandy, Captain; Gano Bullard, First Lieutenant; Hiram P. Thomas, Second Lieutenant; Geo. W. Phelps, First Sergeant; Perry Newman, Second Sergeant; Robert D. Bellamy, Third Sergeant; S. Upshaw Wooldridge, Fourth Sergeant; Otho Vaughan, Fifth Sergeant; M. A. Littlefield, Commissary Sergeant; C. R. Brumfield, First Corporal; Trabue Anderson, Second Corporal; William Collins, Third Corporal.

This Company maintained its organization without interruption for eighteen years, with a personnel that changed from time to time. It saw active service for a year or more during the "Night Rider" troubles of 1907 and 1908 during which State Guards were used to maintain order in the western counties of the State. Its organization was continued, its equipment improved and its efficiency increased following this service and in 1916 it again was called into the national service and was sent to the Mexican border for several months. The World War was then raging fiercely in Europe and the following year the United States was drawn into it and the part Company D took in that greatest of all wars belongs to the history of that struggle in another chapter.

CHAPTER XXV

THE PASSENGER PIGEONS

The Passenger Pigeons; The Bar of 1868; Sketch by Judge Joe McCarroll.



Last Passenger Pigeon, 1914

I can remember as a child how the passenger, or wild pigeons as they were called, used to come in flocks and sometimes would have roosting places near where I was reared on a farm. I have heard my grandfathers tell of the myriads of these birds, that were seen annually in Christian County, in the early days. They ceased coming after the seventies, and while they were not exterminated until several years later, only the very old people remember when they came in such large numbers. In the year 1911, the last known specimen of these birds, was captured, and $500.00 was offered for a mate, but one was never found. The following interesting account of these birds, now extinct, was taken from a newspaper fifteen years ago, written by Charles A. David:

On the first day of September, 1914, an event occurred in the Zoological Gardens of Cincinnati that deserves a bronze tablet to commemorate it. It was the passing of the very last known survivor of its race—the last living passenger pigeon, at one time the most numerous of all North American birds. The story of this beautiful bird reads like an impossible romance, something that could not really happen—but did. There is something unspeakably sad in the thought of any creature passing from the stage of existence, and having the tragic word *extinct* written after its name. As Theodore Roosevelt beautifully expressed it, "It is like all the works of some great author or artist were suddenly and irretrievably destroyed."

Many theories have been advanced to account for their disappearance, some fanciful, and some with a show of reason, but when it is sifted down, nothing but man's greed for the dirty dollar can be charged with the crime, for crime it was. Their very numbers proved their undoing, and their fate is a sad commentary on the axiom, "In union there is strength." There is little "mystery" about their disappearance, when one reads that the New York market alone handled 100 barrels of pigeons a day, for weeks at a time; and that from the Catskills they were shipped by the ton to nearby markets. Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, and all the big and little cities of the North and East clamored for their quota of pigeons and squabs, and thousands of professional "netters" were doing their best to supply the demand. The pigeons were large birds and not particularly shy, as birds go, and as they moved not by hundreds or thousands but by millions, one can readily see how their capture or killing, amounted to nothing more than manual labor.

They laid but few eggs, never more than two, so the natural increase could not make up for the adult birds slaughtered by wholesale. And still, some writers can see no reason for their disappearance from the face of the earth, and they still talk about the "mystery" of it.

We can form no idea of the vast numbers of wild pigeons inhabiting the country when the white men came, and it is certain that the Indians never could have reduced the species to any appreciable extent, as they had no market and took only what they could use.

But when the white man came, conditions rapidly changed. The early settlers were accustomed to the use of fire arms, and when a million or so pigeons appeared, the people armed themselves with guns, poles, hoes and rakes and whatever else could knock down a flying bird, and it was not their fault if a handful managed to escape. The most destructive method of taking them was by nets, in which hundreds and hundreds were caught at a time. The pigeons had regular roosting places, to which they resorted in incredible numbers about sunset, and here they were followed and killed by the wagonload, when they had settled down to rest.

The pigeons flew so low and so close to each other, that it was a mere matter of pointing the muzzle up and pulling the trigger to start a shower of falling birds. One case is recorded, where seventy-one pigeons were brought down by two shots from an old flint-lock, single-barrel shot gun, fired at random into a tree where the birds were roosting.

The flights of these feathered armies extended from Hudson's Bay to the Gulf of Mexico, and occasionally as far as Cuba.

And these flights continued until about the middle of the nineteenth century, when a great diminution in the numbers began to be noticed, and from that time on each season brought fewer birds. A small flock was seen in Illinois in 1895, and in 1900 a flock of about fifty birds were reported to have been seen in Michigan.

If we did not have the records of such naturalists as Wilson and Audubon, and others, as to numbers of pigeons that passed over given localities, we might well have our doubts about the whole matter. Wilson tells us of a flight he witnessed near Shelbyville, Kentucky, in 1806, that reached from right to left as far as the eye could reach, and from the time consumed in passing, he estimated the flock to be two hundred and forty miles long. And Audubon states that in the autumn of 1813, he witnessed from his home on the banks of the Ohio, near Hardinsburg, a flight that darkened the heavens, and was three days in passing. His estimate as to probable number of birds, allowing two pigeons to the square yard, footed up one billion, one hundred and fifteen million.

And to think, today there is not, as far as is known, a single individual left alive!

THE HOPKINSVILLE BAR UNDER JUDGE GRACE

JOE MCCARROLL, SR.

I am asked to give my recollections of the Hopkinsville Bar as it existed during the major part of Judge John R. Grace's regime as Judge of the Christian Circuit Court. When I came to the bar, after a course at the Law Department of the University of Louisville, in the spring of 1873, Judge

Grace was serving his first term as Judge of this Circuit, to which he was elected in August, 1868, and which position he held continuous for twenty-six years, when he was elected to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky—to-wit, at the autumn election of 1894. He was succeeded by Lilburn C. Linn, who filed his Commission here under an appointment by Governor John Young Brown February 25, 1895. At the time of my admission to the bar Judge Grace was nearing the end of his first term as Circuit Judge, and the following lawyers were enrolled as resident members of this Bar:

Judge R. T. Petree, Walter Evans, Joseph I. Landes, John W. McPherson, H. R. Littell, John B. Knight, Hunter Wood, Asher G. Caruth, Joe McCarroll, Wm. R. Howell, Harry Ferguson, Hiram A. Phelps, John Feland, Edw. P. Campbell, George A. Champlin, Wm. P. Winfree, Albert H. Clark, L. A. Sypert, Samuel M. Gaines, John P. Ritter, Samuel M. McKee.

Later, from year to year, we had the following additions to the bar: J. W. Downer, Samuel O. Graves, John W. Payne, Charles H. Bush, Cyrus N. Pendleton, Austin Peay, Joab Brasher, Sylvanus J. Boyd, Henry J. Stites, R. W. Henry, James Breathitt, Leslie E. Payne, Elijah G. Sebree, Jr., John Phelps, Larkin T. Brasher.

This fine array of real Kentucky gentlemen included every creditable type of intellectual manhood. Not all, of course, could be called great lawyers; but in the main, they were equal to any professional emergency. They were a high-toned, highly intelligent, friendly, warm-hearted body of real gentlemen. More than that; they were a studious lot—and no man can be a lawyer if not a student. He may be bombastic and make some sort of sound every time he opens his mouth; but he will never, never know the law unless he seeks it diligently and constantly. For the most part this old bar was studious and justly earned the reputation of great lawyers. It was stated, for instance, that Mr. Hiram A. Phelps read the voluminous Commentaries on the English law by Sir William Blackstone every year. That, however, was a task but few lawyers, however industrious, could ever accomplish, if they had much business to look after.

Judge Grace said that in his opinion the Hopkinsville Bar was the equal of any bar in the state and far superior to most. Messrs. Knight, Ritter, McKee, Leslie Payne, died before long and Gaines and Graves abandoned the law and went into the newspaper business. They were both highly educated, with splendid literary talents and poetic fire. Gaines was editor of the *Kentucky New Era* for years, was once deputy clerk of the Court of Appeals, and died a few years ago while employed in the U. S. Treasury. Mr. Graves went from here to Louisville, where he was employed as a writer for the *Courier-Journal*. Whether as lawyer or writer, he was an unusually brilliant man and was an orator whose eloquence was much admired.

It is hard to write a sketch of a body of lawyers so numerous as this and do full justice to all, without making the sketch much longer than the compiler of this county history desires. All deserve some special mention; but we are not expected to write thirty-six biographies. Let the compiler of this county history go as far as he pleases in that direction; but here we can only take a broad view of the lawyers as a body. I must say, however, that Judge Petree was always accorded the position of head of the profession at this bar. He was Circuit Judge during our Civil War and was, indeed, one of the great lawyers of Kentucky; and at the 1925 meeting of the Kentucky State Bar Association at Bowling Green, Judge Charles H. Bush, one of his worthy successors on the bench, presented to the Association a most admirable biographical sketch of Judge Petree, under the title, "Some Great Lawyers of Kentucky." He was a man of great mental vigor, unusual professional attainments, unimpeachable integrity; and although not an orator in the commonly accepted sense of the word, he was so persuasive and powerful as an advocate that he was long and affectionately known here as "Old Plausibility." And no man ever surpassed him as a man of refined and keenest wit and irresistible humor. All of us loved him for his companionable and rare social traits and honored him for his splendid professional qualities.

The orators of the old bar were Asher Graham Caruth, James Breathitt, S. O. Graves, R. W. Henry and E. P. Campbell. Senator J. W. Downer, Judge Walter Evans, Samuel O. Graves and Judge William P. Winfree led all the rest as diligent students of a broad and comprehensive literature—all men of rare literary taste.

The members of this bar who became conspicuous as the holders of high and honorable official positions are as follows:

Hon. Walter Evans, member of the Kentucky Legislature, member of the United States Congress from the Louisville district, Solicitor General of the United States, United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, United States District Judge of the Western District of Kentucky, twenty-five years. Austin Peay, elected Governor of Tennessee two terms. Joseph I. Landes, State Senator, Judge of the Court of Appeals. John W. McPherson, Judge of Common Pleas Court. James Breathitt, City Attorney of Hopkinsville, County Judge, Circuit Judge and Attorney General of Kentucky. Asher G. Caruth, Commonwealth's Attorney of Louisville and representative of Fifth Congressional District several terms in the U. S. Congress. Charles H. Bush, Circuit Judge two terms. Edw. P. Campbell, Commonwealth's Attorney under Judge Petree. Hunter Wood, County Attorney one term, Commonwealth's Attorney one term. W. R. Howell, Commonwealth's Attorney. H. R. Littell and W. P. Winfree, County Judge (the latter two terms). J. W. Downer, State Senator. The most renowned of the old bar, as strong, forceful and successful advocates were R. T. Petree, E. P. Campbell, Hiram A. Phelps, John Feland (Sr.), Walter Evans, A. G. Caruth, Charles H. Bush, James Breathitt, Henry J. Stites, R. W. Henry, J. W. Downer and W. R. Howell.

Of the thirty-six lawyers who composed the Hopkinsville bar during the long administration of Judge Grace, and who are mentioned in this article, all are gone to "that bourne from whence no traveler returns" except Senator Downer, W. R. Howell, Judge Charles H. Bush, Judge James Breathitt and Joe McCarroll. Only five of us are left to tell the tales of long ago.

Essays could be written on a number of these gentlemen under the title "Some Great Lawyers of Kentucky"; but to attempt anything like a biographical sketch of so many of our big-brained lawyers would go far beyond what was assigned me to do, namely, to bring to mind the names and character of our bar as a body, during the long service of Judge Grace.

The present bar, it may be proper to say, is composed of some of the brightest lawyers in Kentucky today; men who will lead the profession for many years to come; but their work is not yet finished and their biographies must be written later.

CHAPTER XXVI

APPOINTED FROM CHRISTIAN

Naval and Army Officers from Christian County; List of Midshipmen; List of Cadets; James J. Wheeler; Lieut. Com. W. V. Bronaugh, Gen. Cyrus S. Radford; The Present Officers.

CADETS AND MIDSHIPMEN NAMED FOR THE ACADEMIES AT WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS

CADETS

In 1832 Jefferson Davis, a Christian County boy, whose parents had moved to Mississippi, was appointed from that state and after seven years' service resigned and subsequently became a Colonel in the war with Mexico and in 1861 became president of the Confederacy.

Robert Kelly, Hopkinsville, Ky., admitted July 1, 1865. Resigned September 27, 1865.

Nicholas M. Edwards, Lafayette, Ky., reported at the Military Academy on August 28, 1854, but was not admitted because he was under age. He again reported on June 13, 1855, but was again rejected.

Alexander S. Dade in July, 1880, was appointed and graduated from West Point June 12, 1884. He served until he reached the age of retirement and died in Hopkinsville in 1927, with the rank of Brigadier General.

Lee Faulkner Goldthwaite was admitted August 1, 1900, and remained in the Academy one year.

Napoleon William Riley, of Newstead, was admitted June 19, 1900, and graduated June 15, 1904, served throughout the World War and is still in the service with the rank of Colonel.

William T. Radford admitted June 14, 1912, did not graduate but entered the army in 1917 and was an officer in the World War, with service overseas.

Karl William Hisgen, admitted November 4, 1918, and graduated June 13, 1921. Still in the service, a First Lieutenant, as instructor in Mathematics in the Academy at West Point.

Woodford Wright Wilson, admitted July 1, 1925, did not graduate.

George Washington Johnston, Jr., Pembroke, admitted July 1, 1926. Resignation accepted July 26, 1926.

Charles G. Herman, admitted July 2, 1928. Due to graduate in 1932.

MIDSHIPMEN

James J. Wheeler, entered 1865, but did not graduate. Resigned and located in Texas where he entered journalism and died in that state. His body was buried in Hopkinsville.

William V. Bronaugh appointed in 1872 and served with distinction in the Spanish American War of 1898, commanding the Castine. He died several years later with the rank of Lieutenant Commander; was buried in Hopkinsville.

Cyrus S. Radford, appointed in 1885 and graduated in 1889. Served with gallantry in the Spanish American War, in the Battle of Santiago. Also was an officer in the World War and was still in the service with the rank of Colonel of the United States Marine Corps; was promoted to Brigadier General and resigned in 1929.

Lee Faulkner Goldthwaite, who had spent one year in West Point Military Academy, entered the Naval Academy in 1901 and graduated four years later. Attained the rank of Ensign and was killed by an explosion on shipboard, while on duty. Buried in Hopkinsville.

Ralph Tandy Meacham entered June, 1910, became incapacitated from a fatal illness in June, 1912. Died in a naval hospital May 30, 1913. Buried in Hopkinsville.

RALPH MEACHAM

Malcolm M. Gossett, entered 1918 and graduated in 1922. Still in the service with rank of Lieutenant.

McFarland W. Wood, admitted 1919, and Hunter Wood, Jr., admitted 1921, graduated in 1923 and 1925 respectively. They are brothers, grandsons of Hon. Hunter Wood and sons of Judge and Mrs. Hunter Wood, Jr., of Hopkinsville. They are both Lieutenants in the U. S. Navy.

McFarland Walker Wood, born August 20, 1899, at Hopkinsville, Ky. Graduated from Hopkinsville High School in 1916. Attended Tulane University, New Orleans, La., 1916-17, member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. Appointed to U. S. Naval Academy July 3, 1918. Entered U. S. Naval Academy as a midshipman on June 17, 1919. Graduated and commissioned as Ensign, U. S. Navy on June 8, 1923. Married December 17, 1927, to Madeline Brown, daughter of Dr. F. M. Brown, of Hopkinsville, Ky., at Hopkinsville. One child. Assumed command of the submarine U. S. S. O-NINE April 8, 1929, based at New London, Conn., with duty in connection with instruction of Submarine School. Member of U. S. Naval Institute, Society of Naval Engineers.

Hunter Wood, III, Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, was born July 6, 1902, in Hopkinsville, Ky., a son of Judge Hunter Wood and Betsy Dudley Blakemore Wood. His grandfather was Hunter Wood, Sr., for fifty years a leading attorney of Hopkinsville. Hunter was the second son, his older brother also being a naval officer. He entered the Academy June 21, 1921, and was commissioned Ensign June 4, 1925. Has served on U. S. S. Tennessee, June 28, 1925 to April 6, 1927; U. S. S. Doyen, April 6, 1927, to August 16, 1929, when he was ordered to duty in fitting out U. S. S. Pensacola; commissioned Lieutenant (Junior grade) June 4, 1928.

JAMES J. WHEELER

Jim Wheeler was old enough to have seen some service in the Confederate army when he was appointed to the Naval Academy by President Johnson in 1865. He entered the school without disclosing the fact that he had been a Southern soldier. The usual hazing of new appointees was indulged in and on his first cruise, Wheeler was made to drink a small quantity of sea water. He resisted so much that the boys decided to increase the dose. Wheeler climbed the rigging and told them he would shoot any one who pursued him. One boy followed him and was shot and slightly wounded. Wheeler was brought before a court martial and it developed that he had been a soldier. An attempt was made to expel him, but the Senate caused the matter to be dropped. Later he went on a cruise in the Mediterranean under Capt. Luce, a former Federal officer, who was bitter against all Rebels. At Cherbourg, Luce kept Wheeler on ship board, but the next day at the insistence of the ship surgeon, Luce allowed him to go ashore. Wheeler at once took a train to Paris and forwarded his resignation to Luce. Luce had him imprisoned at Annapolis, but the matter ended by his leaving the service. Many years afterwards, Chas. K. Wheeler, his younger brother, was a Kentucky Congressman and was instrumental in preventing Capt. Luce from securing an increase in pay, on account of his treatment of Wheeler.

While in the army, young Wheeler had an equally stormy career. He was serving as an intelligence officer, with the rank of Captain under Gen. Tighlman and was captured in the Federal lines, was court martialed and condemned to be executed as a spy. The president of the court martial was an officer named Chamberlain and when Wheeler's father went to intercede, it was brought out that Miss Lizzie Chamberlain, a governess, who was teaching the younger Wheeler children in Dr. Jas. Wheeler's family, was a niece of the officer. The officer secured his release upon his taking the oath of allegiance. After leaving the naval academy, Wheeler went to Texas and about 1873 was killed in the heat of a political contest in which he was engaged as a journalist.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER WILLIAM VENABLE BRONAUGH, U. S. NAVY

Lieutenant Commander Bronaugh, who was the first commissioned Naval officer from Christian County, graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1877 and was assigned to duty on the U. S. Frigate Constitution to represent the U. S. Government at the Paris Exposition of 1878. In the early '80's he was sent upon an expedition on board the U. S. S. Hassler to survey the coast of Alaska and to chart the coastal waters of that then little-known territory. He spent three years there in exploration and goedetic survey, followed by three years in the Atlantic on the U. S. S. Jamestown and the U. S. S. Portsmouth. He was next assigned to duty as an inspector of steel for naval construction and armament, at the Carnegie Steel Works in Pittsburgh, and at the end of this shore duty made a three-year's cruise to Central and South America and to Samoa and Hawaii, rounding the Horn on the U. S. S. Alliance. His next shore duty took him to Washington as head of the Time Department of the U. S. Naval Observatory.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he was navigator of the U. S. S. Castine and was actively engaged throughout the war, the Castine being in Cuban waters at the outbreak of hostilities and capturing the Spanish ships Buena Ventura and Pasquette within a few days after war was declared, taking part in the blockading operations off Havana, Cienfuegos, and other Cuban ports, during which she convoyed the famous collier "Merrimac" to the Cuban coast, bombarded the town of Baguiri and sank the Spanish ship Alfonso XII in a sea duel.

In 1899 Lieut. Commander Bronaugh took his ship through the Suez Canal to the Philippines, where the Castine was engaged in subjugating the southern islands, bombarding and taking possession of various native towns. He commanded the naval force that captured the important port of Zamboanga, Mindanao. In 1900 he was given shore duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and in 1901 was made executive officer of the battleship Kearsarge on board which he died, Sept. 30, 1902.

LIEUT. COM. W. V. BRONAUGH, U. S. N.

BRIGADIER GENERAL CYRUS S. RADFORD

The following resume of the brilliant career of Brig. Gen. Cyrus S. Radford, appeared in a Philadelphia paper in the summer of 1929, and in November of the same year Gen. Radford resigned from the service.

Col. Cyrus S. Radford, U. S. Marine Corps, became head of the quartermaster department of the U. S. Marine Corps with rank of brigadier general, upon retirement of Brig. Gen. C. L. McCawley.

Col. Radford has been known to business and financial circles of Philadelphia, Pa., for many years as the commanding officer and directing genius of the Marine Corps depot of supplies, which he founded and developed into an enormous manufacturing and merchandising establishment having an output of nearly five million dollars worth of goods in the past year. Everything marines use in war or peace, from toothpicks to machine guns, is supplied there. On its payrolls are carried more than 600 men and women employees, while the extent and efficiency of its commercial and industrial operations marks it as one of the leaders in many respects in the field of Philadelphia business organizations.

Coming to Philadelphia 26 years ago as a captain of Marines, Col. Radford has achieved a popularity, both personal and official, such as has seldom fallen to the lot of an officer of the service.

Col. Radford went to Philadelphia determined to create a business organization capable of supplying promptly and acceptably all of the manifold articles needed by the Marine Corps. Previous to that time, as an officer in the field he had suffered from lack of necessary equipment and the aggravating delays which were the rule under the old system, and when he entered the quartermaster department he set about looking for ways and means of effecting a change for the better.

The situation which confronted the Marine Corps was a difficult one to meet. The activity and commercial expansion of the United States following the Spanish War had so extended American interests that calls for marines came to Washington almost daily. Marine forces were in China, the Philippines, in Guam, in Panama, in Nicaragua, in Cuba, and many other foreign countries. From 1898 to the close of the World War there was only one year, 1913, in which no Marine Corps expeditions were sent out, and during some years there were as many as half a dozen.

Sometimes a battalion would be sent, sometimes a regiment, occasionally a brigade. The standard supplies and stores of a battalion weigh in the neighborhood of a thousand tons, a regiment more than three times that much, and a brigade seven to ten times. Under the old system there was no one place in which all these supplies could be found, and when orders were received to send an expedition on its way, there would be a wild rushing around to lofts, storehouses, navy yards, etc., in search for equipment, with results that can be imagined.

This system Col. Radford resolved to supplant by the creation of a central depot and storehouse where all articles of clothing, supply, and equipment used by marines could be manufactured or purchased and stored in sufficient quantity for the equipment of one or a dozen expeditions at a moment's notice. Owing to its strategic location and its qualities as a manufacturing center and an industrial mart, Philadelphia was chosen as the site for the new enterprise, and in 1904 a small building was erected on the site at Broad street and Washington avenue where the depot is located. This has been added to and expanded until the parent plant at present covers the whole of a city block, while the storehouses at Snyder avenue cover the additional area in the neighborhood of six blocks.

From this enormous plant is supplied all articles of clothing and equipment used by the 17,500 marines who make up that corps. Nearly all clothing, leather goods, metallic articles, etc., are manufactured from raw material purchased there. A few products, including shoes, typewriters, automobiles, firearms, and ammunition, are purchased complete. In all, more than twenty million pounds of equipment were sent out from the Philadelphia depot to marines all over the world during the year 1928.

In addition to this current business, the depot maintains large reserves of stores of all sorts, so that expeditions of any size may be fitted out complete to the last detail within 24 hours. If a battalion or a regiment or a brigade is to be sent overseas for foreign service, all that the corps headquarters in Washington has to do is telegraph the Philadelphia depot the size of the organization that is going and whether its service is to be in the tropics or the arctic or the temperate zone or between and send a transport up the Delaware to receive the equipment.

Col. Radford is a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy of the class of 1890. He was commissioned a second lieutenant of the Marine Corps in 1892, and served aboard the battleship Texas during the battle of Guantanamo Bay during the destruction of the Spanish fleet, in the War with Spain in 1898. He was a member of the marine expeditionary force to the Philippines in 1901 and 1902, and served in Panama in 1904, and in Cuba in 1906. He is a director and vice-president of the Bankers Trust Company of this city and is married and has three children. His home is in Bryn Mawr.

In the biographical pages will be found a brief statement of Brig. Gen. Radford's lineage and family. He deserves to rank in history as one of Christian County's most illustrious and useful sons, rendering conspicuous service in two of the country's wars.

CHAPTER XXVII

COUNTY TOWNS

The County Towns; LaFayette, Newstead, Crofton, Pembroke, Gracey.

LAFAYETTE

The extreme southern part of Christian County is called Flat Lick. The name is derived from a flat, pond-like place, in that section, which tradition says was formed by buffalo and deer licking the saline deposit. In the old days it was a paradise of hunters. This section of the county was settled about 1799 and 1800. The first settlers were Joel Harvey, Jesse and Micajah Fort. They were quickly followed by the Marshalls, McGees (six of them), the Moores, Stevensons, McKenzies, Sherrills, Taylors, Mosses, Joneses, Carters, Shepherds, Hesters, Roses, Boyds and Mallorys. According to Hon. Jas. A. McKenzie, who furnished information for Perrin's History, the first child born in that part of the county was James D. Fort, in 1801. It was not long before three villages sprang up at Lafayette, Bennettstown and Garrettsburg further south. Lafayette is still quite a town, but the others were put out of business by railroads in later years. All of them had churches, which still remain. At Bennettstown was McKenzie Kirk, Presbyterian and Sharon, Cumberland Presbyterian, which built commodious houses of worship about the middle of the last century.

The early settlers around Garrettsburg were the Quarles, Hopson, Brame, Wills, Rives, Jones, Boyd and Gholson families. There were four Rives brothers. The town took its name from Garrett M. Quarles, a lawyer, who came from Virginia. Geo. C. Boyd was another lawyer, who moved to Clarksville. Major James Gholson was a soldier of 1812, as was Major John Poindexter, who came about 1830. Another Poindexter was a captain in the war of 1812. Other settlers were Col. J. D. Morris, a Mexican war soldier; Ambrose Davie, Richard G. White, Sion Hunt, Henry Galbraith, David Wootton, George Fox, Nestor Boone, George Tribble, Joseph and James Hutchinson, George N. Whitfield, M. K. White, John Wooldridge and others.

The southern part of Christian County has produced many men of national fame. Some moved to other states and rose to distinction, as judges, cabinet ministers and congressmen and one of them, Adlai E. Stevenson, was Vice-President of the United States.

During the war between the States in 1862 a skirmish took place at Garrettsburg. Four or five Confederates, Col. Thos. G. Woodward's men, attacked about the same number of Federals, at a blacksmith shop, where they were having their horses shod. Two of the Federals were killed. Some hours later, Col. Ranson attacked Col. Woodward, who had gone into camp in the neighborhood, and killed five or six of his men. Mrs. Elizabeth Clardy, the next day, had the dead buried on Maj. Thomas' place. The bodies were afterwards removed by their friends.

NEWSTEAD

In the early settlement of the county, the Newstead neighborhood, embracing the western part of the county, was considered one of the finest sections of the "Barrens," because Little River, being near, provided water and some timber along its course. It was quickly settled by a colony of pioneers from North Carolina and Virginia. Among these were William Means and his six sons, Robert, William, John, James, Joseph and Samuel. The last named was one of the surveyors, who laid out the future city of Hopkinsville. William Means built a school house, in 1806, where his son, William, taught and other teachers were Joseph Bozarth, Otho Graves, Addison Stevenson and John Mimms. At this old school house many boys attended school, who afterwards became distinguished men. Among them were, Judge Walter Scates, of Illinois, and Gustavus A. Henry, of Tennessee. Judge W. W. McKenzie, Young J. Means, Gano Henry and Nehemiah Cravens, who lived to old age in the county, were pupils.

Robert Cravens, John McDaniel, Samuel Alexander, Joel Nance, General William Henry, Colonel Arthur McGaughey, Colonel John W. Cocke, William Rascoe, Michael, William and Samuel Northington, Thomas Arbuckle, Samuel Harry, William Hoxie, William Lander, Jonathan Bozarth, Joseph Sively, Davis Harrison, and Edmund Calloway were other settlers. Later comers were: John H. Tadlock, Dr. James Wallace, Albert Wallace, Gabriel Corbin, who founded Newstead; Dr. J. C. Whitlock, Dr. P. W. Dryden, Dr. James H. Usher, Rev. James Payne, Dr. J. A. Steele, John W. Offutt, John W. Cook, Ben S. Campbell, Isaac Lewis, Robert McReynolds, O. McReynolds, Thomas Green, David Henry, Jesse McCombs, Joseph Kinkead, James Moore, Lindsay Kinkead, Dr. John D. Clardy, Gen. James S. Jackson, Hardy Boyd, Thomas Torian, Richard Caudle, Lucian Dade, and many others came and established homes in that part of the county. Newstead still has a country store, is a station on a small railroad, and has a good school near by, and a church still remains, but it is now only a small village.

Robert Cravens, who first acquired a mill site on the east or Barren fork of Little River, afterwards built a mill on the Sinking Fork, seven miles west of Hopkinsville. About 1820 Colonel John W. Cocke, of Virginia, settled on a large tract of land south of Hopkinsville and built a fine mill for that day on Little River. This mill was operated successfully for many years and the road leading out of Hopkinsville from south Main Street became known as the Cocke's Mill Road. The Cocke family finally left the county and moved to Tennessee, it is presumed, as a family of that name afterwards lived in Robertson County, Tennessee. One of the citizens buried in the Pioneer Cemetery in 1838 was Ephraim Cock, born in 1753. The spelling of the name is different, but he probably belonged to the same family as the Colonel. The road south of town is now called the Cox Mill Road, though for no reason other than that the name Cox is still quite common in Christian County, while the name Cocke is no longer represented.

CROFTON

The town of Crofton, fourteen miles north of Hopkinsville, may be justly termed the metropolis of North Christian. It is one of the newest important towns in the county, but its development has been steady since the L. & N. Railroad brought it into existence in 1871. It took its name from James E. Croft, who founded it, and whose descendants are still prominent in its business life. It has, by a gradual growth, become a center of much importance in many ways. It has a number of business houses, including general merchandise stores, groceries, drug stores, a large flouring mill, a prosperous bank, a hotel, shops, filling stations, etc. It is supplied with physicians, contractors and ministers of several denominations. The white people have four churches and the colored people one or more. The denominations represented are the Baptists, Christians, Methodists and Universalists. It has an excellent graded and high school, with a commodious school building, only recently completed. It has its own telephone exchange, a good depot, an express office, and its town government is in the hands of a board of trustees and the usual judicial and peace officers. It not only has a railroad, but it is on the Dixie Bee Line Highway, one of the thoroughfares of the county, running through the county from north to south, giving the town easy access to the great Western Kentucky coal field, only a few miles to the north.

Crofton is in some respects the most prosperous of the county's small towns. It is surrounded by small farmers who, as a rule, work their own lands, and by miners who work in the coal mines near by. The people have occupied their homes for generations, and have become a thrifty and prosperous race.

Crofton is a town of perhaps a thousand population, including its suburbs.

PEMBROKE

The town of Pembroke dates back to about the year 1848, when the need for a post office was felt by the planters living ten miles southeast of

Hopkinsville. Dr. Lunsford Lindsay took the lead in securing the establishment of a post office. He was a man of literary attainments and fond of "Thaddeus of Warsaw," one of the popular books of the day, and greatly admired the character of Lord Pembroke. Therefore he gave the name of Pembroke to the new post office. He lived on a farm afterwards owned by James A. Payne and kept the office at his place until 1850, when it was removed to another residence on the Nashville road, where Sutton L. Hunter later kept a country store. This store was bought by R. C. Jameson in 1852 and was moved to the crossing of the Nashville and Tobacco roads. The two-story building was drawn down the road on rollers by ten yokes of oxen. The old building was burned in 1880. This was the beginning of Pembroke. The next building was a blacksmith's shop. The town as it now exists was laid out on parts of four farms subsequently owned by R. C. Jameson, A. G. Slaughter, James Richardson and E. B. Garnett. In 1852 Faulkner and Slaughter bought the Jameson store and enlarged its business. They employed W. W. Garnett, one of a family of four boys, who eventually became leading citizens. He was then only fourteen years old. W. T. Oliver next erected a house and used it for a tinshop and grocery, and later sold it to A. Rust. There were frequent changes in the mercantile houses and finally Richardson & Williams became proprietors of the leading store which in 1858 was sold to W. H. Pendleton, W. W. Garnett and E. G. Buck. As W. H. Pendleton & Company, they were running in 1861 and closed down when all of the members of the firm entered the Confederate Army. A dry goods house and a grocery or two were kept in operation during the war, but the town was at a standstill. Josh Cowardin, a tailor, was the postmaster and kept the office in an upper room of the old storehouse. He was a little man who came from Virginia and later moved to Fairview and died of cholera about 1869. The tobacco business was started in 1854 when A. Rust, A. G. Slaughter, James Richardson and R. C. Jameson opened a stemmery. The firm was afterwards Richardson, Jameson & Company and it built up a big business in America and Europe. This firm was succeeded by W. D. Garnett & Son, then by Garnett & Lloyd and finally by Garrott, Jameson & Company. From this beginning by 1901 the town had five tobacco houses. The others were operated by L. McComb & Company, R. R. Lloyd & Son, Graham & Eddins and A. O. Dority. Tobacco marketing has greatly changed during the last twenty-five years, but the tobacco business is still one of the town's principal industries. In the early days of the town's history, the physicians were Dr. Conley, S. C. Payne, N. L. Porter, L. F. Chilton and J. D. O'Brien, all fine doctors.

In 1868 the L. & N. Railroad was completed and Pembroke was incorporated and became a real town, that grew rapidly and prospered greatly. A. G. Slaughter, D. S. Hord, James Richardson, R. C. Jameson and J. D. O'Brien were the first trustees, John P. Billingsly, police judge, and Major A. Rust, marshal. G. L. Slaughter was elected City Attorney.

At this period W. W. and J. P. Garnett and Massie & Company were the merchants. O'Brien & Walker ran a drug store and there were groceries and workshops, livery stables and other business houses. The town was soon well provided with churches, schools and fraternal societies and was a hustling little town with improved streets and nice residences. Pembroke had made for itself a place on the map of Kentucky.

PEMBROKE'S WAR HISTORY

During the war the people with hardly an exception were loyal to the South. Nearly all of the men of military age and many boys were in the army. Pembroke furnished a whole company commanded by Captain Henry C. Leavell. The names of his soldiers are given in a military chapter. They were mustered in at Hopkinsville October 8, 1861, and at once reported to General Simon Bolivar Buckner at Bowling Green. The following facts about this company and some of the incidents of the war are taken from a well-written narrative by the late John P. Garnett, one of the company:

"It became Company H in the First Kentucky Cavalry, commanded by the famous Ben Hardin Helm, and gave a fine account of themselves during the war. Captain Leavell was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel but died of typhoid fever during the first year of the war. Bob Barnett, a member of the company, was killed in Gen. Forrest's attack on Winchester, Tenn. W. P. Winfree (afterwards county judge) was wounded in the arm and Jas. H. Lander had a narrow escape, having the bottom shot out of a tin cup hanging around his neck. Virgil A. Garnett also had a close call. The company had halted in front of the court house, held by the enemy, and he sat down on the pavement to rest. A minnie ball struck a brick under his foot but did him no harm. He saw the fellow who shot from an upper window and immediately fired his double-barrel gun, heavily loaded with buckshot, directly at him. When the fight was over and the Federals had retreated, he went to the upper room of the court house and found the window sash cut away and a pool of blood on the floor. He never knew and did not wish to know whether he killed the man. Most of the young men returned from the war and became prominent men in the affairs of the community.

"In the fall of 1863, Col. Thos. G. Woodward and Col. Adam Johnson were camped with their regiments at the bridge over West Fork, which was called Camp Coleman, and many of the citizens who sympathized with the Confederates visited the camp and carried liberal supplies of provisions. It was also a recruiting station and there were many enlistments. Col. Johnson's regiment was composed of raw, undisciplined troops, poorly armed and unmounted, many of them on mules and having no guns. The Federal forces stationed at Russellville under Gen. McCook attacked the camp, and there was the wildest of confusion. Col. Woodward, with his regiment, withdrew in good order, following the creek and attempted to draw the Federals into ambush, but they were afraid and did not pursue him. Capt. W. A. Elliott, with his fine company covered the retreat, and there was some lively skirmishing for an hour and several men were killed. Col. Johnson's regiment made no resistance, but fled in confusion down the Nashville road, through Pembroke and down the Tobacco road towards Tennessee. Consternation reigned in the little town, the people not knowing what to expect. One man, a simple kind of a fellow, named Joe Rush, seemed greatly excited. He got one of his little boy's shirts, no whiter than it might have been, and tied it to a fence stake in his yard as a sign of surrender, and then came over where the crowd had collected and said: "If I only knew what to do, I would do it."

"A great many citizens from the surrounding country had collected to see the fight or hear the news, and when Johnson's men came dashing through, and the head of the Federal column appeared, they also joined in the rout and made still greater confusion. The Federals followed as far as the country and then gave up the chase. Many citizens were captured and taken to Hopkinsville for trial. Among them were Jas. A. Radford, then an old man, and E. W. Pendleton. They were dismounted—Mr. Radford was forced to get on a mule and Mr. Pendleton to mount behind him and ride to Hopkinsville.

"This was the nearest Pembroke ever came to having a battle. A tragic incident occurred in connection with this attack. George Massie, an old man and a cripple, father of John H., L. W. and F. B. Massie, was brutally murdered by the Federals. He had at his home a sick Confederate soldier and was attempting to take him to a place of safety when he was overtaken by the soldiers. The sick man jumped out of the buggy and made his escape in the woods, but the old man stood his ground. A soldier snapped a pistol at him but it failed to fire. At this juncture Col. Sam Johnson, a Methodist preacher, and at one time Massie's pastor, rode up and handed the soldier his pistol, saying, 'This never misses fire.' The soldier took it and shot Massie to death. Johnson never showed himself at Pembroke after the war."

Pembroke was from the beginning a town of churches. The Christian Church was built first in 1851, and in 1901 it was replaced by a new and larger house. The Baptist Church was built in 1884, upon the division of Bethel Church, between Pembroke and Fairview. The Cumberland Presbyterians built their house in 1890, moving from Salubria. The Methodists also moved from Salubria when that village was absorbed by the growing town.

The colored people also have a Baptist and a Methodist Church.

The Baptist Church was the offspring of one of the oldest churches in the county, the old Bethel church. In 1814 it became a sort of union church of the West Fork Church, and in 1816 became an independent body at Salubria Springs. It had no pastor at first. William Tandy was made a deacon and the following year was licensed to preach. John Pendleton served as clerk until his death in 1858.

In 1823, two acres of land were bought on the road leading to Fairview, and the celebrated old brick house was erected and stood for more than sixty years. Rev. William Tandy served as pastor until his death in 1838. Other pastors were Jack Wilson, William Warfield, J. M. Pendleton, Reuben Ross and J. M. Bennett. R. W. Morehead was pastor from 1859 to 1861, when he became Chaplain of Captain Leavell's company. The church then had more than three hundred members. He was pastor again in 1863, the first called for his whole time. He was succeeded by George Hunt, Dr. T. G. Keen, E. A. Dicken, and he in 1881 by J. M. Peay. The church was divided and moved to Pembroke in 1884, while Dr. Peay was pastor. Pastors since that time have been J. G. Bow, T. S. Tiller,

J. N. Prestridge, J. M. Phillips, A. R. Bond, W. E. Mitchell, C. R. Scott O. C. Payton, B. O. Herring and A. R. Willett.

The first deacons of the Pembroke Church were James Richardson, John P. Garnett and S. F. Williams, Sr. D. A. Bronaugh was Clerk. The present deacons are R. Y. Pendleton, S. B. Jones, S. F. Williams, C. E. Mann, S. A. Powell, Eugene Kelly, Dr. W. S. Sandbach and W. J. Garnett. S. S. Jameson is Church Clerk and S. A. Powell Superintendent of the Sunday school.

The town has an excellent graded school, well-improved streets, a telephone system, and is surrounded by one of the finest agricultural sections in Kentucky. It is ten miles from Hopkinsville.

A PIONEER SKETCH

In the year 1795 Robert Coleman, a young man, left Old Virginia to make his home in the West, which was then Kentucky. He had studied law in Virginia and got his license to practice in Nashville, Tenn., and settled in Christian County, Kentucky, in 1798. He built a large brick house on the waters of the West Fork of Red River, and represented Christian County in the Legislatures of 1822 and 1824. He patented a large body of land, a tract of probably six or seven thousand acres, from the State of Kentucky. This land is on both sides of Old Nashville Road, between Trenton and Pembroke. He also had the first water mill, possibly, in Christian County. He raised a family of nine children, three boys and six girls. It is said that when Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Christian Church, came through the country preaching, "Squire Coleman," as he was called by his neighbors, went to hear him preach. Later, he was asked how he liked the preacher, and he said that Campbell "made heaven a thousand miles nearer and all the way by water."

Coleman's first wife, Nellie Strother, was of English descent, and her sister, Mrs. Nancy Campbell, the grandmother of the Rawlings, lived to be ninety-seven years old. Her husband, Mr. Campbell, a soldier of the War of 1812, died in New Orleans of the "cold plague," as it was called then, and which we now know as the "flu." She told me that her family lived near Louisville when she was a small child and that she went to school with her cousin, Zachary Taylor, who was afterwards President of the United States. Taylor's daughter married Jefferson Davis, the only President of the Southern Confederacy. Aunt Nancy Campbell, as she was known by her friends and neighbors, told me that young Taylor frequently brought grapes to school in baskets made of willow bark.

Coleman's Bridge, near the former site of the old Coleman homestead, is still standing, and Robert Coleman's tombstone, hewn out of limestone rock, bears the fellowing inscription: ROBERT COLEMAN DIED FEB. 8, 1846. AGED 74 YEARS.

AN INDIAN STORY

Robert Coleman said, when he first came to Kentucky, there were only a few Indians in Christian County, the rest having gone farther west. This Indian story was related to me by my mother, Mrs. Emily Oliver, the youngest daughter of Robert Coleman. His brother, James Coleman, in coming from Virginia, in a very early day, stopped over on Duck River, in Middle Tennessee, for a few years, and then went on to Texas. He had a family of four or five children. The father was drowned some time later in a river in Texas, and the mother and children lived in a log house on the "edge of the cross timbers." Late one evening, a band of hostile Indians came up and attacked them. The oldest son and the mother were killed, and one child was captured by the Indians. The two smallest, eight and nine years of age, made their escape in the darkness, and were brought back to Tennessee by some friendly neighbors. These two stayed all night at my mother's home, and from them she learned this story. We lost sight of them, but possibly some of their descendants are now living in Tennessee.—*L. S. Oliver.*

GRACEY

In the early days, one of the principal highways of the county was called the Eddyville Road, running westward to Eddyville, on the Cumberland River. Near the Trigg County line was a village known as Belleview. In its prosperous days it had two or three stores, a blacksmith's shop, two doctors, a Baptist church, a school house, etc. A new railroad line was built across South Christian from Clarksville in a northeastern direction that was making slow progress in 1887. It was called the Indiana, Alabama & Texas Road, just why was never known, as it did not touch either of those States. It was supposed to go to Evansville, Indiana, with lines leading to Texas. This road finally reached the Belleview neighborhood, ten miles west of Hopkinsville, leaving that village a mile east and located a station on the farm of H. H. Bryant, at the crossing of the Cadiz Road. This depot was first called Bryant's Station, but a few years later the road passed into the control of the Louisville & Nashville Company, and the station was named Gracey. This marked the beginning of the new town of Gracey and the end of Belleview that has long since been obliterated and forgotten. As the years came and went, the town became the junction of roads from Hopkinsville to Cadiz, and from Clarksville to Princeton controlled by the two great systems, the Louisville & Nashville and the Illinois Central.

Gracey thus became an important town and shipping point in four directions. At the present time it contains several business houses, two depots, a consolidated school for white children, a school for colored children, two or three churches and the usual shops, warehouses and filling stations, pertaining to a small town. It has a board of trustees, a peace officer and other municipal machinery. It is on the State highway, known as the Jefferson Davis Highway No. 68, and its importance is increasing as a shipping point. In the old days, it was one of the last places in the county to have saloons, and it was turbulent at times, but it is now a quiet and orderly little town, with many modern improvements, and a fine class of citizenship, making it a desirable place to live. Gracey, at one time, had a bank of its own, but it suffered from a destructive fire, about that time, that greatly retarded its growth for awhile and the bank went out of business.

CHAPTER XXVIII

LOCAL HISTORICAL HAPPENINGS

Yellow Fever Epidemic in 1879; City Bank Organized in 1880; Public Schools Established 1881; The Great Fire in 1882; Building Boom in 1883; Perrin's History in 1884; Negroes on the Juries 1885; Turkey Hunting on Pond River.

In December, 1879, the city of Hopkinsville voted upon a proposition to issue bonds to secure a water works system. The proposition was beaten and the council ticket opposing the bonded debt was elected. It was not till thirteen years later that the town was supplied with water works and fire protection.

Miss Cynthia Westfall, a talented teacher in Bethel College, was a gifted elocutionist, and a call was signed by fifty-three prominent citizens, published in the local papers, asking her to accept a benefit on December 23, 1879. The reading, at the Opera House, was largely attended.

At this period James B. Beck and John S. Williams, Democrats, were Senators from Kentucky and both visited the county.

The young men of Hopkinsville had a debating society that held public debates once a week and settled all such problems as "Are the mental faculties of the sexes equal?"

Tobacco was sold by a number of warehouses in Hopkinsville on the breaks. Samples would be taken from hogsheads prized. Prices at one of these sales, in September, 1879, were: Selections, $10.00 to $12.00; good leaf, $7.00 to $9.50; common leaf, $4.50 to $6.75; low leaf, $3.60 to $4.50; common lugs, $2.50 to $4.50; trash, $1.60 to $2.00. Receipts were 9,919 hogsheads for the year and prices were a little higher than the previous season. Sales for week of August 14, 451 hogsheads.

The drug stores were E. H. Hopper & Son, Gray & Buckner, and Gish & Garner. The latter advertised a famous medicine, of its own preparation, known as Wild Goose Liniment, with the picture of a wild goose on the label.

All of the barber shops were run by colored men and were for many years afterwards.

Yellow fever was raging furiously at Memphis, Tennessee. Weekly reports showed forty to seventy deaths, with a total for August of 228. Among these were General John B. Hood and his wife. The epidemic prevailed in New Orleans and other Southern cities to a lesser extent.

The deaths during September had decreased to about forty or fifty a week, mostly of white people, as the negroes in most cases survived the attacks. Dr. Lake P. Blackburn gave up his practice in Kentucky and spent all of his time in Memphis combatting the epidemic and was subsequently elected Governor of Kentucky on the wave of popularity that followed his heroic action.

On September 30, 1879, Rev. Gideon Babcock Perry died, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He had been rector of Grace Episcopal Church since 1866. He was a nephew of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the naval hero of the war of 1812. He was survived for some years by his widow. A son, Rev. Henry G. Perry, lived in Chicago, and another son, Willis G. Perry, lived and died in Hopkinsville, as did his only daughter, Miss Emily B. Perry. She lived to old age in the family homestead, greatly beloved by a large circle of friends, especially among the young people. She was a leader in all patriotic movements, and arranged many public entertainments to raise funds for worthy objects. She was one of the most superior women of her generation in Christian County.

In December, 1879, the first company of State Guards was organized in the city, with the following officers: H. H. Abernathy, Captain; Lee Ellis, First Lieutenant; H. A. Phelps, Second Lieutenant; R. E. Howell, First Sergeant; Albert W. Lander, Second Sergeant; Clifton D. Ellis, First Corporal; Joseph T. Owen, Second Corporal; C. E. Trice, Third Corporal; John G. Ellis, Fourth Corporal.

The company found that there would be difficulty in securing arms, unless an armory was provided by the city. All of the requirements were not met for more than two years, but eventually the company was admitted as Company D, and became the best drilled company in the State in 1882.

On March 18, 1879, notice was made in the public prints that a local confectioner had imported bananas, and had them on sale, in the city for the first time.

The need of more houses in the city was becoming pressing, and the agitation resulted in the organization of the Hopkinsville Building and Loan Association in November. This corporation is still in operation and during the last half-century has had a wonderful part in the prosperity of Hopkinsville.

The City Bank, the third in Hopkinsville, was started this year, with Lucian Jones, president; George C. Long, cashier, and E. B. Long, bookkeeper. It erected its own building on the corner of Main and Nashville (now Seventh) Streets, starting business the following spring, and at once made for itself a place in the commercial life of the growing city.

"Uncle" Thomas Long was interviewed, when he came to town from his home, north of the city. He said he was born in South Carolina December 8, 1796, and was brought to the county by his parents in 1804. Hopkinsville was a village at that period. It had a tavern, kept by a man named Crow, where the City Bank now is. Where the Phoenix Hotel was later, and still stands as an office building, was a swamp, across which ran a spring branch. The spring itself was in a brick spring house, where the present Chickasaw building stands. The Courthouse was of unhewn logs, twenty by twenty feet. Continuing his reminiscences, Uncle Tommy said: "My father, one winter, killed two hundred and seventy-two deer, by actual count, in the woods around our cabin."

In the fall of 1879 the public schools opened. The boys were taught in a double-roomed frame building, on the north side of what is now Seventh Street, near the eastern boundary of the city. It was taught by two young men and had seventy-six pupils. The girls were taught by two lady teachers, in another part of the city. The movement for better schools was started that year, and bore fruit the following year.

A nice row of young shade trees, twenty or more, were planted on two sides of the Phoenix Hotel, nicely boxed up, so horses could not injure them. As the years came and went, they grew, served their purpose and made way for concrete sidewalks and valleys.

The most important event of 1880 was the fight for free graded schools in the city, providing for a bond issue to erect a building and a small tax to support the schools. The campaign was exciting, vigorously waged by one part of the people, and as vigorously opposed by another part, including the wealthy class, who denounced the idea of being taxed to educate other people's children. The new paper started the year before lined up with the bond advocates, and lost temporarily the patronage of some of the best advertisers. The contest was close and doubtful to the end, but the schools won. A lot was purchased on Clay Street, a building was erected and the schools opened in February, 1881.

Capt. Sam M. Gaines, at that time editor of the *New Era*, was made Supervisor of the Census of 1880, for twenty-three counties.

During this summer an intensive canvass of the county was made by lightning rod agents, and everybody who could afford them was frightened into purchasing them. They had their day, but in the end the insurance companies replaced the lightning rods.

Eld. R. C. Cave and Prof. J. W. Rust were at the head of the South Kentucky College and Bethel Female College. Both institutions were in a prosperous condition.

Gov. John W. Stevenson spoke in Hopkinsville September 28, 1880.

It was a prosperous year with much building. The Presidential campaign was heated, with the Republican ticket, Garfield and Arthur, and the Democratic ticket, Hancock and English. Christian County was strongly Republican, and the County so voted. Kentucky went Democratic, but the Republican ticket swept the country.

Church Hill Grange held its first stock sale June 3, with M. B. King, Secretary. These sales continued annually for forty years.

The new Public Schools started Feb. 1, 1881 with three hundred and twenty-four pupils, and the following faculty: Chas. H. Dietrich, Superintendent; Mrs. Rosa M. Bramham (died 1929); Mrs. J. B. McKenzie, Mrs. L. A. Patton, Misses Sina L. Harris, Annie Kennedy, Pauline Vaughan, Pattie White, and Gertie King. Miss Maria Wardroper was added a few weeks later.

An organized effort was put forth to induce German immigrants, then coming in large numbers, to locate in Christian County. The South Kentucky Immigration Society opened an office in Hopkinsville.

Eld. Enos Campbell, of Louisville, delivered the annual address to the graduating class of South Kentucky College, June 8, at Mozart Hall. His subject was "Plus Ultra."

Hon. Jas. F. Clay, of Henderson, delivered the closing address to the graduating class of Bethel Female College, six young ladies receiving diplomas, in June.

On June 27, Eld. J. W. McGarvey lectured at the Christian Church on the subject of Palestine.

The following school trustees, the original board, were re-elected: G. A. Champlin, Jas. A. Wallace, Geo. C. Long, R. M. Fairleigh, Wm. Skerritt.

W. A. and J. J. Reed raised one hundred acres of wheat, yielding nineteen hundred bushels. Forty acres of it made thirty bushels to the acre.

Forepaugh's Circus exhibited in Hopkinsville, in September with a troupe of bicyclers on the first bicycles ever seen in the city.

Memorial services were held in September following the death of President Garfield, who was shot July 2 by Charles Guiteau, and died September 19. J. I. Landes was chairman and Chas. M. Meacham secretary of the meeting to make arrangements. Rev. T. G. Keen, of the Baptist Church, delivered the address. The meeting was held at the Christian Church.

Attendance at the Hopkinsville public schools at the fall session was four hundred and fifty-one.

The Chess Carley Co., of Louisville, submitted a proposition to light the city with gas, supplying seventy-five lights with fourteen candle power, for $90.00 a month, an increase of $600.00 a year over the oil lamps in use. The proposition was accepted. Private consumers were to get the gas at $2.00 for one thousand feet.

THE GRANGE MOVEMENT

In this period there was a general movement throughout Kentucky to organize Granges among the farmers, and Christian County farmers became leaders in the movement. Several Granges were organized, and at least one of them flourished for fifty years. It was located at Church Hill, and its members became prominent in State organizations, one or more becoming Grand Master, as the highest officer was called.

Another strong Grange was organized at Casky, and still another at Longview. These, however, did not become permanent institutions like the one at Church Hill, but flourished awhile and like most of the granges in other counties ceased to exist.

Beginning the year before, the Church Hill Grange began holding annual stock sales in spring, when a hundred or more head of cattle would be brought together and sold to the highest bidders, the sales sometimes going as high as $10,000.00. Stock pens were constructed in a grove near the Grange Hall, and buyers were attracted from far and near. The Grangers, with open-handed hospitality, spread bountiful dinners for all who attended. These sales became holiday occasions, but the changing conditions in stock-raising and marketing gradually reduced the volume of business, and the sales were finally abandoned. The Granges at Casky and Longview also held a number of sales.

The old covered bridge, on West Seventh Street, was torn down in 1882, and replaced with a stone bridge, costing about $6,500.00. The county appropriated $2,000.00, and the city of Hopkinsville paid the rest.

The great fire that destroyed most of the frame business houses on the principal street occurred on the evening of October 25, 1882. It originated in a livery stable on Virginia Street, and spread rapidly to Main Street, and burned northward until several squares were in ashes, excepting the new fireproof brick building of the City Bank, on the corner of Main and Seventh Streets, which was saved. The losses aggregated about $250,000.00, and the insurance was small, not more than $40,000.00. It was a severe blow, but in the end the city was greatly benefited. The old frame buildings were replaced by substantial brick stores, and the fire proved to be a blessing in disguise.

The Hopkinsville Public Schools were developing so rapidly that the attendance of three hundred and twenty-four at the start two years before was six hundred and fifteen in 1883.

The fire the year before, had created a great building boom, and the country at large was prosperous. The county was in a highly prosperous condition and continued so for several years.

The big sewer on Ninth Street, putting under ground the open drainage valley across Main Street, was built this year.

In November a vote on a waterworks proposition was taken, and carried overwhelmingly. The proposition came from a man named F. M. Loweree, but he failed to enter into a contract. The people were anxious for water, but they had to wait several years more.

A merchant named John T. Wright created much interest all over the State by eating "Thirty birds in thirty days." It had been claimed that a man could not eat a quail every day for a month without becoming sick and nauseated from the same diet every day. Wright demonstrated that it could be done. He finished with a robust appetite.

Maj. S. R. Crumbaugh elected President of South Kentucky College to take charge January, 1884.

The Western Kentucky Lunatic Asylum at this period was controlled by a local board of nine commissioners and executive officers appointed by the Governor. The personnel in 1884 was: Superintendent, Dr. James Rodman; First assistant physician, Dr. B. W. Stone; Second Assistant Physician, Dr. B. F. Eager; Steward, F. L. Waller; Clerk, George Poindexter; Treasurer, John B. Trice; Board of Commissioners, S. E. Trice, Geo. O. Thompson, S. G. Buckner, R. T. Petree, John N. Mills, John Feland, James E. Jesup, Chas. M. Meacham and Rev. J. C. Tate.

The Newstead Turnpike Company organized in April, 1884, and built a turnpike to Newstead.

THE FIRST COUNTY HISTORY

W. H. Perrin, assisted by a corps of assistants named Battle, Knowles, Tydings, Berry and Ford, made Hopkinsville headquarters while writing histories of Christian, Todd and Trigg Counties. The history was issued in three editions, the matter pertaining to Christian County being in all of them, excepting the biographical sketches. A few of these books are still in existence.

Hopkinsville at this time boasted a silver Cornet Band, that accompanied Company D on its trips. The Company held a competitive drill June 2 and awarded a silver cup to James F. Garity as the best drilled soldier. After the drill, a skating contest on roller skates was won by Miss Mate Trice (afterwards Mrs. Joseph C. Buckner).

The Pembroke Baptist Church organized with eighty members who took letters from Bethel Church, a few miles from Pembroke.

J. E. McPherson elected cashier of the Bank of Hopkinsville, succeeding John W. Faxon, July 1st.

Progress being made in grading for the Indiana, Alabama & Texas Railroad through South Christian.

Thomas W. Keene on October 17 played Richard III at the Hopkinsville Opera House.

JACKSONIAN DEMOCRATS

Jesse Stamper, of Lafayette, in an interview said he voted for Andrew Jackson in 1832, and had continued to vote the Democratic ticket, voting for Cleveland in November. Robert Rives, also of LaFayette, who had voted for Jackson in 1832, was sick and failed to get to the polls in 1884.

Charles White, a pensioner of the War of 1812, was living in Christian County in 1885, one of the five hundred and eighty-two survivors of the war.

THE SECOND COMPANY D

The first Company D, organized June 20, 1882, was mustered out at the end of three years' enlistment, June, 1885. On July 18, 1885, a new Company D was organized and mustered into service with forty-three members, as follows: Ed. R. Cook, Jr., captain; John Feland, Jr., first lieutenant; Jouett Henry, second lieutenant. Roster: J. F. Garity, J. L. Samuels, E. G. Lewis, S. S. Buckner, W. C. Bell, H. Long, Sol Fritz, H. Templeton, H. R. Roper, Wm. Salter, C. Lindsay, W. C. Williams, E. Roper, Ike Lipstine, Alex Ducker, John Wright, Dick Trainum, Fred Driscol, Wm. Donaldson, J. D. Higgins, D. Enoch, J. Roper, T. Hanbery, C. Western, Jas. Haergerty, Thos. Brown, Logan Feland, Dick Scales, Matt Mitchell, Walter Campbell, B. U. Campbell, Jas. Tandy, M. Long, Rufus Crabtree, R. Pollard, D. L. Johnson, J. L. Myers, J. Lindsay and J. E. Campbell. Term of enlistment, three years. John G. Ellis, quartermaster, and H. H. Abernathy, sergeant major, K. S. G., Dr. F. H. Clarke, regimental surgeon.

Dr. John D. Clardy was elected Worthy Overseer of the Kentucky State Grange.

THE LAST DEER KILLED

On January 2, 1885, Dick Gary killed a fine large buck, a few miles south of Hopkinsville. It was supposed that it swam the Cumberland River in Trigg County, as there were deer between the rivers at that time. So far as known, it was the last deer killed in Christian County.

The Christian County Creamery was established near Casky with R. F. Rives, president.

NEGROES ON THE GRAND JURY

The Grand Jury empaneled in March had seven white men and five colored men on it, the first time colored men had served on a Grand Jury in Western Kentucky.

The Hopkinsville & Cadiz Railroad Company was incorporated.

Fred A. Wallis, a boy employed in the mill of Rabbeth & Brownell, was accidentally shot March 20 and painfully wounded by the discharge of a pistol in his pocket. The boy who "toted the gun" is now Hon. Frederick A. Wallis, late Commissioner of Immigration in New York City, now a capitalist of Paris, Ky., prominently mentioned for Governor of Kentucky.

WILD TURKEYS HUNTED

Many wild turkeys reported in the woods near Macedonia. One gobbler killed by John Nave weighed twenty-four pounds.

The City Council orders the removal of all hitching posts, wooden awnings and projecting signs, from the principal streets in Hopkinsville. The city was accused of "putting on airs."

A proposition to allow a vote on a $60,000.00 bond issue in Hopkinsville to build a railroad to Cadiz, was passed by four to three. Councilmen Brownell, Long, Ellis and Starling voted aye and Councilmen Petree, Thompson and Hill, no. Judge R. T. Petree explained his negative vote by saying he doubted the legality of the action taken.

The lobby of the Hopkinsville Postoffice was left open to box-holders day and night for the first time.

Wilson & Galbreath start a bread wagon, and will deliver bread anywhere in the city of Hopkinsville.

Col. Milton D. Brown was in town with his famous moustache, measuring twenty-eight inches from "tip to tip." Col. Brown was afterwards City Judge of Hopkinsville.

Dr. James Rodman reappointed superintendent of the Western Asylum for another term of four years. It had five hundred and sixty-three patients at that time.

Gen. Ulysses S. Grant died July 23, 1885, and general sorrow prevailed.

John C. Latham, president of the Bank of Hopkinsville, died August 30, 1885, and was succeeded by E. P. Campbell.

An ordinance passed by the Hopkinsville City Council prohibiting the riding of bicycles on the streets two years before was repealed at the request of the ten owners of bicycles—Dr. B. W. Stone, Alex Overshiner, Alex Crabbe, Stanton Armistead, Bud Steele, James Cooper, Dick Tyler, Tom Overshiner and Frank Gorman. The council, also at the same meeting, voted to give numbers to the cross streets that up to that time had names.

CHAPTER XXIX

The Big Snow of 1886; The County Goes Dry; Jefferson Davis' Visit to Fairview; Gas Company Starts, 1887; The Confederate Monument; Latham Light Guards in 1888; County Goes Wet Again, 1889; The First Race Horses, 1890.

Census of Colored Schools of Hopkinsville taken in January, 1886 showed three hundred and eighty-eight pupils.

Young Men's Christian Association opens a reading room in Hopkinsville.

THE BIG SNOW

On February 2, 1886, there was the heaviest snowfall ever recorded in this part of Kentucky. It continued for many hours, and was twenty-one inches on a level on the morning after. The sidewalks of Hopkinsville, when cleared, made great banks of snow in the streets. A picture showing the "big snow" will be seen on another page. The previous record snow in this part of the country was in the 60's, when the snow was eighteen inches deep. Following close on the snowfall of February 2, there was a bitter cold wave, and on February 6 the mercury fell to twenty degrees below zero.

A city census taken in April, 1886, in Hopkinsville, showed ninety persons in the city more than seventy years of age.

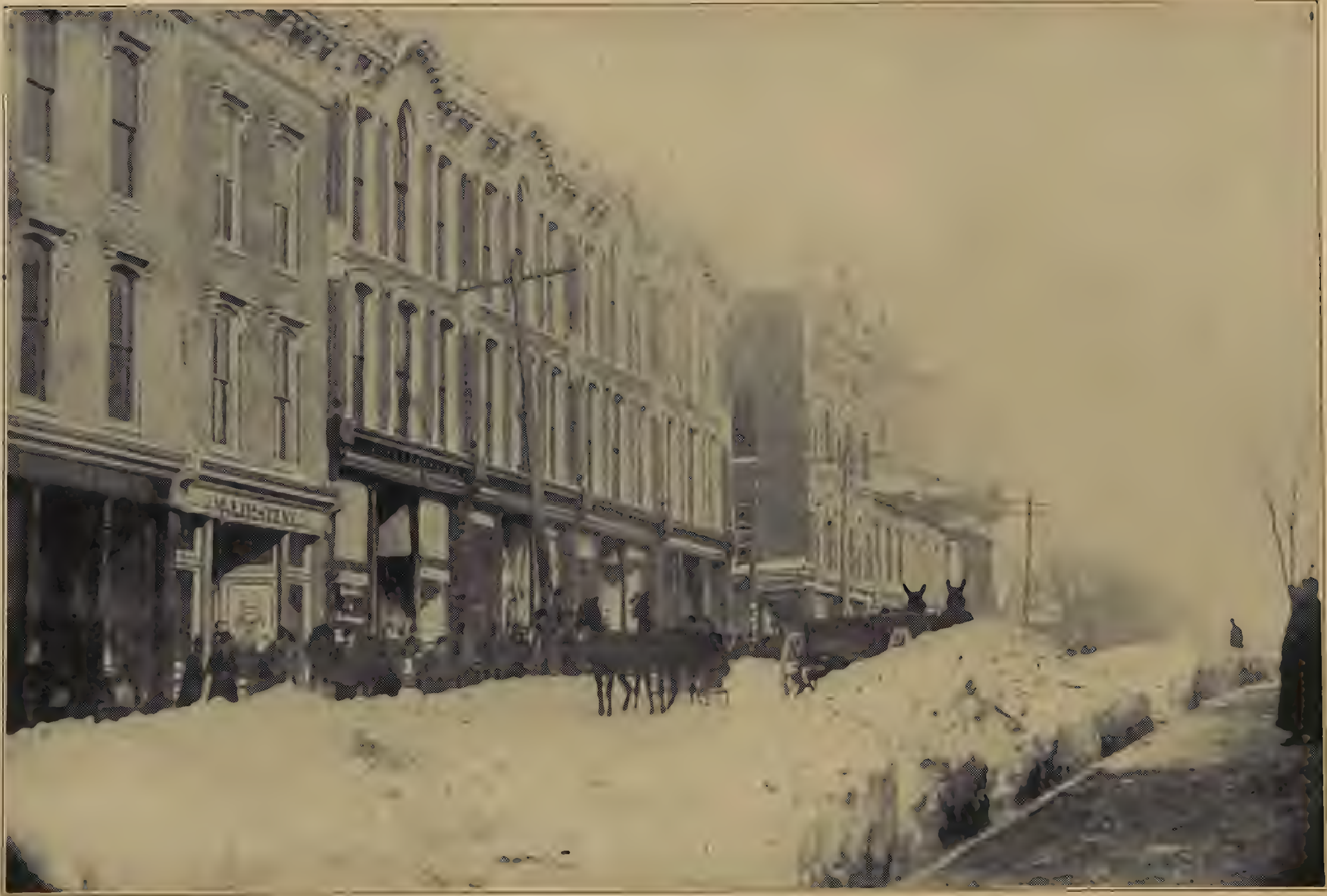
J. B. McKenzie appointed Postmaster of Hopkinsville June 15, 1886.

John C. Latham, Jr., donates $1,500.00 to improve the new cemetery opened this year. R. Roake, an Englishman, employed as sexton.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company buys the Indiana, Alabama and Texas Railroad across the southern part of the county.

The great earthquake in September that destroyed property and lives at Charleston, S. C., was distinctly felt in Hopkinsville in a series of slight shocks.

A special train carrying three hundred and eighty-three Chiricahua Indians from San Carlos, Arizona, passed through the county in charge of a company of eighty-two soldiers, en route to Fort Marion, Florida. Taking them to this remote prison was a part of the system to quiet the troublesome tribes. In the company were sixty-three bucks, one hundred and seventy-five squaws and a hundred and forty-seven children. They attracted much interest.



Snow Scene, February 2, 1886, 21 Inches Deep, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, Corner 7th and Main Streets

Dr. John C. Whitlock, a leading physician at Newstead, died November 6, 1886.

LOCAL OPTION

In a special election, held for "local option," the county went "dry" by seventy-four votes, in a hard-fought contest. It remained dry for a little more than two years.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY HUNTING CLUB

Capt. S. R. White's hunting party to Clarendon, Arkansas, returned in November from a hunt of eighteen days. They killed eleven deer and other game. In the party were J. R. Caudle, George M. Hart, Posey J. Glass, Lyman McCombs, Austin Peay, Ed Drane, Henry Drane, J. S. Parrish, H. H. Bryant and T. P. Burke. The party carried five negroes, thirty-two hounds, sixteen head of stock, two wagons, five tents and twenty gallons of snake-bite antidotes. These trips were taken annually for many years.

In November, Curtis D. Wood, a son of Bartholomew T. Wood, who lived in the county, was in the city, and said he was born April 3, 1797, in a cabin near the Rock Spring, his father's cabin being at the time the only house on the site of Hopkinsville. The act creating Christian County became effective March 1, 1797, and Mr. Wood was probably the first child born in the new county. He said during his childhood he had often seen his mother take down his father's rifle and shoot deer while standing in their cabin door.

JEFFERSON DAVIS VISITS THE COUNTY

Jefferson Davis, who had been President of the Confederacy, came to Fairview November 19, 1886, and presented to the Bethel Baptist Church the plat of ground upon which had stood the house in which he was born in 1808 while it was in Christian County. The Bethel Church was moved from some miles west on the road to Pembroke. Mr. Davis was very feeble. He came to Clarksville Friday, and was taken to Fairview Sunday. Dr. C. H. Strickland, of Nashville, preached the dedicatory sermon, and Rev. E. N. Dicken made some remarks, after which Mr. Davis made the following brief address:

> "Ladies and Gentlemen of the congregation: My heart is always filled with gratitude to you, who extend to me so many kindnesses. I am thankful that I can give you this lot upon which to worship the triune God. It has been asked why I, who am not a Baptist, give this lot to the Baptist Church. I am not a Baptist, but my father, who was a better man than I, was a Baptist.
>
> "Wherever I go, when I come here, I feel 'that this is my own, my native land.' When I see this beautiful church it refills my heart with thanks. It shows your capacity for building for your God. The pioneers of this country, as I have learned from history, were men of plain, simple habits, full of energy and inbred with religious principles. They lived in a day before the dawn of sectarian disturbances and sectional strifes. In their rude surroundings and teachings, it is no wonder that they

learned that God was love. I did not come here to speak. I would not mar with speech of mine, the effect of the beautiful sermon to which you have listened. I simply tender to you, through the trustees of Bethel, the site upon which this church stands. May the God of heaven bless this community forever, and may the Savior of the world preserve this church to his worship for all time to come."

When he concluded, Rev. E. N. Dicken made some remarks and the meeting adjourned, and a dinner was served to the very large crowd present. Mr. Davis and his party ate at a private table, in the pastor's study. Mr. Davis departed for Clarksville on the train at Pembroke at five o'clock the same day.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Hopkinsville erected a new house of worship on Seventh Street in 1887.

A Teachers' Institute was held on July 27th, and these meetings of the teachers thereafter became annual affairs.

Hopkinsville held an election to take the will of the people on giving $100,000.00 to the Ohio Valley Railroad, to enter the city from Gracey, and the bond proposition received the substantial majority of six hundred and fifty-seven votes.

W. T. Radford, of Pembroke, who had introduced a herd of Holstein cattle in the year before, showed them at the Tennessee Fair in Nashville, and was awarded several premiums.

Rev. Thomas G. Keen, D.D., long a prominent divine, pastor of the Baptist Church for many years, living at the time in Evansville, died August 21, 1887, and his body was brought to Hopkinsville for interment.

A company to manufacture gas was organized with fifty-four stockholders and $50,000.00 capital stock. Up to this time the streets had been lighted by coal oil lamps on the street corners, although steps had been taken several years before to have gas. There was some delay this time in making the change, but the gas lamps were installed and were the next step leading up to the White Way of forty years later.

An old negro woman named Hannah Scott was found living in Hopkinsville, who claimed to have been ten years old when "Gen. Washington marched through Virginia." It was assumed that she meant 1781, which made her one hundred and sixteen years of age if her claim was true.

Mrs. Martha Davidge, widow of Judge Rezin Davidge, died September 27, 1887, at the home of her son-in-law, Thos. F. Brown, aged ninety-one years.

John W. Richards drew $5,000.00 in the October drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, holding one-tenth of the winning ticket, getting $50,000.00.

The large flouring mill of F. L. Ellis & Co. was destroyed by fire in October. The mill was not rebuilt, but an ice factory took its place, a notable step in the progress of the city. In the old days, ice houses filled with ice in winter and packed in straw, were general throughout the country. Then came the shipment of ice from factories in other cities. A year or two before this an attempt had been made to make ice at a small plant on Seventh Street, but it was soon abandoned for the lack of an adequate water supply. The Ellis Company had a never-failing well on its property and the new enterprise was a pronounced success from the start, and has been one of the city's leading manufactories for more than forty years.

Judge Hiram A. Phelps died July 18, and in November Judge G. A. Champlin died. They were leading members of the local bar.

The Christian County Driving Park, successor to the County Fair, was organized this year, with H. H. Abernathy, President; R. P. Owsley, vice-president; A. D. Rodgers, secretary, and W. T. Cooper, treasurer. It held horse shows and races several years.

THE CONFEDERATE MONUMENT

The monument, in Riverside Cemetery, erected by John C. Latham, Jr. in honor of Confederate soldiers buried in the cemetery, was unveiled May 19, 1887, with imposing ceremonies, with a great crowd present, estimated at ten thousand. The cord lowering the covering was pulled by Minor Latham, five-year-old daughter of C. M. Latham. Her little maids of honor were Bessie Campbell, Jessie Howe and Lalla Dennis. The opening prayer was by Dr. C. H. Strickland, of Nashville. James Breathitt, son of a Union soldier, made the opening address. The formal presentation was made by John C. Latham, responded to by Councilman Geo. O. Thompson. A great oration was next delivered by Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, followed by one by Rev. Dr. Chas. F. Deems, of New York. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. A. D. Sears, of Clarksville, Tenn. M. H. Nelson was marshal of the day, assisted by Capt. Ned Campbell, C. A. Brasher, Polk Cansler, John Boyd, W. H. Jesup, R. A. Baker, H. C. Herndon, F. M. Quarles, H. H. Bryant and Wm. Cowan. Several of the marshals were Union soldiers.

ALL BIG MEN

In 1887 the Circuit Court and its officers were all men weighing more than two hundred and twenty pounds. Their weights, as given in a local paper, were: John R. Grace, Circuit Judge, 260 pounds; James B. Garnett, Commonwealth's Attorney, 240 pounds; Cyrus M. Brown, Circuit Clerk, 250 pounds; George W. Long, County Jailer, 230 pounds; John Boyd, County Sheriff, 220 pounds.

OFFICERS CHURCH HILL GRANGE

John W. McGaughey, Worthy Master; John A. Browning, Corresponding Secretary; A. H. Wallace, Overseer; F. M. Pierce, Lecturer; J. B. Walker, Steward; J. W. Lander, Assistant Steward; M. V. Owen, Chaplain; W. A. Glass, Secretary; J. M. Adams, Treasurer; Geo. B. Pierce, Gatekeeper; Mrs. A. M. Henry, Pomona; Miss Rosa Dade, Flora; Miss Lulu

Pierce, Ceres; Miss Lizzie Owen, L. A. Secretary, Miss Fannie Clardy, Librarian.

For the Casky Grange, the officers of 1887 were:

OFFICERS OF CASKY GRANGE

J. F. Garnett, W. M.; T. L. Graham, W. O.; V. A. Garnett, W. L.; E. J. Murphy, W. L., J. J. Stuart, W. S.; D. M. Whittaker, W. A. S.; R. F. Rives, W. T.; J. T. Garnett, W. G. K.; Walter Warfield, Secretary; Mrs. J. J. Stuart, Ceres; Mrs. T. L. Graham, Pomona; Mrs. Winston Henry, Flora; Mrs. E. C. Bronaugh, L. S.; John C. Boxley, Business Agent.

ROSTER OF LATHAM LIGHT GUARDS, 1888

Captain, E. Grey Lewis; First Lieutenant, Jouett Henry; Second Lieutenant, E. B. Bassett; First Sergeant, Logan Feland; Second Sergeant, Walter Campbell; twenty-eight privates.

The Hopkinsville Company of State Guards organized several years before as Company D had been supplied with equipment by John C. Latham, Jr., and at this time was known as the Latham Light Guards, officers as above.

The First National Bank was organized April, 1888, with $64,000.00 capital stock. S. R. Crumbaugh was President; Geo. W. Graves, Vice-President; Palmer Graves, Cashier, and Bailey Russell, Bookkeeper. The Directors were S. R. Crumbaugh, W. A. Lowry, C. F. Jarrett, J. P. Prowse, M. Frankel, R. F. Rives, W. L. Thompson and Nat Gaither.

The following year, July, 1889, S. R. Crumbaugh and Palmer Graves resigned and Geo. C. Long became President and Thos. W. Long Cashier.

John Skinner, a negro, accused of a murderous attack on a white man named Ballard Fourqueran, was taken from the county jail on the night of March 13, 1888, by a mob and hanged to a tree on the Cadiz road.

The Hopkinsville Commercial Club was organized in April, with E. B. Bassett as President, S. Walton Forgy, Secretary, and thirty charter members.

At Little River Baptist Church, near Newstead, the fiftieth anniversary of the ordination of its pastor, Rev. A. W. Meacham, as a minister, was celebrated. He had been pastor of the Little River Church twenty-six years.

To relieve the overcrowded condition of the Circuit Court docket, a special Common Pleas Court was created for a term of two years. John W. McPherson was appointed the Judge until the election in August, when he was elected in a spirited campaign.

Three prominent citizens of Hopkinsville died this year. M. Frankel, July 6; E. H. Hopper, September 21; and Dr. R. M. Fairleigh October 20.

The Ellis Ice Company opened business with a new factory on its former mill site, with a capacity of ten tons a day.

The school building erected in Hopkinsville in 1882 was found to be too small, and it was enlarged to accommodate five hundred pupils.

In the election held to issue bonds to aid the Ohio Valley Railroad Company, the proposition received four hundred and twenty-five majority.

On December 4, 1888, Rev. E. Williams, a colored minister, pastor of a Baptist Church in Hopkinsville, closed a revival and baptized a hundred and thirty-five converts in the "mill pond" at the bend of Little River, near Second Street. Another preacher baptized four at the same time. During the baptizing, a negro boy, who had climbed a tree extending over the river, fell into the water, creating a good deal of merriment.

COUNTY GOES WET AGAIN

In January, 1889, a special election was taken on a continuation of local option, after a trial of two and a half years, and prohibition was defeated by one thousand thirteen majority.

The newly elected City Council of Hopkinsville organized by the election of Dr. W. M. Hill, Chairman of the Board.

Dr. Barton W. Stone succeeded Dr. James Rodman as Superintendent of the Western Kentucky Lunatic Asylum, as it was then called. Dr. Rodman had served for twenty-eight years. Dr. Stone had been assistant for many years.

In the southern part of the county a son of W. E. Adcock plowed up on his father's farm a Spanish coin, dated 1789.

A Presbyterian Church in the new town of Gracey was completed and dedicated in the summer.

Charles White, born in 1793, died in August, aged ninety-six years, a soldier of 1812. His father, James White, was a soldier of the Revolutionary War.

J. W. Lillard, a negro doctor and a newcomer, was elected County Coroner on the Republican ticket by twenty votes, but was found to be ineligible, by reason of the fact that he had not been in the State two years. His Democratic opponent, Dr. J. L. Dulin, was declared elected.

THE FIRST STEAM PLOW

C. T. Mason in September bought the first steam plow owned in the county for $2,500.00. It was claimed for it that it plowed a furrow nine feet wide and did the work of six two-horse plows.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Pembroke completed a new house of worship, and it was dedicated by Dr. Wm. Darby in the fall.

TYPEWRITERS APPEAR

Near the end of the year a local paper compiled a list of ten persons and firms owning typewriters. R. W. Henry had introduced the first one a year or two before, and the following persons had acquired them by November 1, 1889: Landes & Clark; Long, Winfree & Kelly; Joe McCarroll; Abernathy & Long; Wood & Bell; A. D. Rodgers; C. H. Dietrich (two), and Willie Bramham, who was experimenting with a small one.

T. L. Metcalfe opened the first public bath-room in Hopkinsville on April 29th, supplying a "long-felt want." It was in charge of Ernest Penn, a colored attendant, and there were six tubs.

The first annual stock sale of Douglas Grange, at Longview, was held in May, and sixty-seven head of stock sold.

The city tax assessment of Hopkinsville for 1889 was $1,467,220.00, the taxes thereon $27,435.00 and the tithes 1,217.

A GHOST SCARE

In January, 1890, there was great excitement at the home of Rev. W. L. G. Quaite, three miles east of Hopkinsville, over mysterious manifestations, such as lumps of coal falling from the ceiling and striking persons in the house. Great crowds went to the place, and some were rewarded by seeing some of the mysterious happenings. R. L. Moseley and W. R. Elliott, two neighbors, who attempted to investigate, were unable to find the cause, and after several weeks the excitement died down and the mystery remained unsolved. The coal when placed on the fire burned quite naturally.

STORM CAUSES THREE DEATHS

A destructive storm visited the western part of the county on the evening of March 30th. The frame store building of McGehee Brothers, seven miles west of Hopkinsville, was blown down. The stove was overturned and set fire to the building. Of two white men and two colored men in the store, only one escaped. John Q. McGehee and Chester Gray, colored, and Marshal Blakeley, colored, were burned to death. R. F. Warren, who was near the door, was rescued by Miss Sudie Meacham, who raised the timbers that held him fast.

Rev. S. N. Vail was called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Hopkinsville in May, and filled the position several years.

THE FIRST RACE HORSES

Major S. R. Crumbaugh engaged in the breeding of race horses and his stud, headed by Elkwood, at this time had twelve mares and ten colts and fillies. This was the real beginning of thoroughbred breeding.

The new Tobacco Exchange, upstairs in the Moayon Building, Ninth and Virginia Streets, was opened, December 16, 1890. The buyers present were C. M. Garth, Louisville; W. A. Lowry, William Campbell, M. D. Boales, J. D. Ware, M. H. Tandy, E. M. Flack, C. F. Jarrett & Company, G. V. Thompson, D. G. Wiley, J. S. Ragsdale, Rice & Company, R. W. Ware and Nelson & Dabney.

CHAPTER XXX

The Constitutional Convention; Hopkinsville Divided into Wards, 1891; Ohio Valley Railroad, 1892; Electric Lights; The Sam Jones Revival, 1893; The First Mayor, 1894; Organized Baseball; Water Works in 1895.

The Harrison administration had come into power the year before, and there was a spirited contest for postmaster of Hopkinsville in 1891. In April, Mrs. May H. Wright was nominated, but the nomination was held up until September, when her name was withdrawn and Major John W. Breathitt was appointed.

In the August election, Dr. John D. Clardy, a Democrat, was elected as the Christian County delegate to the Constitutional Convention, the Grange movement contributing largely to his success, as he was a Democrat and the county was normally Republican.

Joshua S. Summers, the county's largest tobacco grower, at this time sold his crop of 103 hogsheads for $11,000.00. The lugs brought $4.50 and the leaf $7.80.

Excitement was created by a report that oil had been struck in a well bored seven miles west of Crofton, near McKnight's mill, at a depth of 430 feet. The well was bored by the Sand Lick Oil Company, of which J. B. Atkinson was President. C. M. Brown recalled that his father, E. A. Brown, a pioneer settler who had died a dozen years before, had told him that when he was a young man there was a "greasy salt lick" near the place. The oil struck in the well was mixed with water and nothing came of the discovery.

Miss Cora Petree was chosen to represent Hopkinsville in the Satellites of Mercury pageant, in Louisville, in October.

Steps were taken to collect a bequest of $2,000.00 left to the city by Mrs. Margaret N. Roach in 1888. A condition was that if the money was not used to erect a public fountain within two years, it would be forfeited to other persons under her will. The money was never received by the city.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

The convention to formulate a new State Constitution to take the place of the old, adopted in 1851, was in session in 1891 for many months. Dr. John D. Clardy represented Christian County.

In April of this year Lucian Jones, the city's leading banker, President of the City Bank, died of the epidemic called la grippe, and was succeeded as President by E. B. Long.

RABBIT HUNT IN 1892

A rabbit hunt was participated in, near Pembroke, by W. T. Radford, J. A. Radford, P. B. Pendleton, W. A. Radford, W. D. Garnett, Ben Garnett, C. E. Barker, P. M. Barker and W. B. Belote. It lasted two days and 396 rabbits were killed by the nine hunters.

OHIO VALLEY RAILROAD

The Ohio Valley Railroad began running trains August 1, 1892. This was a Presidential year, and the Democratic nominees were Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson. Mr. Stevenson was a native of this county, and a great Democratic rally was held on his birthplace, near Herndon, on the new road, September 2, attended by the distinguished candidate, who made a speech to a great crowd. He was introduced by W. R. Howell. Councilman F. W. Dabney officially represented Hopkinsville. In the election, in November, the Democrats won.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT

This year marked another great forward step. J. P. Martin & Company, of Xenia, Ohio, installed an electric light plant, and the lights were turned on October 28, 1892. The city was lighted by thirty-eight arc lights, of two thousand candle power, replacing seventy-five gas lamps. Miss Jimmie Ellis started the engines, and Miss Mamie Clark, the dynamo, in the presence of a big crowd. Two stores put in the new lights, Bassett & Company and Cox Brothers. Others soon followed. A. D. Rodgers was made Superintendent.

Governor John Young Brown spoke at a big rally, at Pembroke, October 21.

J. F. Pickett, first Agent of the O. V. Railroad, was succeeded by B. M. Flippen in November.

THE JONES REVIVAL

The year 1893 opened with a revival meeting held in Cooper & Ragsdale's warehouse by Rev. Sam Jones and Rev. George Stuart, with E. O. Excell as choir leader. A great religious upheaval resulted and more than three hundred converts joined the various city churches during the month of January. Mr. Jones preached twenty sermons and Mr. Stuart twelve, and the city churches received additions as follows: Methodists, 91; Baptists, 75; Christian, 58; Westminster Presbyterian, 28; Cumberland Presbyterian, 17; Episcopal, 14; First Presbyterian, 14; total, 303.

Many of the country churches also received numerous additions as a result of the meeting. This was the first of four revivals the noted revivalist held in the city during a period of ten years.

Stock Company formed and the Canton Road Pike extended to Newstead, a branch of four miles.

T. G. Yates, a jeweler, had a guessing contest on the number of perfectly formed seeds in a big pumpkin. The prize, a $150.00 watch, was won by W. G. Fox, who guessed 965, the exact number. Other close guessers, who got minor prizes, were Miss Effie McCullough, 966; E. L. Camp, T. L. Metcalfe, Miss Gertrude McElwain, each 964; T. L. Yonts, William Collins, Miss Bettie Boulware, Miss Lillian Richards, each 963; J. F. Pyle, 967; F. D. Caffee, 968; Harry Lipstine, 962; E. M. Flack, J. H. Anderson, G. M. Bell, Mrs. J. D. Ware, each 961; Claude Russell, 960.

John C. Latham heads a movement to build a new hotel, subscribing $5,000.00.

Judge John R. Grace, on April 7, upholds the validity of a contract to establish water works in Hopkinsville.

George V. Green sells four Jersey cows to a man at Buffalo, N. Y., for $1,000.00.

HOTEL LATHAM

The magnificent new hotel, to be known as Hotel Latham, was erected in the spring. The *Kentuckian*, commenting on the name, said:

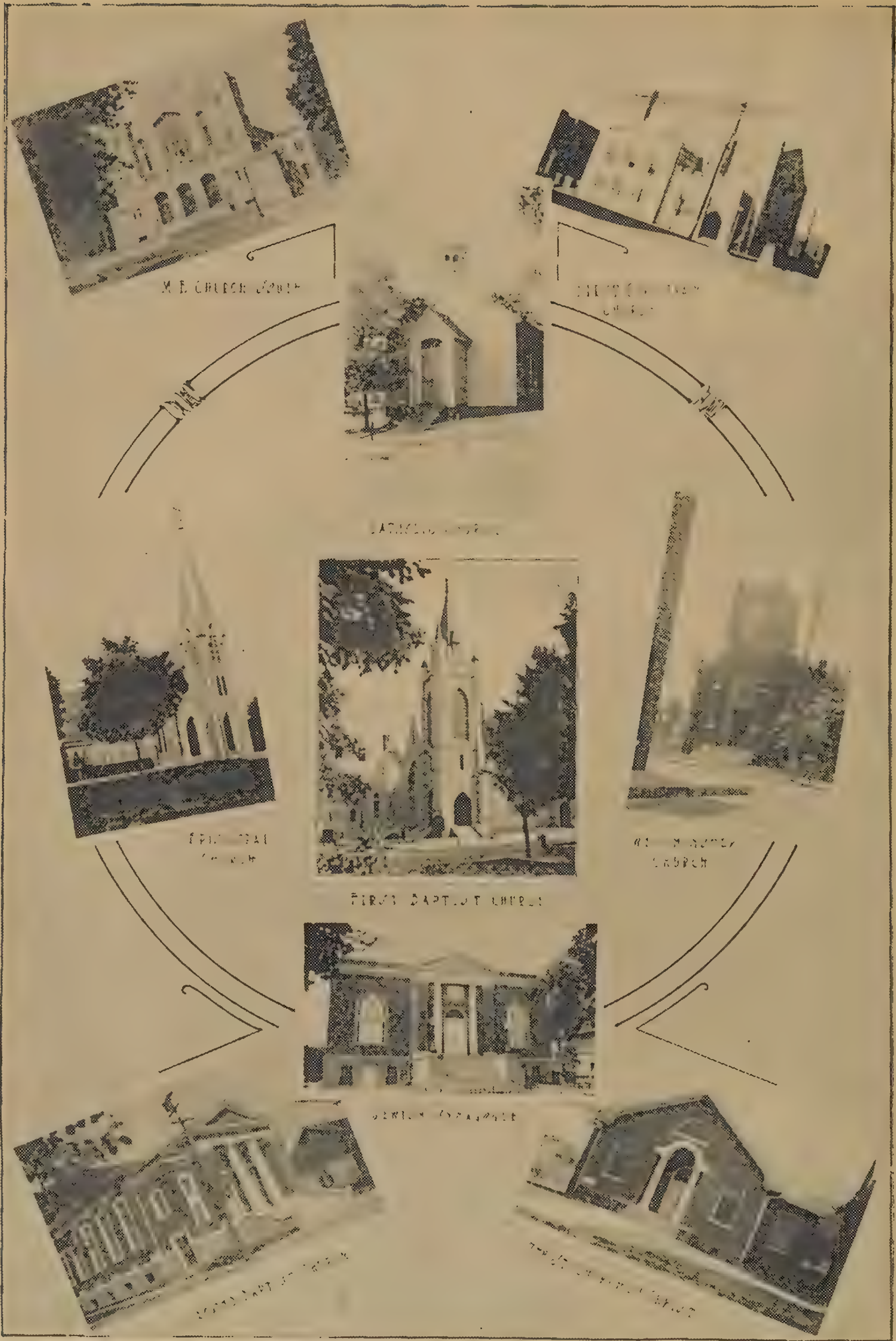
> "Nothing is more fitting than that the name of John C. Latham, Jr., should be indissolubly connected with this great enterprise. The hotel, that is to bear his honored name, will be the pride of Western Kentucky. May its white walls stand for ages to commemorate the generosity, the public spirit and the devotion to his native city, that are the crowning characteristics of the most successful business man Hopkinsville has ever turned out."

Judge H. R. Littell died suddenly at Hot Springs, Arkansas. He came to Hopkinsville in 1859 and in 1862 was elected County Judge for four years, and subsequently served four years as County Attorney. He was Clerk and Treasurer of the city for many years and served a short while as President of the City Bank in 1891. He was a member of the law firm of Petree and Littell.

FIRST BALL PARK

A baseball team was organized in Hopkinsville in the summer of 1894. "Athletic Park" was fenced in on a lot on West Seventh Street, and games were played with Clarksville, Bowling Green and other towns. A big interest was aroused in baseball and for many years afterwards there were teams, leading up to regular League ball.

Dr. J. D. Clardy, of Christian County, nominated for Congressman from the Second District and elected in November.


M. E. Church South
Catholic Church
Episcopal Church
First Baptist Church
Jewish Synagogue
Second Baptist Church

Some Hopkinsville Churches

W. H. Martin appointed Postmaster at Crofton.

W. A. Wilgus appointed Postmaster of Hopkinsville, to succeed John W. Breathitt.

The new stone church building of the First Baptist Church, corner of Main and Fourteenth Streets, erected at a cost of $28,000.00. The Rev. Charles H. Nash was pastor and the dedication sermon was preached by Dr. H. M. Wharton, of Baltimore, Sunday, December 16, 1894. Rev. A. W. Meacham, aged seventy-six, was the oldest minister present.

The first Council under the new Constitution, elected in November, 1893, was organized. W. J. Withers, retiring Councilman from the Seventh Ward, had been Chairman, and expected to be elected the first Mayor. So certain was Mr. Withers that he would be elected, that he had arranged for a dinner to the Council after adjournment. The Council, voting by secret ballot, sprang a surprise; four of the seven members voted for F. W. Dabney, Councilman from the Fourth Ward. A roll call, to conform to the constitutional provision that voting be open, resulted in Mr. Dabney's receiving the votes of A. H. Anderson, E. M. Flack, R. H. Holland and George M. Steele; W. J. Withers received the votes of M. C. Forbes, F. W. Dabney and W. A. P'Pool. Mr. Dabney was declared elected and George D. Dalton was later elected Councilman in his place. He served eight years as Mayor, being re-elected in 1898. Mr. Withers shortly afterwards removed to California.

Sam Jones and George Stuart returned February 28, 1894, for the second of the three revivals they held in the city. His first revival, in January, 1893, had resulted in the erection of the Union Tabernacle, and the second meeting was held in it. The meeting lasted only eight days. There were about a hundred conversions, and on the last night fifty-two persons indicated their intention to join some church.

Gilmer M. Bell, City Attorney, died in March, 1894. He was a brilliant and very promising young lawyer. He left a widow and one son.

Lafayette reported the organization of a Silver Cornet Band of sixteen pieces.

Judge William W. McKenzie died near Bennettstown, March 20, 1894. He was born in Iredell County, North Carolina, June 8, 1803, and came to this county in 1814.

Opie Read and Ben King, humorists, gave an entertainment in Hopkinsville early in April, and the following night recited their poems and gave readings in Bowling Green, Kentucky. King, among other numbers, recited the poem, "If I Should Die Tonight." The next morning he was found dead in bed at his hotel.

Hotel Latham opened for business, January 3, 1895, with a banquet and a ball the next night. It was owned by a stock company, with H. C. Gant, President, and E. M. Flack, A. H. Anderson, F. L. Ellis, E. P. Campbell and Hunter Wood, Directors. The cost was $100,000.00, including a bonded debt of $45,000.00. George D. Hodge was Manager and Hugh Phelps Chief Clerk.

Hopkinsville Gas and Electric Company buys the old Gas Company, January 10th, and enlarges the plant. The directors were E. P. Campbell, R. T. Petree, W. T. Tandy, C. A. Thompson and Walter Kelly.

Governor Brown appointed Lilburn C. Linn, of Murray, Circuit Judge, to succeed Judge John R. Grace, who resigned January 1st to become a Judge of the Court of Appeals.

S. C. Mercer opens a Bicycle Park on Glass property, April, 1895, with track and grandstand. Named it Mercer Park and provided a great bald eagle to be kept in a cage with a wing spread of eight feet eight inches.

The G.A.R. Encampment of Kentucky met in Hopkinsville, April 15, 1895. Those present were General Thomas G. Lawler, Commander-in-Chief, with his staff: Adjutant General C. C. Jones; Quartermaster W. H. Burst; State Commander D. O. Riley; Captain Mike Minton; Colonel R. M. Kelly; Captain J. W. Hammonds and E. H. Hobson. There was a parade of thirty-six veterans on horseback and seventy-seven men and one woman on foot, of the visitors.

Ned Merriwether Bivouac, C.S.A., had M. H. Nelson and C. F. Jarrett on horseback and thirty-four veterans on foot.

The John V. Boyd G.A.R. Post had seventy-five on foot. A colored contingent of 124 was led by James Allensworth and Frank Price. There were 168 people in carriages, all making an imposing parade, of 596, with four bands. A night meeting was held at the Tabernacle, with an address by Mayor F. W. Dabney and a response by General Lawler. A number of other speeches were made. There was special music by girls from Bethel Female College.

Hopkinsville was given long distance telephone connection for the first time in April, 1895. The first crude telephone exchange was installed in 1887 by S. H. Turner, who started with thirty-one subscribers, giving a day service. After a struggle for existence, he sold the outfit to a forerunner of the Cumberland Telephone Company, and the people were gradually becoming accustomed to the use of telephones. The lines were extended to Nashville and Henderson, and the real growth of the present great system began.

Hopkinsville organized a baseball team, and the first start was made in League ball. The 1895 season was an exchange of games with similar home teams from Clarksville, Henderson and other nearby towns.

A contract was let to build an iron bridge across Tradewater River, two miles south of Dawson Springs, to the Champion Bridge Company for $2,281.00, the bridge to be 104 feet long, Christian County to pay $1,300.00 and Hopkins County the balance.

The Post Office Building was remodeled by W. A. Wilgus, the new Postmaster. Personnel of the office announced, John G. Ellis, Chief Deputy; Alexander C. Overshiner, Jr., Mailing Clerk; William E. Campbell, General Delivery Clerk; Miss Eva Royalty, Stamp Clerk.

A contract was let for an iron bridge over Red River, near Kennedy, for $2,495.00. It was 150 feet long, the longest bridge in the county at that time.

The Hopkinsville ball team, known as the Athletics, John B. Galbreath, Manager, arranged a game with a local team from Nashville and defeated the visitors, baseball enthusiasm running high.

On July 12, 1895, four Baptist preachers, who had preached more than fifty years each, met at the little Pleasant Hill Church in North Christian that had ordained all of them between 1838 and 1844, and held a reunion. They were Revs. Nicholas Lacy, aged eighty, of Elkton; Rev. A. W. Meacham, aged seventy-six; James U. Spurlin, aged seventy-three, and Calvin Meacham, aged seventy-one.

P. P. Huffman bought the mill known as Wood's Mill and equipped it with new machinery to make seventy-five to a hundred barrels of flour daily in July, 1895.

C. H. Dietrich, Superintendent of the Hopkinsville Public Schools since the opening, February, 1881, resigned to take effect June 14, 1895, to accept employment with the American Book Company; succeeded by Livingston McCartney.

WATER WORKS AT LAST

After many propositions, discussed without results over a period of years, the City Council of Hopkinsville in August, 1895, made a contract with Samuel R. Bullock, of New York, and Wilkerson & Smallhouse, of Bowling Green, Kentucky, to begin work by August 10th, and put in the plant in six months, or forfeit $5,000.00, the city to get a hundred hydrants and nine and a half miles of pipes, from six to twelve inches, for $4,000.00, payable semi-annually, the franchise to run twenty years. The plant was estimated to cost $60,000.00 to $75,000.00, water to be obtained by damming Little River, north of town.

Hopkinsville Gun Club organized in August with thirty-six members.

The first league ball game played in Hopkinsville September 4, 1895. A team from the "Nashville Southern League" played a home nine. Two games were played. The locals won the first, seven to six, and the visitors the second, eight to five.

Senator J. C. S. Blackburn spoke to a big crowd, September 5, 1895.

Kentucky Press Association met in Hopkinsville, September 25th, with 150 in attendance. Welcomed by Mayor F. W. Dabney; response by President I. B. Nall. The entertainment included a visit to the Asylum and to Bethel Female College, where refreshments were served by President and Mrs. T. S. McCall. Following a banquet at Hotel Latham the second night, the Association left on a visit to the Atlanta Exposition, a special train carrying 150 members and ladies.

OUTLET VALVE ON LAKE MORRIS
HOPKINSVILLE WATER COMPANY, HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

A CLUB OF TWENTY-FIVERS

Ira F. Ellis celebrated his seventieth birthday, October 1, 1895, by giving a dinner to the "Twenty-fivers," friends born in 1825. There were present: W. W. Ware, born December 31, 1821; Dr. E. R. Cook, April 11, 1824, and the following born in 1825: John W. Breathitt, January 9; Ira F. Ellis, October 1; B. E. Randolph, July 28; W. E. Warfield, September 18; John W. Pritchett, January 19; Mrs. E. E. Ellis, March 16, and Mrs. Harriet F. Clark, July 18.

REV. SAM JONES' THIRD VISIT

Sam Jones held his third revival from October 6 to 11, 1895. He was preceded four days by Rev. George Stuart and Rev. Culpeper. There were but few converts, but the evangelist cleared the Tabernacle of a $3,000.00 construction debt, raising $2,160.00 Sunday morning.

Two distinct and violent earthquake shocks were felt at 5:15 A.M. the thirty-first of October, 1895. Tall buildings moved perceptibly and windows rattled, and in A. H. Anderson's house some plastering fell. At Casky, Dr. P. S. Anderson's chimney was cracked. No harm was done in consequence.

A spring, near Gus Robinson's place, in the Pond River section, known as Bluff Spring, ceased to run as a result of the earthquake.

Tobacco prices on the Hopkinsville market in November, 1895, ranged from $10.00 for the best leaf down to $1.00 for trash lugs.

E. P. Campbell, President of the Bank of Hopkinsville, died July 2, 1896, aged 64 years; succeeded by J. E. McPherson, July 23rd, who had been Cashier for twelve years. R. H. DeTreville became Cashier.

CHAPTER XXXI

Litigation of Public Fountain Bequest, 1896; First Colored Councilman, 1897; Battleship Maine Blown Up 1898; Soldiers Sent to Philippines, 1899; The First Street Fair; The Athenaeum Society; Free Mail Service.

The suit to recover $2,700.00 left to the city of Hopkinsville, to provide a public fountain by Mrs. Margaret N. Roach in 1891, was decided against the city, after two years' litigation, upon the ground that the money was not accepted in time. The city had no water works at the time and the executor refused to turn over the bequest before the limit of two years had expired. Under the will, the money went to other beneficiaries.

Dr. B. W. Stone resigned as Superintendent of the Western Asylum; Dr. Ben Letcher, of Henderson, succeeded him, January 30th. A. H. Anderson appointed Steward to succeed J. C. Buckner, February 15, 1896.

Rev. V. M. Metcalfe issued a volume of stories called "Uncle Minor's Stories" January 10th. Mr. Metcalfe died March 12th, aged sixty-four years.

Judge John R. Grace dropped dead at Frankfort, February 20th, aged sixty-two. He had been a Judge of the Court of Appeals about one year. Was Circuit Judge 1868 to 1895. Judge J. I. Landes appointed by Governor Bradley to succeed Judge Grace.

Mrs. Oscar Lyons, of Graves County, gave birth to five children at one time. The children died soon after birth. Their bodies were embalmed and later exhibited in Hopkinsville and other places by the mother and a charge made to see them.

Ed. Glass, the first colored man elected to the City Council, chosen in the Fifth Ward. He was re-elected every two years for the next succeeding twelve years.

In January, 1898, the following colored Republicans held offices in Christian County: James L. Allensworth, County Coroner; Ed. W. Glass, City Councilman, Hopkinsville; Kinney Tyler, Deputy Jailer; John W. Knight, Constable; J. C. Lyte, Pension Examiner; William Leveritt, County Physician.

Major S. R. Crumbaugh appointed Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels, with headquarters at Cincinnati, at a salary of $3,500.00.

February 15, 1898, the battleship Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, with a loss of 260 lives. War declared April 25. Company D, eighty-nine officers and men, ordered out May 10.

C. C. Gilbert caught a cat fish weighing fifteen pounds in Little River, at Binns' mill, April 18th.

The Cumberland Telephone Company moved into new and larger quarters, in the Moayon Building, at Ninth and Virginia Streets, May 10, 1898.

Thomas Rodman, of Louisville, and Harry Cowan, of Joliet, Illinois, former Hopkinsville boys, volunteers in the Spanish-American War.

Hotel Latham sold to John C. Latham for $15,500.00 under foreclosure, in addition to the $50,000.00 he held on the property. The bondholders realized about forty cents on the dollar, on $35,000.00 of bonds. The property was subsequently sold to A. D. Noe & Son, after having been run several years by Captain L. W. Whitlow.

Christian County had three naval officers in the War of 1898. Lieutenant W. H. H. Southerland, son-in-law of Dr. James Rodman, distinguished himself at Cienfuegos, and in capturing the Gallito; Lieutenant W. V. Bronaugh, in command of the Castine, sank the big Alphonso XII, and Ensign Cyrus S. Radford served on the Texas in the destruction of Cervera's fleet.

Bicycle League organized with thirty members, with C. O. Prowse, President.

A tobacco leaf exhibited by Ed. C. Peyton measured forty-two inches in length and twenty-five in width. From the crop of C. T. Barker.

The second edition of Meacham's City Directory of Hopkinsville, first issued in 1897, was issued in January, 1899.

Rice Dulin, born February 24, 1809, died at his home near Crofton, September 12, 1898.

Dr. James H. Usher, born in Virginia, January 28, 1806, died near Newstead, October 27, 1898.

John Feland, Sr., born in 1837, died January 8, 1899.

Frank O. Prowse, a soldier at Columbus, Georgia, died of typhoid fever January 15, 1899.

William E. Ragsdale died January 18, 1899, aged fifty-two years.

The Third Kentucky Regiment embarked for Cuban occupation, January 17, 1899. They returned to Savannah, Georgia, in May, and the Christian County soldiers were mustered out.

Rev. Sam Jones, accompanied by Rev. George Stuart, his singer, E. O. Excell, and his daughters, Mrs. Graham and Miss Jones, began a ten days' revival at the Tabernacle, January 22, 1899. At the closing service, eighty-two persons announced their intention of uniting with some church. Collections for the meeting were $2,001.34.

George B. Leavell, a prominent farmer, died of Bright's disease, aged sixty-five years.

FREE MAIL SERVICE

Free mail delivery in Hopkinsville was established July 1, 1899, with twenty-five mail boxes located over the city and three carriers to start with at $600.00 a year and civil service examinations required.

COLDEST ON RECORD

The weather February 13th was the coldest since January 5, 1884, all over Kentucky ranging from 10 to 20 degrees below zero. There were numerous instances of people being frozen to death. George Cornell, colored, a teamster, at Lexington, put a padlock in his mouth, and lost half of his tongue. In Hopkinsville many private thermometers registered as low as twenty-five to thirty-two degrees below zero.

Judge R. T. Petree died April 7th, aged seventy-five years.

Colonel Albert H. Clark, leading lawyer, died May 10, 1899, aged fifty-nine years. Colonel Clark was noted for his keen sense of humor. On one occasion, Eli Perkins lectured at the Opera House, and a very small crowd was present. Colonel Clark introduced him, and played a practical joke by presenting him to each one present personally. The humorist was knocked off his feet.

Dr. R. Harry Wilson, son of R. H. Wilson, of Pembroke, Kentucky, elected to a chair in the University of Virginia, June, 1899. Dr. J. C. Metcalf, of Garrettsburg, Kentucky, about the same time was elected to a chair. Both of the Christian County men are still there.

Miss Hattie Lee Johnson's new book, "The City of Sin," was issued, and was well received in June.

Dr. M. W. Williams sold nine Adelbert yearlings for $23,750.00, June 25th, an average of $1,970.00, at Sheepshead Bay, New York.

John C. Gary, Sr., died July 2, 1899, aged seventy-six years.

TWENTY-TWO SOLDIERS RETURN

Dr. Austin Bell, Hiram P. Thomas, Charles Jackson, Lieutenant Robert C. Payne, E. H. Brown, E. W. Starling, Otho Vaughn, Dave Berry, J. B. Nixon, Elon S. Zimmer, Frank Patten, J. E. Buchanan, Felix Robinson, William Witty, Trabue Anderson, E. P. Morgan, John Stites, W. J. Couch, Jesse Spiceland and James E. Wootton returned from Cuban service May 19, 1899. Lieutenant Colonel Jouett Henry remained in Savannah for a few days. Gano Bullard, who broke a finger playing ball, was also left behind. A reception and dance, at the armory, followed their return. Some of these soldiers, later in the year, re-enlisted and went to the Philippines.

Assessed valuation for Hopkinsville city property, in 1899, was $2,-340.00, and the city tax rate was reduced from $1.50 to $1.25.

Larkin Harned, in the ninetieth year of his age, died July 21st. During the War between the States he was a Confederate spy, and did much effective service. He was a member of the "Hardshell" Baptist Church.

Lieutenant R. C. Payne left, August 10th, with the following recruits for the United States Army, going to Fort Thomas: M. J. Cooper, Elza Davis, Tom Wiley, Otho Mullen, George White, John McDaniel, Jake Meyers, Edward H. Brown, Harry L. Girard, John Dean, Dave Berry and James H. Wicks. They were intended for service in the Philippines. On August 18th, Sergeant J. H. Ware enlisted five more, Frank P. Cook, J. Ed. Buchanan, J. W. Kimbrough and Wilkins and Patterson.

Roger Q. Mills, a native of Christian County, who became United States Senator from Texas, sold a tract of land to the Standard Oil Company, at Corsicana, Texas, August, 1899, for $350,000.00.

FIRST STREET FAIR

The first street fair ever given in Hopkinsville spread its tents in Main Street, the first week in October, 1899, with a full line of tent shows. Miss Ida LeRoy made daily balloon ascensions and parachute descents. It was ushered in by a mammoth street parade, headed by carriages containing city officials and members of the press. There were many handsome floats. Six outriders were superbly mounted and dressed in suits of black, with white knee trousers. They were D. W. Kitchen, G. B. Nelson, I. F. Campbell, John P. Burnett, T. L. Morrow and T. L. Gant. James E. Cooper won first prize for the handsomest trap. The attendance was estimated at twenty thousand.

A new military company taking the place in the Kentucky State Guards of the old Company D that saw service in the War of 1898 was mustered in September, 1899, with the following officers and members: C. H. Tandy, Captain; Gano Bullard, First Lieutenant; Sergeants George W. Phelps, Perry Newman, Robert D. Bellamy, S. Upshaw Wooldridge, Otho Vaughn; Corporals C. R. Brumfield, Trabue Anderson, Will Collins; M. A. Littlefield, Commissary; E. H. Barker, William Grau, Jr., C. A. Eggleston, R. H. Bush, Harvey Irvin, John Ducker, George Shadoin, H. W. Brasher, E. M. Jones, John Stites, Robert Moorefield, Stanley West, C. S. Jackson, Felix Robinson, E. W. Starling, Peter Anderson, George Claxton, Will Foster, Will Cisco, J. D. Mitchell, J. R. Reeves, Amos Hayden, R. M. Fairleigh, Thomas S. Torian, Emmet Hooser, Arthur Wiley, W. H. Southall, J. C. Douglass, George C. Howell, James E. Wootton, Miller Clark, John Gunn, E. H. Hester, E. J. Lawson, W. L. Maddox, S. E. Yancey, E. W. Roy, Nick Edmunds, Ben Winfree, W. S. West, Ernest Snodgrass, Bert Stewart, Roy Ragsdale, Henry Reeves, James R. Quarles, Henry Powell, T. C. Wootton, Charles Lindsay, Carl Wiley.

Ezekiel Adams, an old citizen, who had been married seven times, died at Crofton, aged seventy-one years. His last wife survived him.

Colonel William J. Bryan and William Goebel, Democratic candidates for Governor, spoke from a platform at the intersection of Main and Ninth Streets, October 16, 1899. The crowd was estimated at eight thousand to ten thousand.

FORERUNNER OF THE ATHENAEUM

The Hopkinsville Literary Club met, November 14th, at E. B. Bassett's. John Stites discussed his experience as a soldier in Cuba. Dr. F. P. Thomas read a paper on the bubonic plague. E. B. Bassett discussed "Oom Paul and John Bull." This club, after meeting a year or two with the members, was finally changed into the Athenaeum Society, which still continues.

Dr. E. B. McCormack, of Owensboro, succeeded Dr. T. W. Gardener, of Madisonville, as Superintendent of the Western Asylum, June, 1900.

Some of the largest wheat growers, of Christian County, in 1900: R. F. Rives & Sons, 26,000 bushels; Leavell Brothers, 14,000; Mrs. M. A. Mason, 12,000; James A. Radford, 12,000; R. T. Stowe, 11,000; Draper Brothers, 10,000; J. D. Clardy & Sons, 10,000; John C. Willis, 9,000; J. R. Caudle & Son, 9,000; E. D. Jones, 8,000; G. H. Stowe, 7,000; J. J. Garrott, 6,000; E. A. Stowe, 5,000; P. B. Pendleton, 5,000; other large growers, not in this list, were Thos. H. Elliott & Son, Mrs. S. A. Buckner, C. T. Barker's estate and J. F. Garnett.

J. Matt Adams, agent of L. & N. Railroad, is presented with a silver service, by the citizens, upon his transfer to another city. The presentation speech was made by Thomas W. Long.

TOLL ROADS MADE FREE

The Union Turnpike Company, the Newstead & Canton Company, and the Hopkinsville, Nashville & Bradshaw Company, all agreed to sell their toll roads, fifty-seven miles in the aggregate, for $88,000.00, or $1,600.00 a mile, in order to make all of the turnpikes free in 1900.

Bethel Baptist Church, at Fairview, on the Jefferson Davis home lot, was struck by lightning and burned in August. It was insured for $5,000.00, and was promptly rebuilt.

The great Galveston flood, of September 9, 1900, had local interest, as a number of Hopkinsville people were in Galveston, and many local people lost relatives. Mrs. V. W. Crabbe and her daughter, Mrs. T. W. Moore, and her child were there, but were saved. The deaths were never fully known, but were estimated at six thousand.

Miss Bessie Russell was chosen Queen of the Elks Fair and Carnival, at Mercer Park, September 15, 1900. Miss Russell is now Mrs. Elizabeth Russell Hayes, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Theodore Roosevelt, afterwards President of the United States, spoke at the Tabernacle in Hopkinsville, October 15. He was introduced by Otho H. Anderson. He was a candidate for Vice-President, on the ticket with William McKinley.

Greatest local flood up to that time was November 24, 1900. From 3:00 to 5:00 P.M. the crest of the overflow from Little River, in the city, was at its height. The water stood three feet deep in the Union Tabernacle, on the West Side. In Ninth Street, the water reached to Virginia Street and was three feet deep at Main. It extended on Main to Eighth and Tenth Streets. Many stores on Main Street were flooded. The spring of 1900, March, April and May, broke all records for rainfall. The hottest day, for many years, was July 1, 1900, when the mercury stood at 106 degrees.

PART V.

CHAPTER XXXII

THE DAWN OF A NEW CENTURY

First Rural Free Delivery In 1901; Tennessee Central Railroad Comes Into Hopkinsville, 1902; Dr. W. L. Nourse Resigns As Pastor of Westminster Church, 1903; Home Telephone Company Established 1904; D. A. R. Chapter Organized; Sewerage Franchise Sold In Hopkinsville; Company D in 1905; San Francisco Earthquake; Stock Law, 1906; Great Flood, 1906; Davis Home Purchased, 1907; Bar of 1908; Sketch of Maj. J. O. Farrell, 1908; Dedication of Davis Park, 1909; Death of John C. Latham, Jr.; City Donates High School Lot.

The beginning of the new century, in Hopkinsville, was made the occasion of quite a celebration in Hopkinsville. The nineteenth century closed at midnight, Monday, December 31, 1900, and watch parties were held in Hopkinsville, as in other parts of the country. As the city clock struck the hour of twelve, there was a noisy blowing of whistles, ringing of fire bells, popping of fire works, and a more solemn observance was held at four of the churches, with services of song and prayer.

The new century was given a happy welcome. At some of the watch parties, only two parties were present, and both parties were reticent as to just how the witching hour was commemorated.

Religious services were held at the Methodist, Episcopal, First Presbyterian and Catholic churches. At some of them, refreshments were served. At the State Hospital, a ball was given and a number of young people from the city attended, and danced the century in.

The first day of the new year dawned bright and crisp, with the mercury at eighteen degrees, and it remained clear and cold for several days.

At Paducah, a watch party was held, and at the hour of twelve, a couple arose and were pronounced man and wife, just as the year was ushered in.

THE FIRST RURAL FREE DELIVERY

J. S. Rathbone, of Washington, D. C., visited the county, and on January 8, went over the proposed new Rural Route No. 1, approved the route, and announced that the service would begin in a few days, with Elbridge Bradshaw as carrier, at $400.00 per annum.

John J. Reed, of Gracey, killed twelve hogs, that averaged four hundred and eight and a half pounds. The largest weighed six hundred and twenty pounds, and four of them weighed five hundred pounds or more. They were Berkshires, Poland China and Jersey Red stock.

Two survivors of the charter members of the Green River Lodge, I.O.O.F., organized in 1848, attended a banquet, February 1. They were Kirtley Twyman and Langley Bell.

February 5, Capt. C. H. Tandy, of Company D, K. S. G., tendered his resignation. Lieut. Hiram P. Thomas was promoted to Captain, and George W. Phelps to First Lieutenant.

February 5, Green H. Champlin found a pearl, valued at $500.00, in an oyster he had bought from J. K. Twyman, a local grocer, purchased in a shipment from New Orleans. A week later, Thomas S. Knight found a very similar one in an oyster purchased from A. M. Wallis, another grocer.

Jesup Tandy, one of the last of the local soldiers to return from the Philippines, returned, February 19, after three years' service. He was formerly a printer in the *Kentuckian* office. Clarence E. Giles came with him. He had served two years.

Rev. Meredith Melton, aged eighty-five, who was an Indian fighter in the U. S. Army when a young man, died at his home at Crofton, February 18, 1901.

Dr. E. B. McCormick resigned as superintendent of the Western State Hospital and was succeeded by Dr. W. W. Ray, appointed May 10, 1901. He had succeeded Dr. T. W. Gardener.

Consumers Ice & Coal Company incorporated September 6, 1901; R. H. Holland, president.

Memorial services held following the death of President William McKinley, on September 14, 1901, from a wound inflicted at the Buffalo Exposition, by Leon Czolgosz, an assassin. Addresses by Judge James Breathitt, Dr. Edmund Harrison and Rev. H. D. Smith; held at Union Tabernacle.

New building of Bethel Baptist Church, a duplicate of the one struck by lightning and burned August 23, 1900, was dedicated September 28, 1901, by Rev. E. C. Dargan.

Fiscal Court authorized by a vote to issue $75,000.00 in bonds to open toll gates and make fifty-seven miles of turnpikes free. The roads were made free July 1, 1901.

Cumberland Telephone Company added a new line to Gracey, and an exchange was put in, April 20, 1901.

Dedication of the New Christian Church at Pembroke, Ky. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Elder Rains, of Cincinnati, June 2. A large crowd attended, with dinner on the grounds.

Free delivery mail service was started in Hopkinsville, July 1, 1901.

Fred A. Wallis, of Lexington, for seven years with the Northwestern

Life Insurance Company, went to Baltimore with the New York Life Insurance Company, November 1, 1901.

Dr. Barton W. Stone, superintendent of the Western State Hospital, from 1889 to 1896, and assistant physician twenty years previously, died in Louisville, aged fifty-seven years.

Death of Dr. James Rodman, January 10, 1902. Born in Henry County, Kentucky, March 6, 1829. Came to Hopkinsville in 1863.

E. H. Armstrong elected Chief of Police of Hopkinsville, January 14, 1902.

The Elks Carnival Committee gave a carnival in Mercer Park for a week, with twenty or more attractions, in April, 1902.

F. E. Luttrell, near Pee Dee, while plowing in a field near Little River, uncovered an Indian burying ground. It was on a hillside, where the ground had been getting lower and lower for years, and the graves were only about a foot from the surface. They were enclosed with stones and the skeletons had about them tomahawks, arrow-heads and other articles made of flint. Mr. Luttrell re-interred in another place the bones plowed up. In one grave, especially, was a well-preserved skeleton, with a bundle of arrow-heads on one side and a grinding stone on the other.

Heating furnace installed in the Court House, in March, 1902, for the first time.

Twenty-third annual sale of Church Hill Grange, held May 25, 1902. These stock sales were started in 1879.

Town of Gracey destroyed by fire in July, 1902, and losses entailed on a dozen or more business men amounting to more than $30,000.00. T. J. Hammond and McGehee Brothers were the heaviest losers.

Tennessee Central Railroad officials signed a contract, September 1, 1902, to bring the railroad to Hopkinsville. The subscriptions paid as a consideration amounted to $10,027.

Green River Lodge No. 54, Odd Fellows, entertained Kentucky Grand Lodge, October 10, 1902, with three hundred and twenty-one lodges represented; headquarters at Hotel Latham.

Southern Kentucky Medical Association held its meeting in the city of Hopkinsville, October 22, 1902, and Dr. F. M. Stites, of Hopkinsville, was elected president.

Rev. A. W. Meacham died at his home near Gracey, December 11, 1902, in his eighty-fifth year. He had been a Baptist minister for sixty-four years.

R. R. Donaldson, leading tobacco buyer, died February 23, 1903.

Spring Carnival given by I.O.O.F. the last week in April, 1903.

Miss Alberta Baker won a popularity contest of the Hopkinsville *Kentuckian* as most popular young lady in Christian County.

Rev. W. L. Nourse, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church for seventeen years, resigned May 19, 1903.

In a contest to decide the ugliest man in Christian County, Charles W. Smithson, of Longview, was winner. Other contestants were J. P. Meacham, of Gracey; Olney M. Wilson, of Pembroke; L. A. Tuggle, of Hopkinsville; S. S. Spicer, of Beverly, and others.

Esq. James M. P'Pool died January 27, 1904, aged eighty-five years.

Dr. Milton Boord succeeded Dr. W. W. Ray as superintendent of the Western Hospital, February, 1904.

Hopkinsville Baseball Club organized with W. M. Hancock, manager, in April, 1904. K.I.T. League formed with opening game at Cairo, May 17. Teams from Cairo, Clarksville, Henderson, Hopkinsville, Paducah and Vincennes.

Rev. M. F. Ham held a union revival at the Tabernacle in April, 1904, with a hundred and thirteen persons becoming members of the various Hopkinsville churches.

First open session and banquet of the Athenaeum held at Hotel Latham, May 5, 1904. T. C. Underwood, president, presided, and speeches were made by W. T. Fowler, Rev. W. L. Nourse, Ira L. Smith, J. T. Hanbery, J. W. Downer and Charles M. Meacham.

Rev. John O. Rust, D.D., died of a paralytic stroke in Seattle, May 24, 1904.

Home Telephone Company, with automatic dial instruments, was installed July 1, 1904, with four hundred and eighty subscribers. It ran about five years and was sold to the Cumberland Telephone Company.

Sixty-five wheat growers of Christian County produced an aggregate of 333,400 bushels of wheat in 1904. Largest crops: R. F. Rives & Son, 24,000 bushels; Mason & Wills, 14,000; J. T. Garnett, 10,000; J. D. Clardy & Son, 9,500; J. F. Garnett, 9,000; E. D. Jones & Son, 8,700; Richard Leavell, 8,500; L. L. Leavell, 8,500; Thomas H. Elliott & Son, 7,500; J. J. Garrott, 7,300; Dr. John P. Bell, 6,500; John C. Willis, 6,400; Mrs. M. E. Williams, W. J. Garnett, W. S. Moore, C. W. Garrott, J. T. Edmunds, T. M. Barker, each 6,000; J. R. Caudle, 5,500; W. A. Radford, 5,200; Steger Bros. and P. B. Pendleton, 5,000 each. The highest price was ninety-seven and a half cents.

Hopkinsville City Council authorized sewerage system, with septic tanks. Bond issue of $50,000 defeated by a hundred and seventy-five votes, in election held in November.

First steps taken, November, 1904, to organize the Farmers Dark Tobacco District Association to fight against the tobacco trust. E. D. Jones was chairman of the meeting.

The Daughters of the American Revolution organized a chapter, with twelve charter members.

Dr. Charles Shackleford died, eighty-five years old; born in Hopkinsville in 1820.

Serious epidemic of smallpox in the county, with hundreds of cases in December. A hundred and ninety-six cases under treatment at one time in hospitals in Hopkinsville, Gracey and Julien.

Y.M.C.A. building planned to be erected on Ninth Street, in spring of 1905.

Christian County's new jail was completed at a cost of $18,500, January 7, 1905.

C. A. Thompson died at Hot Springs, Ark., February 9, 1905, aged sixty-three years.

Marcellus A. Garrott died February 14, 1905. Born January 4, 1832.

Capt. Sam R. White, Captain of the Christian County Hunting Club for many years, died March 8, 1905. He was born in Virginia, March 2, 1821.

In March, 1905, a bill was passed putting the Western State Hospital, and all other eleemosynary institutions in the State, under the control of one central board, instead of local boards, which had served without pay.

American Snuff Company built its big factory in Hopkinsville in the summer of 1905.

An earthquake destroyed a great part of San Francisco in April, 1905. Mrs. Jesse L. Edmundson, wife of a Hopkinsville man, was among the hundreds killed.

Great revival in the Hopkinsville Christian Church, conducted by Dr. R. H. Crossfield, last half of April, 1905, resulted in a hundred and fifty additions in two weeks.

Hopkinsville Canning Company organized, and began the erection of a factory at First and Railroad Streets.

Hopkinsville Baseball Company placed in K.I.T. League (called Kitty), organized in April, with Will D. Cooper, president; John Stites, secretary; and Bailey Russell, treasurer.

Jim Holloway, a negro, who killed Andrew Bradshaw, another negro, at Belleview, August 4, 1879, and escaped, was arrested in Paducah, after twenty-six years, brought back and tried. He had been living under an assumed name. A few witnesses were found, one of them C. R. Clark, and Holloway was sent to the penitentiary for seven years. He was fifty-seven years old.

Dr. Hector McNeil Grant, a cousin of Gen. U. S. Grant, a native of Christian County, a school mate of Maj. John W. Breathitt, died in Helena, Ark., April 7, 1905, aged eighty-three years. He was a cousin of George Boddie, of Lafayette.

Dr. John N. Prestridge, former pastor of the Hopkinsville Baptist Church, on May 24, 1905, was elected secretary of the Baptist World Congress, to meet in London in July, 1905. Dr. Prestridge was a son-in-law of Dr. John D. Clardy, and died in Louisville a few years later.

Prof. J. B. Taylor resigned as superintendent of the Hopkinsville City Schools. Barksdale Hamlett chosen superintendent.

The sale of a sewerage franchise for Hopkinsville, made to R. C. Hardwick, was ratified by the council.

Hopkinsville tax levy for all purposes fixed at $1.50 on a hundred for 1905.

Hopkinsville Belt Line Railroad Company incorporated by H. M. Dalton, J. B. Jackson, L. C. Cravens, William R. Wicks, and others.

Hopkinsville's new Fire Station on Ninth Street opened with ceremonies. Jouett Henry was mayor, and the Fire Department was composed of George E. Randle, chief; E. P. Fears, Ellis Roper, E. H. Hester, John Turner, Ed Schmidt, William Turner, Ernest Haydon, Lee Morris, R. M. Tunks, Ed Marshall and J. D. Thompson.

Dr. M. W. Williams left June 25 for New York, with sixteen yearling thoroughbred colts and fillies for sale.

Christian County sent the following delegation of veterans to the Confederate Reunion, held in Louisville, June, 1905: J. C. Adcock, J. P. Braden, Capt. C. D. Bell, J. R. Berry, J. C. Boxley, Julian Boxley, Capt. Darwin Bell, Charles L. Campbell, W. H. Cox, John R. Dickerson, Dr. J. M. Dennis, C. G. Duke, J. H. Eggleton, T. G. Gaines, J. T. Greer, John B. Harned, George T. Herndon, P. P. Huffman, E. D. Jones, C. F. Jarrett, W. H. Jesup, T. J. Ladd, John Markham, R. C. Moorefield, Ezekiel Marshall, J. C. Marquess, D. F. Morris, G. S. Morris, R. V. Moss, Frank Monroe, G. L. McKinney, Dr. J. R. Paine, John Pattillo, W. F. Petty, R. F. Rives, Dr. W. Williams, Hunter Wood, W. H. Whitlow, N. B. Wilkins, E. W. Walker, Judge W. P. Winfree and R. F. Vaughan.

COMPANY D IN APRIL, 1905

Major E. B. Bassett commanding First Battalion; Capt. Gordon Nelson, Captain Quartermaster; Adjutant, C. H. Tandy; Lieut. Charles W. Head; Lieut. E. W. Clark, commanding Company D; First Sergeant, F. H. Merriam; Quartermaster Sergeant, E. B. Courtney; Sergeants: Charles Jackson, E. White, Ed Lawson; Corporals: J. C. Giles, Lawson Flack, Stanley Bassett, John E. Bennett; Privates: Lawrence Adams, Clifton Adcock, W. A. Bailey, B. Brumfield, Garnett Bennett, Earl Broaddus, Ed Boyd, Claude Cason, Tom Cavanah, W. H. Clark, Howard Courtney, Herman Chappell, V. E. Chappell, E. B. Cartwright, E. W. Gore, Hardy Hadden, R. V. Hanbery, R. E. Hille, Douglas Hancock, Herbert Johnson, Chas. Ingram, Mat Kelly, Simpson Mayton, J. C. Marquess, Charles Quarles, James Quarles, Wallace Roper, P. C. Smithson, C. J. Sisk, E. Snodgrass, Leslie Tate, Earl Thornton, Ben S. Winfree, Will Helsley.

A SMART REPORTER

One day in 1885, an officer arrived with a young man, who had been adjudged a lunatic by a county court somewhere in the state. Dr. Rodman examined him and put him through such a course of questioning that he forced the young fellow to admit that he was a reporter for a Louisville paper, named Joe Eakins, seeking inside information about the asylum, of which Dr. James Rodman was superintendent. He was much chagrined and made a clean confession. Dr. Rodman showed him through the institution in every detail. Eakins went to New York, and became famous on the *World*. He died at Colorado Springs, in July, 1905.

Annual Horse Show given at Pembroke in the week of August 22, 1905. Col. F. G. Ewing, president of the Tobacco Association, and Congressman A. O. Stanley made speeches.

A distinct shock of earthquake was felt at 11:10 o'clock P.M., August 22, 1905.

The Fiske Stock Company, on September 29 and 30, presented the first moving picture ever seen in Hopkinsville, at Holland's Opera House, showing among other scenes, local pictures taken a few days before.

Commercial & Savings Bank organized in October, 1905, and began business with James West, president, and Gus Brannon, cashier; subsequently was merged with Planters Bank.

South Kentucky College partially destroyed by fire. Only the brick walls left standing. It had twenty-two young lady pupils in the boarding department.

A fire, starting in C. M. Dulin's dry goods store in Crofton, burned seven business houses, at a loss of $15,000.00, November 6, 1905.

Latham mausoleum in Riverside Cemetery completed at a cost of $30,000.00.

STOCK LAW PASSED

By a vote of four to three, the City Council of Hopkinsville passed an ordinance prohibiting live stock from running at large in 1906. The ordinance was resisted in the courts by owners of cows, but eventually the law was upheld, and, May 31, there was a rush to take down yard fences, greatly changing the appearance of the city.

THE FLOOD OF 1906

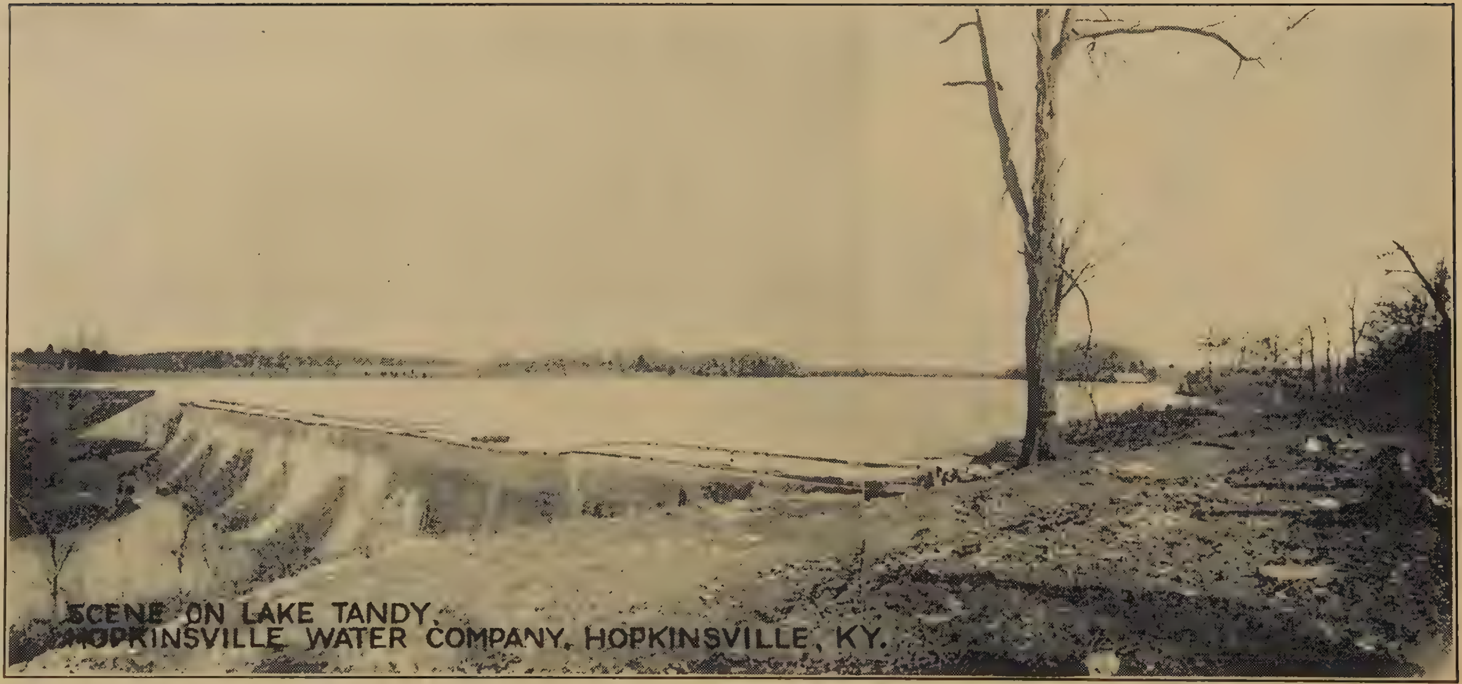
The greatest overflow of Little River ever recorded occurred on the night of November 20, 1906. The previous record had been on November 24, 1900, when the water rose in the I. C. depot to a depth of 16½ inches. This time it was thirty-six inches deep, and at the Gish corner, the water was seventeen bricks above the stone foundation. Many stores were flooded. The crest was reached at 3 A.M., when the flood began to slowly recede. At the intersection of Main and Ninth, in the business section the water was three feet deep. Some young men, who owned a boat, got it out and went in it from the I. C. depot to Virginia Street. Some residences on North Main Street were flooded, and a part of Riverside Cemetery was under water. The Union Tabernacle, on the west side of the river, on Seventh Street, was flooded to a depth of three feet. The vacant lot, known as Mercer Park, looked like a great lake. Heat plants in basements and cellars were put out of commission generally. No lives were lost. A colored man named Enoch Phelps, a janitor, was found unconscious in the furnace room of the Planters Bank, where he had probably fainted from fright. The worst damage done was to the Garnett Building, where the Keach Furniture Store now stands. A part of the building, two stores occupied by W. H. Martin, druggist, and W. H. Olvey, jeweler, collapsed. Mr. Martin had waded in to rescue his books at 6:30 A.M. and, hearing some ominous cracking of timbers, rushed out just ahead of the crash. The upper rooms were used as a furniture store, and the stock had been sold by A. W. Pyle to Waller & Rogers only three days before. The adjoining store, occupied by J. L. P'Pool, was wrecked, but no one was in it at the time. The front of the building, fifty feet high, was left standing and had to be pulled down. In the county many bridges were swept away and stock drowned in low lands. At Lafayette, one man lost forty hogs and another two calves. Much corn, in the Flat Lick section, was destroyed.

Three iron bridges over Tradewater and one at Steger's mill were washed off their abutments.

There was great mortality among the rats that infested many of the buildings. On Seventh Street the roof of a flooded livery stable was literally alive with them. The schools were suspended and the day was given over to sight-seeing. The City Light Company's plant was inundated, but the damage was not serious, and as the river fell rapidly, things were soon put in order. The damages were roughly estimated at $40,000 in Hopkinsville and probably as much in the county. The sewers of the city have since been enlarged and the river channel is kept cleaned out, so that there has been no recurrence of the disastrous flood since 1906.

A revival at the First Baptist Church, conducted by the new pastor, Dr. Millard A. Jenkens, resulted in eighty-seven additions to the church.

Lucy Darby, the last survivor of the hundred and thirteen patients, transferred from the Lexington State Hospital to the Hopkinsville institution in 1854, died, aged seventy-seven years. She was born an idiot in the Lexington Asylum, her mother being a patient, and her entire life was spent in the two institutions, at a cost to the State of more than $10,000 in per capita payments.



SCENE ON LAKE TANDY,
HOPKINSVILLE WATER COMPANY, HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

The Hopkinsville Water Company completed its lake, afterward known as Lake Tandy, north of Hopkinsville. It covered twenty acres, but was later greatly enlarged.

The Consumers' Ice & Coal Company sold its property to the Ellis Ice & Coal Company in June, and retired from business in Hopkinsville.

Much dissatisfaction was created by the operation, in June, of a new state law placing a tax on every dog more than four months old.

Company D of the Kentucky State Guards was ordered on duty at Mayfield, July 28, to prevent the lynching of a negro who was tried, convicted and hanged the same day.

George V. Green, a member of the State Prison Committee since 1900, resigned May 27, 1907, and moved to Alabama.

Twelve Confederate veterans, in May, attended the annual reunion at Richmond, Va., viz.: George T. Herndon, C. F. Lacy, Dr. J. M. Dennis, L. N. Lowry, Dr. L. J. Harris, E. D. Jones, John B. Harned, R. C. Moorefield, J. B. Thompson, John R. Dickerson, T. G. Gaines and Julian Boxley.

Col. Gano Henry, a former prominent citizen, died June, 1907, in Los Angeles, Calif., aged eighty-seven years. He was the last survivor of the jury that convicted Alonzo Pennington in 1846.

James H. Anderson, a leading merchant, bought a Knoxville, Tenn., dry goods business, in July, 1907, and removed to that city, retaining his interests in Hopkinsville.

SERVED ON BOTH SIDES

William Coburn died, near Newstead, May 24, 1907, aged a hundred and eight years, three months and fourteen days. He was born in Scotland, February 9, 1799. His father's name was Morton, but he ran away from the English army, and changed his name to Cockburn. His son corrupted it to Coburn, and came to America in 1832, and at Nashville enlisted in the Union Army, but in a short while left and joined the Confederate Army, and remained until the war was over. He then came to this county as a stonemason. He had a wife and two children, but outlived them all. At a hundred and seven years old, he sat by the roadside and broke stone by the yard for the county. About this time, he sustained a severe fall and the shock restored his eyesight to a large extent. He was a hard drinker, but in his old age would be taken care of, when on a spree, by his friends. He was buried in the corner of the yard where he had lived for many years. He had a partner in his business, as a stonemason and drinker, whom he outlived about eight years, who was a much younger man.

On July 15, 1907, Midshipman Faulkner Goldthwaite, of Hopkinsville, and eight other officers and men were killed by an explosion on the battleship Georgia in Cape Cod bay. Twelve others were injured. Goldthwaite was one of the men operating the gun in target practice. In some way two bags of powder became ignited. His body was brought to Hopkinsville for interment.

Sixty miles of new turnpikes were ordered in Christian County, a bond issue having been voted.

The Climax Mills, organized by James West, W. T. Cooper, R. A. Rogers and others, began business August 24, with James West, president. This mill, a few years later, was merged with another mill.

Gen. Simon B. Buckner, Maj. S. A. Cunningham, Dr. C. C. Brown and Capt. J. T. Gaines from points in Kentucky and Tennessee, came as a committee to negotiate for the purchase of the Jefferson Davis homestead. To this committee was added: W. B. Brewer, of Fairview; John B. Trice and W. H. Jesup, of Hopkinsville, and M. H. Clark, of Clarksville. As a committee from the Davis Home Association, they were escorted to the home by Judge W. P. Winfree and Hunter Wood, Sr. They found that the original site of the house was occupied by the Bethel Baptist Church. The lot was presented by Mr. Davis, in person, in 1886. Adjacent to it were eight acres of the place, occupied as residence lots, that were found to be available at reasonable prices. The movement ultimately resulted in the purchase of the property.

In the latter part of November a deer was seen and shot at in Todd County by John W. Shanklin, near Goshen Church. It was the first deer seen in this part of Kentucky for a long time.

Asher G. Caruth, former attorney of Hopkinsville, and ex-Congressman from the Louisville District, died in Louisville November 28, aged sixty-three.

A new City Council taking office the first week in December, on recommendation of the mayor, Charles M. Meacham, increased the license on twenty saloons and three wholesale liquor houses from $500 to $1,000 per annum. Most of the surrounding counties were "dry," and Hopkinsville had become a distributing point for a large territory.

George W. Thompson, of Sandusky, Ohio, succeeded Capt. L. W. Whitlow as manager of Hotel Latham, on October 15. Capt. Whitlow had been its manager eight years.

The Council ordered the construction of a large sewer from Virginia and Eleventh Streets, down Virginia to Tenth, and down Tenth to the river, at a cost of $3,900, the sewer to be built by the city engineer, B. F. McClaid.

Hanson Penn Dietz died October 25, 1907, aged forty-eight years. He was born in Augusta, Ky., February 29, 1860, and came to Hopkinsville as a clerk in the drug store of Gish & Garner. He had a literary turn and published three books while living here, one a book of poems. He was gentle as a woman and esthetic in his tastes. One of his pastimes was making quilts and one of his quilts had a thousand pieces. He was also a press correspondent for years.

Dr. J. W. Venable died January 29, 1908, aged eighty-five years. He was rector twelve years of Grace Episcopal Church and retired in 1895.

John C. Latham, in May, donated a building site to the Hopkinsville Methodist Church.

A. D. Noe, on July 6, 1908, leased Hotel Latham, succeeding J. N. Brewer, and eventually purchased the hotel, which he still runs.

THE BAR OF 1908—LAWYERS AT PLAY

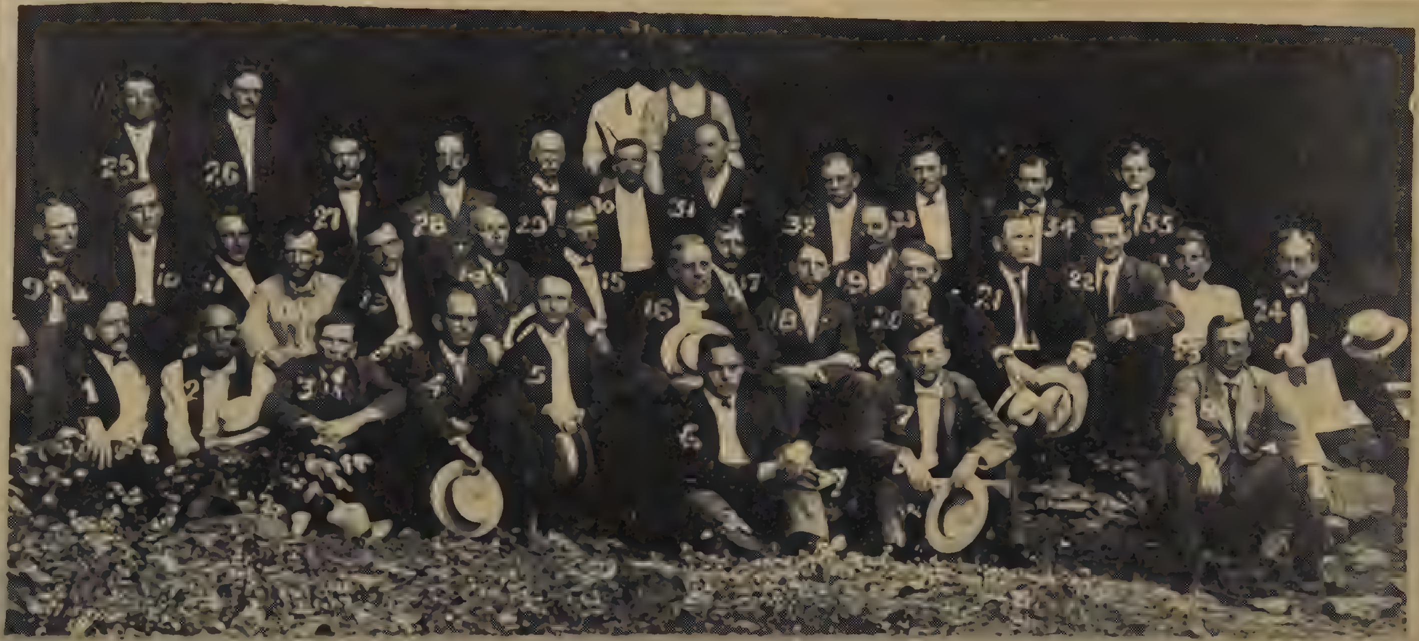
The annual picnic of the Bar Association of Hopkinsville was held at Campbell's Cave, July 9, 1908. There was music by the "Famous Quintette," speeches by everybody present, and a dinner of barbecued mutton, shoat and other good edibles. After dinner Moses L. Elb, a guest, was arrested on a charge of eating hog meat, and a moot court was organized to try him, and a hard-fought legal battle lasted for an hour. John Stites and C. R. Clark were attorneys for the prosecution, and Mr. Elb was ably defended by Denny P. Smith and W. T. Fowler. Charles M. Meacham was elected special judge to try the case. A jury was empaneled, most of the jurors lawyers. Witnesses testified that the prisoner was a Jew and that he had eaten some barbecued shoat. His defense was that he had been inveigled into eating it by one of the prosecuting witnesses, who assured him that it was mutton. Able and eloquent speeches were made, Circuit Clerk Clark especially distinguishing himself in an oratorical outburst that surprised his best friends, and was applauded, even by the jury. The court gave instructions to the jury to find Mr. Elb guilty, but to give him the benefit of mitigating circumstances. The verdict was: "We find the defendant guilty of being both a Jew and a gentleman, and fix his punishment at a supper to be given to the jury."

Pembroke was visited by a destructive fire Sunday, October 25, 1908. Twelve buildings, three warehouses, two shops and seven residences were destroyed. The Hopkinsville Fire Department went to Pembroke on a special train and the business section was saved by hard work, though stocks were much damaged. Water was pumped from cisterns. The losses were estimated at $30,000.

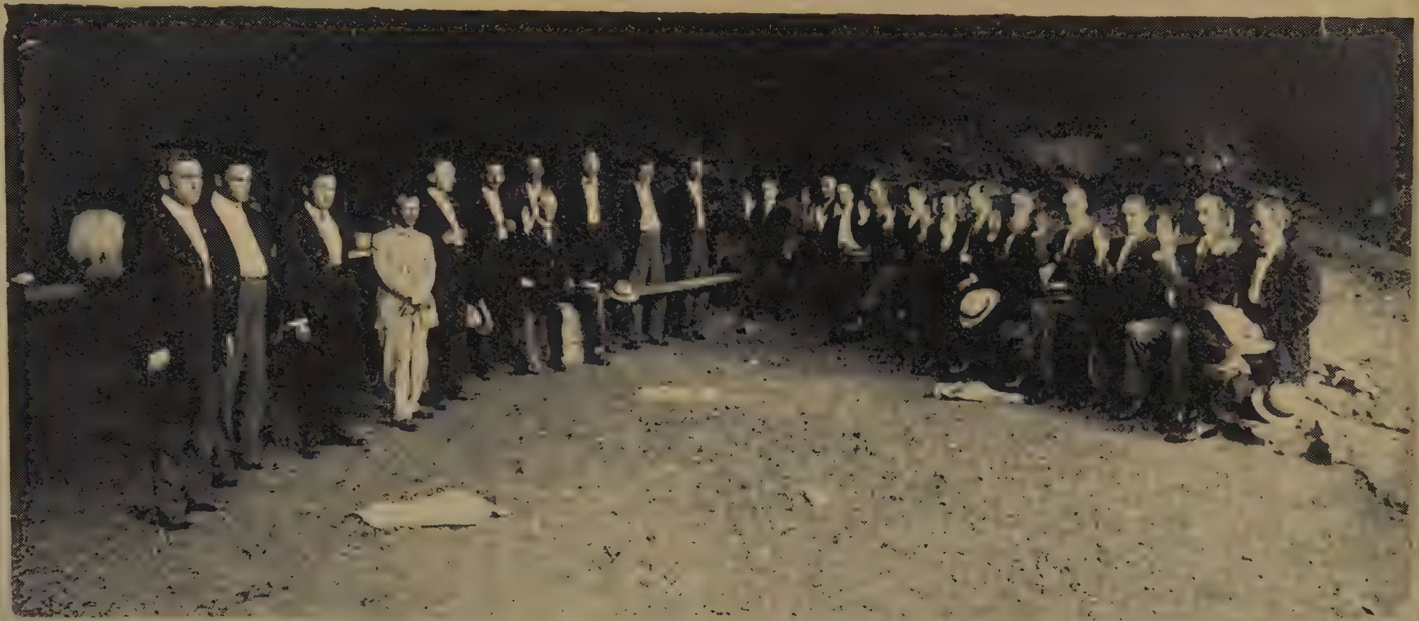
SKETCH OF MAJ. J. O. FERRELL

Maj. J. O. Ferrell was a native of South Carolina, and was a gallant soldier of the Lost Cause for nearly four years.

He received a liberal education in the schools of his native State and completing his education, first taught a school at South Boston, Va., and in 1857 went to Edgefield, S. C., where he became a professor in a boy's school at that place and continued to teach for three years, until the



1. C. O. Prowse, Lawyer.
2 Ed Claiborne, Contractor.
3. Tom Winfree, Constable C. C.
4. Herman Southall, Lawyer.
5. W. R. Wicks, D. C. C. C. C.
6. Frank Rives, Lawyer.
7. S. Y. Trimble, Lawyer.
8. John E. Byars, Lawyer.
9. Denny P. Smith, Lawyer.
10. J. T. Hanbery, Lawyer.
11. Hunter Wood, Jr., Lawyer.
12. M. L. Elb, Merchant.
13. John Stites, Lawyer.
14. Thos P. Cook, Lawyer.
15. David Smith, ex Sheriff of C. C.
16. Col. Jouett Henry, Ky. State Guards
17. C R Clark, Clk. Christian Circuit Court.
18. Feland Clark, D. C. C. C. C.
19. H. W. Tibbs, City Clerk
20. W. P. Winfree, Lawyer.
21 Jno C. Duffy, Lawyer.
22. J. T. Edmunds, Lawyer.
23 Bob Baker, expert on barbecued meat
24. W. T Tandy, Banker.
25 Edgar Renshaw, Deputy Sheriff.
26. Walker Wood, Propr Ky. New Era.
27 H. W. Linton, Lawyer.
28. T. J. McReynolds, Banker.
29. C. M. Meacham, Mayor of Hopkinsville.
30. John M. Renshaw, Sheriff C. C.
31. Jno P Prowse, ex-County Clerk of C. C.
32 Hunter Wood, Sr., Lawyer
33 W. T. Fowler, Lawyer
34 W. W. Johnson, Jailer C. C.
35 Hancock Higgins, Druggist
36 Will Moore and Eph Glenn, Cooks.



Trial of M. L. Elb, charged with the crime of "Eating Hog Meat," in violation of the Jewish Law, in such cases made and provided. Chas. M. Meacham, Judge; J. M. Renshaw and David Smith, Sheriffs; Attorneys, John Stites and C. R. Clark for the Prosecution and W. T. Fowler and Denny P. Smith for the Defense, W. T. Tandy and eleven others, Jury.

Lawyer's Picnic, Campbell's Cave, July 9, '08.

outbreak of the Civil War. His school was brought to a close in 1861 and the young schoolmaster enlisted in the 19th Regiment of South Carolina Infantry as a private. He went to Columbia, where his regiment was assigned to Gen. A. M. Manigault's brigade in December, 1861. About this time he was made Adjutant to the 19th Regiment and afterwards held the same position when the 19th and 10th Regiments, depleted by heavy fighting, were consolidated.

His first active service was around Corinth, Miss., Farmington in the same State and at other points where there was almost constant fighting. His brigade was a part of the Western Army of Gen. Jos. E. Johnston and the young Adjutant Major followed that intrepid leader through many of the most stirring scenes of the war. Later he was assigned to Gen. Bragg for service in the Kentucky campaign. He missed the battle of Perryville, as his division was detained to engage Gen. Sill, who was chased out of reach and his provision train taken, which was an important capture at that time. He was in the fight at Munfordsville, Ky., and was in the bloody battles of Missionary Ridge, Chickamauga and other fights in North Georgia. He took part in all the fighting around Atlanta and was in the battle at Jonesboro, Ga., August 31, 1862. When this battle began Adjutant Ferrell was suffering with a blinding sick headache and was hardly able to hold up his head. When the bugle sounded he responded with his regiment and went into the fight with a handkerchief tied around his head. He soon forgot his headache and during the hottest part of the fight when General Manigault galloped by him and asked: "Adjutant, how's your head?" he replied: "I forgot I had a headache when the battle began."

In this battle many soldiers became demoralized and it was his duty to rally them. At one time he halted three or four men in a squad who were going to the rear. One of them claimed that they were being sent for a litter, but when they were ordered back one young fellow came close to him and said, "Major, I can't take the chance. In my first battle I was shot through the body and spent months in a hospital. The first battle after I returned I was shot the same way and am just back. I have a presentiment that I will be shot the third time and killed. I haven't the heart to fight." After the battle he answered roll call, looking shamefaced when his name was called, but in a subsequent battle the gallant young soldier fell dead with his face to the foe. He conquered his temporary faintheartedness, but his presentiment came true. Major Ferrell, in telling the story, said the incident was one of the occurrences of the war that were vividly impressed upon his memory.

At Dalton, Ga., his stern sense of duty caused him to report himself for neglect of duty.

His General sent a courier with orders that Adjutant Ferrell detail a squad of men to construct a bridge early the next morning. The Adjutant was sitting down to his dinner and placed the paper on his table to be attended to as soon as dinner was over; before he finished eating he was summoned for some other duty and in his haste forgot the important order. Morning came and about nine o'clock another courier dashed up and handed him a demand to know whose fault it was that the previous order had been disobeyed.

He wrote out a brief statement of the fact, saying that it was entirely his fault, due to the disturbed condition of his mind and the conflicting demands upon his time.

He waited expecting to be ordered to the guardhouse and relieved from duty, but the kind-hearted General sent back a note: "Adjutant Ferrell's excuse is entirely satisfactory. We are all liable to mistakes. Hurry up the detail."

Major Ferrell was in many bloody battles during the four years he was in the army, but was never wounded. He surrendered at High Point, S. C., and was paroled, being allowed to retain his horse.

The following fall he returned to Greenville, S. C., and resumed teaching in the Greenville Female College. While there he was married to Miss Elizabeth Austin, the devoted wife who was his beloved helpmeet for more than forty years. In the Greenville College he taught under the late Prof. Chas. Hatlette Judson, who died in January, 1907, shortly after having been awarded a Carnegie Fund annuity.

From Greenville he went to Catonsville, Md., five miles from Baltimore, and taught one year in a military school, and in 1869 came to Frankfort, Ky., and for the succeeding four years taught in the Kentucky Military Institute.

In September, 1873, he came to Hopkinsville and established Ferrell's Military Academy, afterwards known as the Hopkinsville High School. The school was a success from the start and it became necessary for him to employ two assistants. Col. M. H. Crump, of Bowling Green, Ky., Judge Frank D. Glasgow, of Lexington, Va., Hon. Francis D. Peabody, of Augusta, Ga., and Prof. C. C. Thach, of the Alabama State University, were his assistants from time to time during the next ten years.

The school was conducted according to Major Ferrell's rigid ideas of discipline gained in the army and from teaching in military schools and the fame of his school soon spread far and wide. The curriculum embraced languages, higher mathematics and the sciences and the course was practically the same as taught in many colleges. He added a boarding department and his school prospered from year to year and hundreds of young men received a liberal education in the academy that stood near the river at the foot of Thirteenth Street.

Conditions changed in 1881 when the public graded school system was inaugurated and Major Ferrell changed his school from a military academy to a high school for young men. But ten or fifteen years later the public school added high school grades and he again adjusted himself to new conditions and changed his school to a select training school, where boys were given a course that fitted them to enter any college almost without an examination. During this period he trained boys who entered some of the larger colleges and attained highest honors. Here while quietly pursuing the course he chose for his life work, he taught until February, 1903, lacking but a few months of being thirty years in the same school room. One night after a day as usual in the school room, he retired seemingly in good health, but during the night was stricken with paralysis of his left side. For a while his life was despaired of, but he slowly improved until he ceased to be a constant sufferer, but for more than five years remained a helpless invalid. His school was of course immediately closed down—for no one could be found to take his place—and his long and useful career was at an end.

Maj. Ferrell died December 21, 1908.

Frank Bell, a gifted young journalist, who came from Natchez, Miss., critically ill of tuberculosis, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. M. W. Williams, March 18, 1909, aged about forty years.

A large delegation of members of the Tennessee Legislature came to Hopkinsville, in March, to break a quorum, and remained several days. Finally Gov. John I. Cox submitted a compromise proposition, and they returned.

Hugh Martin, a native son of Hopkinsville, returns to Kentucky as the leading tenor of the May Musical Festival, in Louisville, under the stage name of Riccardo Martin.

Dr. Edmund Harrison, President of Bethel College for thirteen years, retired June, 1909.

Post J Travelers Protective Association was organized in Hopkinsville, April 30, 1909, with a banquet following at Hotel Latham.

Miss Irene Boyd, daughter of Ben C. Boyd, was seen in dancing specialties at one of the earliest picture shows in the city, shown at Holland's Opera House, the first week in May, 1909.

The one hundred and first anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis, at Fairview, Ky., was celebrated by a big meeting to promote the building of the monument to his memory. Col. Bennett H. Young formally presented the property purchased for the Davis Park.

Mayor A. O. Dority, of Pembroke, died suddenly, May 10, aged fifty years.

The Church Hill Grange sale held its twenty-seventh annual sale of live stock, May 28, 1909, disposing of two hundred head at $3,804.90. The usual bountiful dinner was served.

Closing exercises of McLean College, formerly South Kentucky College, a co-educational school under its new name, were held May 28, and diplomas issued to nineteen graduates. A. C. Kuykendall was president.

DEDICATION OF JEFFERSON DAVIS PARK

The Jefferson Davis Memorial Park was simply and appropriately dedicated at one o'clock Thursday, June 3, 1909, in the pretty grove, the central and attractive feature of the park.

There were showers in the early morning, but the sun came out by ten o'clock, and all the roads leading to Fairview were soon crowded with vehicles. Despite the threatening aspect of the weather, there was a period of sunshine from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. and the exercises were held under the most favorable circumstances.

Long tables were erected in the grove, and dinner was served at 12 o'clock, and the great crowd, estimated at 3,000 to 4,000 people, was fed with open-handed Kentucky hospitality.

Mr. Chas. F. Jarrett was master of ceremonies and was assisted by Messrs. Jas. R. Wiles, T. M. Barker and other Confederate veterans. Mr. Jarrett introduced Maj. S. A. Cunningham as presiding officer. After an invocation by Rev. Mr. Daniels, of Texas, Major Cunningham first presented Dr. E. S. Stuart, who welcomed the great gathering on behalf of the people of Fairview. The venerable physician, one of Fairview's oldest and most prominent citizens, feelingly spoke of the great movement and of the pride his people felt in the undertaking.

Col. W. A. Milton, of Louisville, a member of the Memorial Commission, read the oration of the day, prepared by Col. Bennett H. Young, who was detained by business in Chicago.

Maj. John H. Leathers next spoke, filling the place on the program made vacant by the failure of Capt. W. T. Ellis, of Owensboro, to come.

Hon. D. H. Kincheloe, of Madisonville, who was present, was next called upon, and made an eloquent and patriotic speech, that created much enthusiasm and when at its conclusion, the Elkton Band played "Dixie," the grove rang with the cheers of hundreds of voices.

The speaking exercises were concluded at two o'clock, and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. W. E. Mitchell, of Pembroke.

Among the prominent visitors from Louisville were Col. Thos. D. Osborne and Capt. Geo. C. Norton, who occupied seats on the platform.

HISTORICAL RESUME

The following historical resume was sent as a special article to the *Courier-Journal* by Mr. T. C. Underwood:

"Dr. C. C. Brown, of Bowling Green, conceived the project of the purchase of the Davis homestead, with a view to converting it into a memorial to the great leader, and at the annual reunion of the survivors of the Orphan Brigade, at Glasgow, September 12, 1907, the proposition was formally presented by Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, and met immediately with hearty and unanimous approval. Commander John H. Weller appointed the following committee to investigate the feasibility of the plan: Gen. Buckner, Capt. George W. Norton, Capt. J. T. Gaines, Thomas D. Osborne, Dr. C. C. Brown, Esquire W. B. Brewer, Gen. Basil W. Duke and Col. Bennett H. Young, all of Kentucky, and Maj. S. A. Cunningham, of Nashville, editor of the *Confederate Veteran.* Esquire Brewer, a Fairview citizen, who rendered valuable service on the committee, later died and Col. W. A. Milton was appointed as his successor.

"The cordial indorsement met with everywhere, led to the organization of the Jefferson Davis Home Association at a meeting in Louisville, September 23, 1907. Officers were elected as follows: President, Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner; secretary, Thomas D. Osborne; treasurer, Capt. John H. Leathers. Articles of incorporation were filed and the object of the association, it was set forth, was "To acquire and improve in such manner as hereafter may be determined such portion of the native place of Jefferson Davis, situated in the counties of Christian and Todd, and in the State of Kentucky, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes desired."

A committee composed of Gen. Buckner, Capt. Gaines, Dr. Brown and Major Cunningham visited Fairview, made a thorough inspection of the grounds, investigated the titles of property and held conferences with the people of the community, whom they found to be in full sympathy with the objects of the organization. The project was presented at the next reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, and the same responsiveness was evidenced as at the meeting of the Orphan Brigade. The following honorary State presidents were chosen to have charge of the work of keeping the people of the South informed as to the plans and purposes of the association and to arrange for the soliciting of contributions: North Carolina, J. S. Carr; Kentucky, W. A. Milton; South Carolina, T. W. Carwile; Virginia, T. White; Maryland, A. C. Trippe; Tennessee, George W. Gordon; Florida, F. P. Fleming; Alabama, George T. Harrison; Mississippi, Robert Lowery; Georgia, C. M. Wiley; Texas, K. M. Van Zandt; Missouri, J. Robertson; Oklahoma, W. M. Cross; Montana, Paul A. Fusz; California, Thomas L. Singleton. Of these, Robertson, Carwile and Fleming soon afterwards died.

There were about 600 acres in the original farm, on which Samuel C. Davis, father of Jefferson Davis, settled, when he came to Fairview, in 1793, from Georgia, and opened his inn, "The Wayfarers' Rest," famed for its hospitality. As much of the present village of Fairview had been erected on this farm, there had never been a possibility of "restoring" it to what it was when Jefferson Davis was born. But the association had obtained between sixteen and seventeen acres of the homestead, beautifully situated, and this land was regarded as ample for the purposes to which it was to be put. Nine acres comprising the home of Dr. C. B. Woosley and containing a large two-story residence, was the first property taken over on the day before the options expired. For this $5,000 was paid. Other property was paid for by Col. Young as follows: J. W. Yancey, $800; T. H. Combs, $300; J. W. Hurt, $350. A hitch occurred in securing the title to the house of Mrs. Amanda Harned, used as the post office, but a few days later this property was obtained, Mrs. Harned being paid $300 for her life interest and Mr. and Mrs. John Carroll $300 for their interest.

The exact site of the log house in which Mr. Davis was born is covered by the Bethel Baptist Church, a brick edifice that cost $10,000. On a marble slab in the vestibule is this inscription:

> JEFFERSON DAVIS
>
> of Mississippi, Was Born
> June 3, 1808,
> On the Site of This Church
> He Made a Gift of This Lot
> March 10, 1886,
> To Bethel Baptist Church
> As a Thank Offering to God.

Mr. Davis made two visits to his old home subsequent to the war. The first was on Friday, October 8, 1875, when he spoke at the fair in Hopkinsville and remained in the city three days, and made a visit to Fairview.

His next visit was November 21, 1886, when he dedicated the Bethel Church. He was then 78 years old and very feeble.

Mr. Davis presented the congregation a solid silver salver and chalice for the communion service. Shortly after the dedication Mr. Davis returned to Elkton, went thence to Clarksville, Tenn., and after a short visit there proceeded to his home on the Gulf. This was his last visit to the scene of his birth. During a storm in August, 1900, Bethel Church was struck by lightning and totally destroyed by the fire that followed. While the elements raged, Fairview citizens bravely forced their way into the building and rescued the memorial tablet.

The church was rebuilt within a few months, and the historic tablet again placed in the vestibule.

The log house in which Mr. Davis was born, and which was constructed from timbers cut in the neighboring forest, was purchased in 1897 by the Rev. J. W. Bigham and associates, and removed to the Nashville Centennial Exposition, where it was placed on exhibition. It is now said to be in Richmond, Va.

The county line passes through the Davis Park, though when Mr. Davis was born, Todd County was a part of Christian.

AUTOMOBILES COMING INTO USE

The first automobiles in Christian County were brought in about 1905, small, crude affairs, by one or two of the doctors. They gradually came into use, and a few were added each year. In 1909, Joe Claxton bought a second-hand Reo after Ben Winfree had tried it awhile, and Henry M. Frankel ordered a brand new Oldsmobile, and had to wait some time to get it.

The City Bank re-organized July 1, 1909, adding the trust feature. The officers were E. B. Long, president; W. T. Tandy, cashier; John B.

Trice, vice-president. The bank had run for 28 years. It was first organized in 1880, with Lucian Jones its first president.

Twelve yearling thoroughbreds, belonging to Dr. M. W. Williams, Dan Claggett and W. A. Radford, were shipped to Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., to be sold.

The Government purchased from C. W. Ducker, Dr. J. A. Gunn and Mrs. R. D. West, a hundred and thirty-five feet fronting on Ninth Street and running back a hundred and thirty-five feet, to erect thereon the proposed new post office. The site was selected July 6, 1909. The price paid was $12,000, and adjoining property owners gave a bonus of $900.

Wheat market opened in July, with the mills paying $1.10 to $1.13 a bushel.

J. B. Walker and J. B. McGee, prominent farmers of the Newstead neighborhood, erected modern silos on their farms. At that time only a few silos were in the county.

An ordinance was passed by the Hopkinsville City Council requiring all automobiles to be numbered.

Fifty-nine farmers of Christian county reported wheat crops of from 16,000 to 3,000 bushels. Six of 10,000 or more were R. F. Rives, 16,000; M. A. Mason, 15,500; E. D. Jones, 13,000; Steger Bros., 10,500; Jno. C. Thurmond, 10,000, and Dr. J. P. Bell, 10,000. There were fifteen others who produced 2,000 or more bushels.

DEATH OF JOHN C. LATHAM, JR.

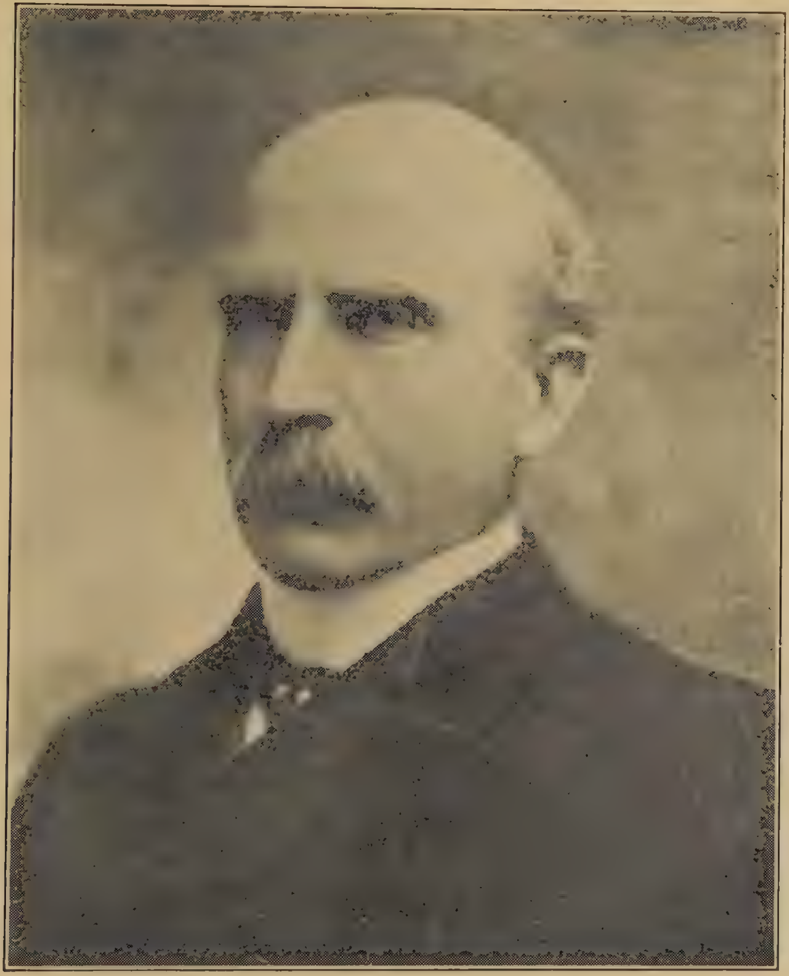
John Campbell Latham, Jr., died in New York, August 18, 1909. He was a native of Hopkinsville, born October 22, 1844. Was a Confederate soldier when 17 years of age. After the war, he went to New York, and became a member of the brokerage firm of Latham, Alexander & Co., and the firm lasted until his death. He was a benefactor to his native city in many ways. In 1886 he erected the Confederate Monument in Riverside Cemetery at a cost of more than $20,000. He led the movement to free the toll roads of the county; gave $7,000 to the Methodist Church, and in his will left property for park purposes, valued at $30,000, to the city; $50,000 to create a Poor Fund, and the income from $50,000 was left to the Grace Episcopal Church. On the day of his funeral, the mayor issued the following proclamation:

To the People of Hopkinsville:

In the death of John C. Latham, in New York, August 18th, the city of Hopkinsville has lost a native son who never ceased to cherish an affection for his old home, though forty years of his useful life was spent in a distant state. His public benefactions, his works of charity, his acts of benevolence, his generous donations and his deeds of kindness to the charitable institutions, religious bodies and deserving individuals of the city he held so dear to his heart were numberless and all combine to make his death a cause of universal sorrow. In order that the citizens may in some degree express the great grief that is felt and show a proper respect to the memory of the deceased philanthropist and benefactor, I, Charles M. Meacham, mayor of Hopkinsville, hereby call upon the people to close such places of business as may be open on the Sabbath during the hours of his funeral, to show respect to his memory in every appropriate way and to ever hold in loving remembrance our former townsman whose body will be laid to rest in Riverside Cemetery, our city of the dead, that he did so much to beautify and improve.

Done under my hand this August 19, 1909.

CHARLES M. MEACHAM,
Mayor of Hopkinsville, Ky.



JOHN C. LATHAM, JR.

At his funeral, an escort of Confederate veterans was provided, and a great crowd attended. His body was placed in the Latham Mausoleum, in Riverside Cemetery.

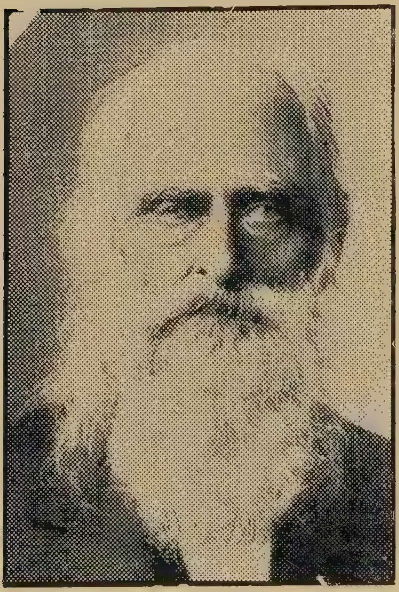
In August, 1909, some old landmarks around the Court House were taken down. One was a pair of huge stone posts that originally held a big iron gate. When the fence was taken down, they were left, and many a tired citizen had leaned against them. They were eighteen inches in diameter, and surmounted by huge stone balls. A low wall around the square was also taken down, that had a history. Away back in 1882, the county judge of that day painted a coating of tar on the walls to keep loafers, mostly colored men, from sitting on them. When he ran for re-election, he was badly beaten by a Democrat, who promised not to take from the public the privilege they so much enjoyed.

Bleriot, a Frenchman, gained much fame in 1909 by flying across the English channel in an airplane.

September 1, Dr. Frederick A. Cook, returning from the North, reported his discovery of the North Pole, April 21, 1908. His claim was afterwards disputed and credit was given to Commander Peary, of the U. S. Navy, who claimed to have reached the Pole April 6, 1909. Upon his return to this country, Dr. Cook lectured over the country and later appeared in Hopkinsville.

Halley's comet, that returns every seventy-four years, was observed in Hopkinsville, September 17, 1909.

THE LAST OF HIS TYPE



REV. J. U. SPURLIN
Last of His Type

Rev. J. U. Spurlin, aged minister of the Baptist Church, died near Sinking Fork, October 30, 1909. He was born May 3, 1824, and had been active in the ministry for sixty-five years. He was engaged in a revival at the Brick Church when he became ill, in which he was assisted by his son, Rev. John H. Spurlin. He has a grandson, Rev. L. L. Spurlin, who has since preached to the same church.

Mr. Spurlin was of patriarchal appearance, tall and straight, and in his preaching had a stentorian voice of great power. He often preached out of doors, in tents, and his powerful voice could be heard for a long distance.

CITY DONATES HIGH SCHOOL LOT

The City of Hopkinsville, in October, 1909, through the Board of Council, exercised an option secured by the Public School Board, and purchased a lot on Walnut Street, 279½ feet by 958 feet, upon which to erect the High School building. The purchase price was $9,300, and the city agreed to do some required filling to grade the lot, thus donating to the Board outright the sum of $11,000 to be paid in 1910. This money was provided by raising the saloon licenses from $500 to $1000 a year.

The L. & N. Railroad Co. began the reconstruction of its roadbed into Hopkinsville and along its line of a hundred and forty miles, at an expense of $2,500,000, making underpass crossings on Walnut Street and Eighteenth Street.

On November 1, H. C. Gant retired as president of the Bank of Hopkinsville, and was succeeded by Nat Gaither.

CHAPTER XXXIII

PROMINENT IN 1884

Citizens of Christian County Who Had Biographical Sketches in Perrin's History of 1884.

A former history of Christian, Todd and Trigg counties was written in 1884, by William H. Perrin, of Louisville. Some three hundred pages were devoted to Christian County's early history, and about the same space to biographical sketches of citizens of the county, living and deceased, of sufficient prominence to be given space in the old volume. Only a few of those mentioned, who were young men at the time, are now living. Many of those deceased still have descendants in the county, and many others only live in the memories of the past. Following is a list of those who had special reference in Hopkinsville with dates of birth where given:

Henry G. Abernathy, born April 20, 1825; Lawrence G. Alexander, born April 28, 1844; Robert M. Anderson, born November 23, 1843; Clarence Anderson, born in 1835; A. H. Anderson, July 11, 1846; Henry C. Ballard, born 1840; Rev. Jas. F. Barrow, August 19, 1839; David R. Beard, October 14, 1814; S. J. Boyd, August 11, 1833; John W. Breathitt, January 9, 1825; James Breathitt, September 4, 1852; James Bronaugh, October 18, 1804; Enoch A. Brown, 1805; Thomas F. Brown, October 8, 1828; F. J. Brownell, April 15, 1837; Isaac Burnett, January 13, 1838; Charles H. Bush, October 28, 1856; John P. Campbell, December 8, 1830; George V. Campbell, September 10, 1826; Dr. A. P. Campbell, Alex Campbell, April 15, 1834; E. P. Campbell, October 21, 1832; Polk Cansler, August 11, 1844; G. A. Champlin, September 9, 1832; J. M. Clark, March 13, 1817; John H. Clark, March 28, 1841; George B. Coombs, April 9, 1830; James O. Cooper, July 9, 1838; M. C. Davis, July 3, 1829; C. W. Ducker, October 25, 1849; William Ellis, July, 1810; James O. Ellis, January 22, 1832; Dr. R. M. Fairleigh, January 17, 1840; John Feland, December 23, 1837; J. S. Ferrey, February 9, 1833; E. M. Foulks, January 12, 1823; Moses Frankel, 1819; William J. Fraser, March 10, 1844; William M. Fuqua, January 16, 1838; Dr. R. W. Gaines, July 5, 1815; Joseph K. Gant (deceased), 1827; Dr. D. J. Gish, July 16, 1826; M. W. Grissom, August 18, 1837; Thomas R. Hancock, 1842; Dr. L. B. Hickman, June 1, 1818; R. H. Holland, 1857; James M. Howe, July 24, 1854; James E. Jesup, December 17, 1820; J. I. Landes, January 3, 1836; John C. Latham, Sr., November 6, 1814; M. Lewis, November 30, 1821; A. V. Long, Joe McCarroll, April 6, 1848; R. T. McDaniel, October 16, 1833; John W. McPherson, September 18, 1826; L. W. Means, September 10, 1854; Joe R. Merritt, October 7, 1833; V. M. Metcalfe, November 5, 1832; John N. Mills, December 8, 1821; Robert Mills, 1830; John W. Minck, Maurice H. Morris, June 27, 1828; Thomas Morrow (deceased); M. H. Nelson, March 14, 1846; R. W. Norwood, January 10, 1847; John Orr, September 29, 1830; A. C. Overshiner, February 13, 1819; Newton Payne, January 14, 1814; H. A. Phelps, 1812; E. A. Pike, 1857; Col. George Poindexter, September 27, 1807; A. W. Pyle, November 22, 1844; James F. Pyle, December 10, 1846; J. T. Rabbeth, October 4, 1845; C. W.

Radford, May 16, 1856; J. T. Roberts, June 1, 1860; A. G. [illegible], Prof. J. W. Rust, Dr. Andrew Sargent, E. G. Sebree, April 18, 1857; Dr. Clayton Shackelford, November 11, 1857; W. A. Sharp, J. W. C. Smith, August 12, 1852; T. L. Smith, January 6, 1852; E. G. Smith, February 15, 1848; Col. J. M. Starling, September 16, 1847; Thomas J. Stowe, 1848; George C. Thompson, December 13, 1856; George V. Thompson, August 10, 1867; A. T. Trimble, December 23, 1867; John C. Tyler, December 12, 1848; Capt. E. T. Underwood, November 3, 1856; Joe Wall, 1866; Dr. William G. Wheeler, October 12, 1851; W. A. Wilson, April 12, 1858; Dr. E. W. Wilkinson, E. S. Wilson, May 4, 1860; E. L. Wilson, July 1, 1851; W. F. Whitlow, January 12, 1848; James H. Whitlow, February 22, 1848; W. A. Wilcox, October 3, 1856; Dr. E. S. Wood, Judge E. S. Wood, April 26, 1860; Sarah P. Wood, Eugene Wood, December 3, 1864; Hunter Wood, James E. Wood, June 12, 1861; Dr. J. H. Woolley, December 12, 1848; James W. Younger, 1867; Dr. E. A. Young, May 18, 1858.

Mount Vernon Precinct

Dr. R. E. Cook, April 11, 1853; James H. Foster, December 27, 1852; John R. Foster, December 5, 1856; W. A. Ford, June 24, 1856; E. K. Ford, September 12, 1860; Capt. R. T. Ford, July 17, 1852; Isaac Garrott, March 30, 1852; Isaac Garrott, April 1, 1852; Dr. George W. Lackey, October 30, 1852; George T. Lacy, April 5, 1858; H. F. R. [illegible], January 20, 1848; Thomas E. Perry, July 1, 1846; William H. [illegible], January 27, 1849; Thomas H. Shaw, April 5, 1852; James B. Wynn, March 12, 1852.

Pembroke Precinct

E. R. Armistead, April 17, 1852; Dr. Robert Armstrong, January 6, 1856; E. C. Barbee, June 1, 1860; Dr. Darwin Bell, 1862; E. H. Bollinger, January 1, 1857; John F. Brame, February 12, 1858; W. H. Cavanaugh, July 18, 1857; Dr. George E. [illegible], June 17, 1857; A. C. Carter, August 3, 1856; J. H. Clifton, October 22, 1858; A. M. Dudley, 1858; W. H. Fisher, May 27, 1862; Rev. A. F. [illegible], April 16, 1858; James Garrott, June 2, 1857; Thomas L. Graves, July 27, 1860; Stephen Hanna, Rev. J. A. Holland, [illegible], W. Hollis, May 4, 1852; E. C. Hopkins, 1852; Capt. E. G. Hutchinson, March 4, 1857; E. T. Johnson, 1852; A. F. Lander, 1852; E. B. Lackey, November 5, 1856; H. C. Leavenworth, W. E. Mason, September 12, 1852; F. E. Mason, 1860; H. C. Miller, December 27, 1860; T. T. Murphy, December 12, 1852; Rev. E. J. Musgrove, October 12, 1858; E. T. Pendleton, December 7, 1858; F. E. Pendleton, July 1, 1852; Dr. J. F. [illegible], May 4, 1860; W. T. Radford, May 6, 1858; James Richardson, March 4, 1852; W. L. Ross, May 16, 1852; E. P. Smith, October 3, 1857; Owen J. Smith, September 27, 1856; Dr. E. B. Stuart, July 12, 1852; T. J. Tandy, September 22, 1860; Dr. J. P. Thomas, September 1, 1858; Rev. Willis A. White, 1860; John C. White, 1862; Stephen F. Williams, August 12, 1860; Rev. John E. Wood, June 12, 1852.

Longview Precinct

John W. Allen, October 22, 1860; Thomas H. Barker, January 12, 1852; Evan H. Barker, March 12, 1856; John T. Bates, April 17, 1852; Capt. C. L. Bell, August 18, 1852; Joseph H. Bradley, August 17, 1856; W. J. Brown, February 1, 1860; Edmund Campbell, September 22, 1860; John H. Carter, October 1, 1852; James F. Carter, May 1, 1848; John C. Carter, August 11, 1852; Neal Carter, August 31, 1857; Charles E. Cheney, July 12, 1852; Thomas F. Clarke, June 22, 1852; E. E. Clements, July 14, 1852; Joseph F. Garrett, December 14, 1860; H. A. Garrett, January 4, 1852; E. C. Griffin, December 22, 1852; James T. Harris, January 1, 1860; Henry C. Harrison, June 1, 1860; Mrs. Annie E. McKee, October 1, 1856; William W. McKenzie, June 2, 1803; U. L. Major, 1817; Howard Major, December 9, 1843; M. A. Mason, March 1, 1853; William M. Massie, 1814; James Medley, August 21, 1852; James M. Montgomery, March 26, 1860; James W. Moore, 1806; Charles O'Neal, September 10, 1814; Levette L. O'Neal, October 1, 1850; James S. Parrish, February 2, 1827; William B. Radford, March 7, 1824; William E. Ragsdale, July 31, 1847; H. P. Rives, January 20, 1845; Edwin W. Steger, February 22, 1841; Dr. John Q. Thomas, January 3, 1842; Charles H. Walden, January 2, 1832; Ben A. Whitlock, 1816; S. T. Winfree, March 7, 1819.

LAFAYETTE PRECINCT

Samuel Blair, September 13, 1848; J. A. Boyd, May 14, 1824; J. T. Coleman, March 8, 1839; A. M. Cooper, July 19, 1851; M. D. Davie, August 16, 1827; Mrs. Emily Dowell, June 26, 1825; A. J. Fuqua, November 7, 1819; Thomas J. Fuqua, February 22, 1852; F. M. Girand, October 13, 1835; Dr. Claudius Hall (deceased), January 20, 1820; G. W. McGee, August 9, 1828; Dr. C. J. Northington, March 11, 1828; D. B. Owsley, July 25, 1828; Dr. E. C. Robb (deceased), December 11, 1820; P. E. Sherrill, May 3, 1829; E. T. Stephens, February 20, 1841; Dr. Henry D. Tuck, December 3, 1835; T. S. Young, April 8, 1840.

UNION SCHOOL HOUSE PRECINCT

James M. Adams, January 12, 1839; William E. Adcock, 1846; Col. C. B. Alexander, E. H. Anderson, January 2, 1848; William H. Boyd, November 8, 1844; John A. Browning, December 13, 1840; Frank B. Campbell, June 17, 1834; Capt. Ned Campbell, August 9, 1840; Dr. John D. Clardy, August 30, 1828; W. E. Coombs, February 29, 1852; R. C. Crenshaw, January 16, 1852; James H. Dillman, January 24, 1863; Charles N. Edwards, March 4, 1837; Allen W. Ellis, July 22, 1836; Jesse E. Evans, January 23, 1860; H. A. Farnsworth, November 21, 1829; E. J. Faulkner, 1834; John W. Foard, September 5, 1846-1928; John A. Garrett, September 15, 1846; John C. Gary, Sr., Robert S. Gary, J. C. Glass, 1828; John R. Green, October 19, 1828; John W. Gresham, September 22, 1840; John W. Hanbery, March 14, 1827; Col. Gano Henry, February 8, 1820; R. W. Henry, June 12, 1858-1888; John N. Johnson, February 22, 1832; John R. Knight, 1843; George E. Knight, January 10, 1848; R. H. McGaughey, January 26, 1826; John W. McGaughey, July 1, 1832; John C. Marquess, November 12, 1836; David S. Mason, April 20, 1830; E. F. Morris, March 10, 1845; John L. Moss, November 10, 1854; B. B. Nance, April 28, 1830; Thomas T. Owen, February 29, 1808-1914; M. V. Owen, November 29, 1837; M. G. Radford, August 19, 1808; Dr. J. M. Ramsey, November 15, 1851; R. A. Russell, December 12, 1843; G. W. Southall, April 18, 1858; W. T. Stowe, April 26, 1818; W. D. Summers, October 25, 1850; Mrs. Jennie Thurmond, John C. Thurmond, February 25, 1861; Jacob Torian, January 9, 1833; Dr. J. H. Usher, January 28, 1806; Dr. James B. Wallace, 1792-1860; Dr. John C. Whitlock, March 18, 1818; T. L. Yonts, November 10, 1847.

HAMBY PRECINCT.

Elijah Armstrong, August 25, 1825; Young Boyd, May 8, 1835; Joseph East, July 17, 1843; Dr. J. R. Moore, November 10, 1840; J. M. Renshaw, November 8, 1853.

FRUIT HILL PRECINCT.

David L. Barnes, November 18, 1829; John J. Barnes, May 19, 1840; Archibald Bates, April 10, 1828; John H. Cavanah, March 7, 1836; T. W. Gooch, Dr. A. A. Hendrix, August 5, 1830; Thomas J. Powers, January 29, 1839; James W. Underwood, November 7, 1832; Ben H. West, March 2, 1848; Charles C. West, December 26, 1832; William W. West.

SCATES' MILL PRECINCT

Curtis A. Brasher, July 13, 1843; J. R. Brown, February 14, 1822; J. D. Collins, September 26, 1856; W. V. Croft, May 26, 1826; A. B. Croft, February 8, 1832; James E. Croft, January 19, 1839; John M. Dulin, October 15, 1842; J. R. Fuller, September 25, 1847; D. H. Glover, September 16, 1839; Prof. R. H. Ingram, H. Clay McCord, September 13, 1846; John N. Murphy, July 28, 1844; J. J. Nixon, August 16, 1855; Martin Roberts, February 24, 1828; Joseph D. Terry, September 7, 1829; W. M. West, January 22, 1854.

GARRETTSBURG PRECINCT

Mrs. M. E. Bacon, April 6, 1840; M. A. Barnes, October 26, 1833; Capt. Darwin Bell, January 1, 1828; R. L. Boyd, September 13, 1835; Paschal Giles, 1789-1873; Cortez Leavell, September 11, 1831; J. J. C. McKnight, September 9, 1832; Dr. John C. Metcalf, 1801; Austin Peay, February 29, 1844; J. B. Radford, October 10, 1840; Mrs. Rebecca A. Rives, November 22, 1822; Thomas J. Terrell, September 7, 1820; John W. Terrell, June 25, 1850; Thomas H. Wallace, 1847; J. B. White, October 29, 1814; Dr. E. A. Wilson, February 10, 1828.

BAINBRIDGE PRECINCT

H. H. Bryant, February 9, 1843; H. B. Clark, March 16, 1834; W. F. Cox, March 5, 1844; Dr. E. R. Cullom, March 10, 1844; Marshall N. Diuguid, Lewis P. Guthrie, February 14, 1863; Joshua L. and Thomas H. Hardy (twins), November 20, 1827; B. F. Hiser, February 26, 1832; George W. Lander, January 24, 1832; William N. and Charles T. Lander, Peter P. Mason, January 25, 1840; Rev. A. W. Meacham, 1818-1902; James T. Mitchell, February 26, 1851; W. H. Nolen, April 26, 1847; James M. P'Pool, October 14, 1819; George A. P'Pool, July 28, 1838; Charles E. Rawls, April 1, 1831; F. H. Renshaw, May 8, 1829; W. J. Renshaw, July 1, 1837; James J. Smith, March 17, 1837; John W. Stith, August 4, 1849; Robert W. Vaughan, March 1, 1840; John W. Wood, April 9, 1854.

CASKY PRECINCT

James M. Clark, August 31, 1822; James T. Garnett, December 7, 1816; W. W. Garrott, October 10, 1835; Thomas L. Graham, March 23, 1850; Thomas Green, September 20, 1819; Dr. J. A. Gunn, July 31, 1840; Charles J. Radford, 1833; L. B. Rawlins, March 15, 1814; Robert F. Rives, December 7, 1837; E. J. Roberts, 1798-1878; W. E. Warfield, September 25, 1825; D. M. Whitaker, October 31, 1840; Jesse Bass, February 6, 1847; James M. Clark, July 30, 1840; Joseph Cordier, February 15, 1824 (in France, his grandfather was a General under Napoleon); Jesse H. H. Denton, March 11, 1844; John W. Denton, April 6, 1848; Z. T. Drake, October 10, 1849; Rice Dulin, February 24, 1809; William F. Gabard, November 8, 1853; Dr. Finis E. Grace, November 28, 1847; R. M. Jackson, October 26, 1823; Dr. J. W. Long, December 24, 1825; George H. Myers, September 16, 1831; John P. Prowse, December 29, 1844; Mrs. Sarah E. (Atkinson) Tandy, April 3, 1822; Byron D. Williams, August 23, 1859.

WILSON PRECINCT

George N. Johnson, September 14, 1831; Robinson Johnson, Jr., October 28, 1845; P. O. Martin, September 22, 1816; C. W. Meacham, October 15, 1836; John M. Meacham, March 16, 1848; S. D. Pepper, June 27, 1827; Mrs. Eliza J. Robinson, 1825; E. M. Robinson, November 6, 1826; Gus A. H. Robinson, June 19, 1833; James K. West, June 24, 1833; John W. Wicks, June 26, 1848; Capt. James M. Wilson, January 13, 1821; F. M. Withers, September 8, 1831.

CHAPTER XXXIV

THE RURAL FREE DELIVERY MAIL ROUTES

The Rural Mail Deliveries; Telephone's Development; The Jersey Cattle Industry. Sketch by Thomas A. King.

The first experiment in rural mail carrying routes was in 1896 when an experimental route was established in Carroll County, Maryland, and proved to be a complete success. The first routes in Kentucky, it is said, were two routes out of Allensville, Todd County. But these routes were quickly followed by others all over the State.

The first in Christian County, Route No. 1, was established February 15, 1901, with Elbridge Bradshaw the first carrier and the only one for twenty-five years. He retired December 3, 1926, and was succeeded by Henry Haddock, the present carrier. This route is on the Clarksville Highway. Routes Nos. 2, 3, and 4 were all established February 15, 1902, Route No. 2 is on the Russellville pike, known as the Jefferson Davis Highway, No. 68. The first carrier was Edward F. Coyner, who carried it for seventeen years and resigned on account of ill health in 1919. He died shortly afterwards. His successor was McHenry Tichenor for nine months and eight days and, resigning, was succeeded by Rodman Morris, who carried the route about five years and died on the road. He was taken suddenly ill on a trip and died in a short while. He was succeeded by Jared E. Brown, the present carrier. Route No. 3 is on the Cocke's Mill and Palmyra roads, south of Hopkinsville. Daniel W. Hanbery carried this route until October, 1925, and was succeeded by Raleigh Underwood, the present carrier. Route No. 4 is on the Newstead and Julien roads. Butler W. Dillman was the carrier until shortly before his death, December 7, 1917. His successor was Henry D. Yonts, who is still on the route. Route No. 5, on the Princeton road, was established September 1, 1902, with John T. Williamson, the carrier up to the present time. Route No. 6 is on the Madisonville and Buttermilk roads and was established September 1, 1902, with the first carrier, Milton A. Littlefield, who retired on account of his health and died.

He was succeeded by Lieut. Cecil Armstrong, who carried the route until summoned to military service in the World War and never returned, as he died in the service. He was succeeded by Forrest L. Lacy, who was also soon called to arms and served overseas. While he was away the route was carried by his wife, Mrs. Irene Lacy, who carried it for a year or more through all kinds of weather. Mr. Lacy resumed his route in 1919 and is still carrying it. The route has since been changed to Route No. 9 and includes the Greenville and Kirkmansville roads.

No. 6 is now on the Madisonville and Buttermilk roads and Morton Penick has been the carrier since the route was changed in 1923.

Route No. 7 was a cross country route between Palmyra road and the Clarksville highway. It was carried by Frank O. Gary and several other carriers before it was discontinued and merged into adjacent routes in 1926.

The present No. 7 now covers the lower Greenville and Antioch roads, with headquarters at Carl, Ky. It was established in 1924 and Olen West has been the carrier since it started.

Route No. 8 was established in 1912 and Willie Wilkins carried it the first year as a temporary carrier. The first regular carrier was Ben H. Cook. It covered the Butler and Pilot Rock roads. Cook was succeeded by Rodman Morris, until his transfer to No. 2. It was next carried temporarily by Will Hayes until Nat Penick, the present carrier, was appointed upon his return from service overseas in the World War.

Route No. 9 was established November 1, 1922, with Forrest L. Lacy carrier, on the Kirksmansville and Greenville roads.

JERSEY CATTLE

In the decade following the Civil War, the first thoroughbred Jersey cattle were brought into the county. John B. Trice and George V. Green were the first to introduce them as herds. From that day to the present, they have increased in popularity, and all over the county are hundreds of purebred Jerseys, and there are scores of registered herds. Among the principal breeders are T. A. King, Rodman Meacham, Rufus Taylor, C. R. Atkins, Bailey Atkins, W. L. Gore, Ed Morris, W. K. Morris, W. A. Wilson, H. H. Golay, John Marquess, Edgar Miller, Lucian Hill, Bud Dulin, Will Walker, Cliff Gary, Evans Moran, Joe Mason, L. A. Moseley, W. J. Glover, J. W. Stump, G. P. Gore, Dr. Jett, Hugh Nelson, J. T. Thomas, Wisdom Fulcher, George Mimms, Dan White, U. L. Major, F. Askew, W. D. Dudley, S. F. Williams, Will Vaughan, Mrs. McKee, Milton Clark and Ernest Boyd.

The following resume, of the industry, is taken from an address delivered over the radio, by Thomas A. King, one of the best known breeders in the county:

> Christian County, with an area of seven hundred and eighty square miles is the second county, in size, in Kentucky, and one of the best in every respect. The county has forty thousand population, with about one-third of its people in and near Hopkinsville. The city is ideally located, midway between Evansville and Nashville, and Paducah and Bowling Green, with intersecting railroads, bus lines and fifteen improved highways leading in all directions.

A PRIZE-WINNING JERSEY COW

This section enjoys a delightful year-round climate. Our winters are short and in most instances mild, while on the other hand our summers never assume the torridity experienced by some less fortunate climates. To the stock-raiser or the dairyman this should make a special appeal. In other great feeding and dairying states, animals are kept on dry feed six months in the year, while here three months as an average is all that is necessary to dry-feed either beef or dairy herds and, of course, the same rule applies to hogs and sheep, both of which can and are being raised at a profit in this community. In Christian county, all grasses grow luxuriantly—red clover, white clover, alsike, alfalfa, timothy, orchard grass, herd's grass and bluegrass, which grows without seeding. When the land is sowed to other grasses and not plowed, for several years, and pastured closely by stock of all kinds, bluegrass comes. Having a clay sub-soil, that is underlaid with limestone, all grasses do well. It is an easy matter to procure ground limestone in this county at convenient points. Quarries can be opened to quarry and grind limestone for application to the soil. It is the ideal home for the Jersey cow. She can be brought to the age of production under as nearly perfect right conditions as anywhere. We have a long grazing period. From early spring until late fall, many Jerseys run out practically all winter. Raised in the open, they are strong and of good size. We have over 5,000 head of registered and high Jerseys in Christian County, and can sell their offspring readily. In the early seventies, the first Jerseys were brought to Christian County. Many of them were called Alderneys at that time, their ancestors having come from the different islands in the channel. The Jersey has always been a favorite dairy cow in Christian County. The late Dr. Jas. Rodman, John B. Trice, Geo. V. Green and M. H. Nelson were among the first to bring registered Jerseys to this county, and in a few years others brought some in. These Jersey cattle were registered, and their descendants were scattered over the county. Among the first cattle brought here were the Tormentor family, which in after years proved one of the best strains, and as other importations were brought over from the Island of Jersey some of them, or their descendants, would find their way to Christian County, until almost every prominent family on the Island today is represented in Christian County, namely: Oxford Majesty, Oxford You'll Do, Noble of Oakland, Fauvic's Prince, Oxford Fairy Boy, Combination Premier, Forward, Volunteer, and their offspring. It has made a great improvement in our cattle. The use of this imported blood, direct from the fountain head, the source of the purity of the breed, the Jersey Island, and the Jerseys produced here and sold to many other states, have always done well, and in many instances have been among the highest testing cows in the state. It is hard to supply the demand for Jerseys that we have from other states, and from other counties in this state. The market comes to us, and having the right conditions under which to produce them, and being able to graze so long, we can produce them cheaper than most anywhere. Our Christian County Jerseys have stood well up in all classes in state fairs, and more important in the cow testing association. The records made in Christian County have compared favorably with the best, the club records showed a few years ago that the largest per cent of registered Jerseys were owned in Christian, of any county in the state of Kentucky. The demand is stronger each year for our Jerseys. We have shipped from here to other points over four hundred head this season. With the ideal climate and ideal dairy cows, and the right soil to produce economically the proper feeds, we are bound to have one of the greatest dairy counties anywhere.

THE TELEPHONE'S DEVELOPMENT

In compiling this history, it has been a settled policy to secure first hand information from makers of history, wherever possible. One of the great factors in the progress of the county, during the last half-century, has been the modern telephone, now regarded as an absolute necessity, not only in business houses but in homes. Hopkinsville's first experiment—for it was an experiment—was a crude telephone exchange, with only thirty-one subscribers, put in by S. H. Turner. Turner has long since passed away, but some of the subscribers of his day still retain the original numbers Turner gave them more than forty years ago. His exchange passed into stronger hands, and Hopkinsville has never been without a telephone system from that day to this. I requested Vice-President Leland Hume, of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, to prepare a statement of his connection with the telephone business in Christian County—for he is the father of the system—and he very graciously complied with the request as follows:

I take pleasure in trying to comply with your request regarding the development of the telephone business in Hopkinsville and Christian County.

It was about 1887 that I made my first trip to Hopkinsville, where I went as Auditor of the East Tennessee Telephone Company to confer with Mr. James M. Howe, who was for years a prominent jeweler of your city and who at that time held the contract for the Bell Telephone Exchange, and later he sold to a group of Hopkinsville citizens, including the Forbes Bros. and others, and after a time Mr. James E. Caldwell, then President of the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company, and the undersigned, made a trip to Hopkinsville with a view of extending our long distance lines from Nashville by way of Clarksville to Hopkinsville, and probably on to Evansville, Ind., and it was on that trip that we met with the then owners of the local telephone exchange and purchased the property, and then promptly set about building a new plant.

In the process of time the Cumberland Company, a Kentucky corporation, selected Hopkinsville as its legal headquarters and appointed the Hon. Hunter Wood, Sr., as our chief attorney for that section of the state. We found him not only an able lawyer, but fearless and as true as steel, and he continued to represent us to the day of his death, and his fine son and namesake, Hunter Wood, Jr., is today a director and an attorney for the Christian-Todd Telephone Company.

The handsome brick and granite telephone building fronting on Ninth Street was erected following the establishment of the Cumberland legal headquarters in Hopkinsville, at which time we installed one of the latest and most up-to-date central office local and long distance common battery switchboards that could be furnished by the Western Electric Company. In the meantime, we had built exchanges at Pembroke, Gracey, Crofton, LaFayette, and one or two other centers, and we extended the service generally throughout the county to the farmers and to merchants at the crossroad stores; thus accomplishing a very general saturation of telephone service over Christian County.

However, about the year 1905 some other prominent leading citizens of Hopkinsville decided to enter the telephone field and this brought about a chaotic condition as to service; increased rates to all those business houses and others who wanted to continue telephone connection with all the other subscribers in the county who found it necessary to pay for two telephones, and, of course, with the result that the competing companies succeeded in dividing the business and losing money, and when the Cumberland Company's competitors were about insolvent as far as their telephone operations were concerned, new people had purchased a controlling interest in the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company; these various competing companies were consolidated and the Christian-Todd Telephone Company was organized.

Col. R. E. Cooper, of Hopkinsville, and one of the best known public spirited citizens of the city, was induced to accept the presidency and has continued in that position to this time, and for a good many years Mr. C. E. Woodruff has been General Manager of the Christian-Todd Telephone Company and I have been Vice-President and managing director.

The Christian-Todd Company maintains first-class, up-to-date plants not only at Hopkinsville and Clarksville, Tenn., but in all the towns where it operates.

Continuing the policy established long ago we are proposing to keep abreast with the improvements in the art, and at this very time we are engaged in making changes in the plant at Hopkinsville that will cost the Company very large sums of money, but which should result in a still further improvement in the service. Our motto has been and is, "Service First."

The Christian-Todd Telephone Company has six exchanges in Christian County, covering all parts of the county. These exchanges are at Hopkinsville, Crofton, Edgoten, Gracey, Lafayette and Pembroke. Free service is enjoyed by subscribers over all of these lines throughout the county. The company gives a twenty-four hours' service, with long distance connections, all over the country.

CHAPTER XXXV

THE RACE HORSE INDUSTRY OF CHRISTIAN COUNTY

The Race Horse Industry and its Growth; Origin of the Thoroughbred; The Breeding of Race Horses; Christian County Racers.

The Thoroughbred—Its Origin and Development

A paper compiled and read to The Athenaeum Literary Society of Hopkinsville in 1925 by Capt. Rodman Meacham.

When Caesar invaded the British Isles about the middle of the first century, B.C., he found the natives possessed of many excellent horses. They were small, but extremely hardy and were probably the result of the far-reaching commerce of the ancient Phoenicians, who are known to have visited the Mediterranean and Atlantic ports of Spain during the period of their maritime supremacy several centuries before the Christian era. Many Phoenician horses, of the type so generally used by the Saracens, found their way to the British Isles and became at least a part of the foundation stock on which later importations were grafted, ultimately resulting in the creation of the Thoroughbred.

It was not the practice of ancient warriors to use mares for war purposes, and as Caesar's cavalry were mounted on pure Barb horses from the northern fringe of Africa it may be readily understood how his invasion was followed by admixture of blood, and resulted in marked improvement in the British stock.

Later, the Saxons and Normans brought with them a strong, heavy type of horse from the plains of Middle Europe and Queen Elizabeth, the Stuart kings, and Oliver Cromwell all displayed vital interest in the breeding of horses and imported Eastern sires from Arabia and Turkey.

In laying the foundation for this distinctive type of horse in England, the blood of many Barbs, Turks and Arabians was called into service. Curwen's Bay Barb was a present from Muley Ishmael, King of Morocco, to Louis XIV and was brought to England after Mr. Curwen purchased him from the sons of Louis. The Belgrade Turk was taken from the Bashaw of Belgrade, Turkey, at the siege of that place by the Prince of Lorraine, whose minister at the Court of London sold him to Sir M. Willys. The Straddling, another Turk, was taken at the siege of Buda in the reign of James II and brought to England by the Duke of Berwick. Oliver Cromwell brought the White Turk.

In 1670, King Charles II imported a number of Barb mares for the royal stables, later known as "Royal Mares." With these mares and other selected British stock, the real foundation of the Thoroughbred was laid during the next fifty years. The Byerly Turk was imported in 1689, the Darley Arabian in 1706 and the Godolphin Barb in 1724. From these three sires the King Herod, the Matchem and the Eclipse line originated, three great cornerstones of the Thoroughbred structure, which derived its speed and graceful lines from the Arabian, its strength and stride from the Turks, and its length and height from the Barb. The combinations developed a distinctive type, entirely different from any of the original progenitors.

MABEL TRASK AND FOAL BY IMP. JOHREN.
$50,000 WAS REFUSED FOR THE COLT'S BROTHER

Eclipse, so named because of the fact that he was foaled during the great eclipse of 1764, died in 1789. An exact measurement of every part of his body was made and recorded. One of his hoofs was superbly set in gold as a goblet and nearly half a century later was presented by the King of England to the English Jockey Club.

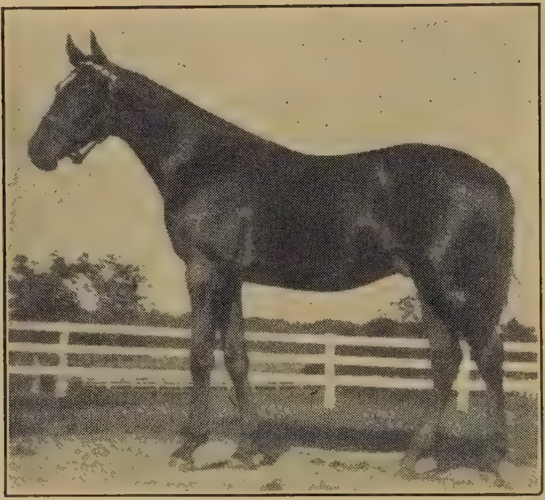
England was the birthplace of racing, as well as the land where the Thoroughbred originated and the sport has so long been first and foremost with all classes that it may well be called a "national habit." History records the sport in England as early as 1174 and in the reign of Richard I, Knights ran over a three-mile course for "40 pounds of ready gold." Public races were established at Chester in 1512. James I greatly encouraged the sport and still more rapid strides were made under Charles I.

During the seventeenth century, five classic races were established in England, The Two Thousand Guineas, the Epsom Derby and the Doncaster St. Leger for three-year-olds of both sexes, and the One Thousand Guineas and Epsom Oaks for three-year-old fillies. Of these, the Epsom Derby, established in 1776, is quite the most famous race of the world historically, although our own "Kentucky Derby," which celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in 1922, is gaining world-wide prestige. These classic races were established to enable breeders to determine the best strains of blood by actual test, certainly the only way to furnish conclusive evidence. These five races have continued to be run annually without interruption and today are the most coveted of any races run on the English turf.

Yearling Filly by Imp. Johren Sold for $5,200.00

The first Thoroughbred imported to America, of which there is any record, was Bulle Rock, brought from England to Virginia in 1730. He was said to have been sired by the Darby Arabian, out of a daughter of the Byerly Turk, previously referred to as among the most important progenitors of the Thoroughbred. The stock of the Old Dominion was vastly improved by his services, and during the following twenty years still further improvement was attained by the importation of Jolly Rogers, Janus, and Fearnaught. The Janus stock seemed to exceed all others for speed, durability and conformation.

When not attending some public assembly protesting against British oppression, Colonial Virginia lived out of doors. Fox hunting was a popular sport—the Thoroughbred the very thing for the chase. For overland travel, he was the fastest medium known. During a period when cross-country trips, forty, fifty or a hundred miles to visit friends, or to attend religious or political meetings were of daily occurrence, the Thoroughbred was as indispensable as the more rapid means of transportation are today. Practicing lawyers, judges in their circuits, pastors and elders on their rounds and bishops on their annual visitations found in him continued pleasure.



YEARLING COLT BY IMP. JOHREN

There was only one way to determine the best stock to breed from—competitive contests to eliminate the weak— and the race course was the natural outcome. These early races, which began in Virginia as early as 1718 and in South Carolina in 1734, were largely responsible for the steady improvement in the breed, and rivalry between the owners, communities and States was inevitable.

Virginia continued importations of the best blood from England and long before she became known as the "Mother of Presidents" she was the dam of the Thoroughbred that Presidents could not withstand. Here Jefferson and the Murat of his administration, Randolph, met Washington and Henry Clay on common ground. In 1789, Diomed, the winner of the first Epsom Derby in 1776, was brought to Virginia. He lived for twenty years, leaving a name and fame which will endure to the end of time in Thoroughbred history. He sired the celebrated horse, Monticello, bred and owned by Thomas Jefferson, but probably the most noted of his get was Sir Archy, considered by many to have done more to improve the stock in America than any horse before or since.

Washington maintained an extensive breeding establishment to provide horses for his own use and for the improvement of his neighbors' stock. Among the famous stallions of their day at Mt. Vernon were Sampson, Magnolia, Leonidas, Traveler and Gift. Washington was not unmindful of the lowly side of agriculture, for his imported jacks from Spain and Malta were at the head of the mule industry of Virginia. He was a steward of the Alexandria Jockey Club and the races in Fairfax and adjoining counties of Virginia were the occasion of many notable gatherings. His horse, Magnolia, lost to one of Thomas Jefferson's at the Alexandria meetings in 1790. The entire family at Mt. Vernon usually attended the races at Annapolis, in the adjacent colony of Maryland.

Washington and his friends set the pace for tidewater Virginia and their habits and customs influenced the widely dispersed Virginians as they passed over the mountains to create new commonwealths. The early settlers of Kentucky were mainly from Virginia and were therefore horse lovers by inheritance and habit. It took but a short while for them to find that the native bluegrass was a pasturage upon which the horses flourished mightily.

The Kentuckians were determined to equal or surpass Virginia in the breeding industry. They quickly realized the value of the Sir Archy blood and soon possessed a majority of his produce, six of his sons standing near Lexington at one time. They also imported stock direct from England, among the importers being the great commoner and statesman, Henry Clay, who brought over imported Yorkshire and a band of mares for his Ashland stud.

In promoting their industry Kentucky breeders were wont to tell of the Thoroughbred's superior qualifications for war. They pointed to early European conflicts which showed how the Turkish cavalry was made invincible through the Turkish progenitors of the English Thoroughbred. Later they cited the successes of the Southern cavalry in the Civil War until near the close of the war when the well-bred horses of the South had been captured by the Northern armies. General Morgan owed his escape on one occasion to Black Bess, a Kentucky Thoroughbred, and her celebrated twenty-mile run from Lebanon to Carthage. The wonderful achievements of Stuart's cavalry would have been impossible without the Thoroughbred. Success and life itself often depended upon the slender thread of a pedigree. A scrub is incapable of either speed or endurance.

Kentucky soon took rank as the greatest breeding point for Thoroughbreds, and many of the English Derby winners were imported to cross on the native stock. Racing, which had commenced as early as 1787, continued until interrupted by the Civil War, when many breeding establishments were broken up, the horses taken for cavalry purposes and the industry completely paralyzed. For ten years after the close of the war things were at a low ebb. Yearlings sold for a hundred that would bring thousands today.

In 1872 Col. Lewis Clark was sent to England and France to make a thorough investigation of the system of stakes and the rules for racing, the result of experience extending over one hundred years. He returned after careful study of conditions abroad and in 1874 the Louisville Jockey Club was organized. Classic races for Kentucky were established, each modeled after similar events in England. The first Kentucky Derby was run at Churchill Downs on May 17, 1872, with fifteen, being won by Aristides before a crowd of ten thousand people.

During the past fifty years the breeding of Thoroughbreds in America has become largely concentrated in Kentucky with Lexington as the hub of the industry. Many of the wealthy breeders, with diversified interests in other states, have attempted to establish their studs elsewhere, notably in California, Wyoming and New York, but have eventually become convinced that the climate, waters and grasses of Kentucky are unequalled for the growth and development of the Thoroughbred foals. August Belmont, Joseph Widener, William C. Whitney, Harry Payne Whitney, James R. Keene and others attempted to breed their horses in the North but finally located in the Blue Grass region.

Breeding of Thoroughbreds in Kentucky is not confined to the wealthy owners who maintain their farms for the pleasure of breeding their own color bearers in the classic races from Saratoga to New Orleans, but numbers of small farmers and men of moderate means have one or two or half-dozen Thoroughbred mares and sell the colts as yearlings. More than two million dollars was paid for Kentucky bred yearlings this year, and Christian County was represented by two carloads at the Saratoga Sales in August. The highest priced yearling sold at auction at Saratoga in 1923 was shipped from Hopkinsville and brought the round sum of $21,000.

Space forbids the enumeration of famous Thoroughbreds produced in Kentucky. However the super-horses, Man O'War and Zev, who won over $300,000 on the turf and defeated the English champion, Papyrus, are two outstanding products of recent years.

In concluding this paper I can think of no better illustration of the hold that the Thoroughbred has acquired on the American people, than the following tribute to Churchill Downs written by Daniel O'Sullivan on the occasion of the Golden Anniversary at which 80,000 people from all over the United States, and several foreign countries, representing all walks of life, gathered to pay tribute to the Thoroughbred:

"Golden Anniversary of Churchill Downs: Sacred and priceless its memories; beyond all price its half a century of high ideals and honorable endeavor. What thoughts of departed friends and old favorites, stir the heart and throng the portals of the mind eager for utterance. Aristides, Day Star, Hindoo, Leonatus, Proctor Knott, Ben Brush, Old Rosebud and their fellows all under the turf which they did so much to ennoble. Gone beyond recall are those who lived the historic scenes we now celebrate. M. Lewis Clark, the peerless Judge, Gen. Abe Buford who confidently expected to meet his Thoroughbreds on the bluegrass fields of the New Jerusalem, the Clays, the Breckenridges, the Blackburns, the Johnsons, all gone into the shadows. But their spirits revisit the Downs, keep green its fields, and bright its paths, hover above it in kindly counsel, inspire its managers and pass judgment on their decisions.

"The month of May, caparisoned in her garments of gladness, violets blooming where she walks always claims Derby Day as her own. It is a name to conjure with, at once an inspiration and a delight. An infinite, cloudless sky spreads the benison of its silken tent over the scene. The brown ribbon of the course is unfolded as from a golden reel. Thoroughbreds pick their way daintily across the field or arch their prideful necks in preliminary gallops. Glad thousands occupy every coign of vantage, their faces radiant with joy and their hearts free from care. The stands are vibrant with unconcealed emotion. The air is electrical with expectation. A carnival spirit is everywhere. It is Kentucky's annual tribute to the Thoroughbred, in which all America joins.

"At last the bugle sounds—its notes as thrilling as the Marseillaise. Fifty thousand spectators leap to attention at its command. A field of matchless Thoroughbreds file through the paddock gate and pirouette in the parade past the acclaiming stands, the jockeys swaying above the saddles, their colors dancing like painted bubbles in the wind. They face the starter. A brief delay while positions are being taken, a sudden swing into line, the barrier lifts, the flags fall and 'they're off' in the race of the year. Sweeping past the stand fifty thousand hearts echo the rataplan of the hurrying hoofs, and a wild chorus of approval follows the vanishing field. At every point of the swift journey excited partisans speed them on. The quarter is passed and the half is left behind and then begins the drive down the back stretch where the cavalcade readjusts itself into divisions, the leaders wearying of the pace, become laggards. Now comes the challenge at the crucial turn for home with the goal a full quarter of a mile away. There is a closing of the ranks, the vanquished drop back in the ruck and a new pace maker takes up the fallen guantlet. At his throatlatch, and saddle girth, and hard upon his heels crowd the contenders, their jockeys not yet ready to acknowledge defeat. The frenzied thousands, in grandstand, club house and lawn, shriek personal appeals to particular horses and riders to 'Come on! Come on!' Out of the thunder of a hundred hoofs comes the lightning flash of spurs, the whir of swiftly drawn whips, and the desperate duel is on to the wire where fame and fortune awaits. In the very last determinate moment, there flashes from the struggling mass a Thoroughbred that will not be denied, and in a whirlwind of speed he sweeps past the post a winner amid the applause of an enraptured multitude.

"And this is Derby Day at Churchill Downs."

THE BREEDING OF RACE HORSES

BY MRS. WALKER WILLIAMS SMITH

Even in pre-war days there were a few thoroughbred race horses in Christian County.

Captain Darwin Bell had one or two brood mares and Mr. William J. Bacon, who lived over the line in an adjoining county, had Exchequer, the son of Planet.

While the war put an end to the industry, it did not kill the spark of enthusiasm in Captain Bell, which years afterward kindled the desire to produce race horses in his friend, Major S. R. Crumbaugh, and his son-in-law, Dr. M. W. Williams.

In the late eighties Major S. R. Crumbaugh bought Elkwood (a son of Eolus) and Dunboyne, together with a small band of brood mares. Dr. Williams bought a few mares.

In 1893 Dr. Williams sold his first yearling, a colt by Faustus, out of Lady Craft, for $1,750.00, a big price in those days.

In 1895 Dr. Williams bought Imp. Albert and John H. White, then a mere boy, had charge of Adelbert Stud. They made an immediate success and produced such horses as Mesmerist, the best two-year-old of his year and winner of $50,000.00, Bonnibert (holder of the world's record for 1 1-8 miles for many years), Hatisoo, Jinks, Herbert, etc., making Albert the premier stallion of the United States for 1899.

In April, 1898, W. P. Norton bought Ornament and May Hempstead from Charles Patterson for $3,500.00 and brought them to Wenonah Stud near Hopkinsville. He had eight mares but sold out a few years later.

About this time Col. Cyrus S. Radford bought a half interest in Adelbert and the firm was known as Williams & Radford.

In 1906 Imp. Ornus became head of affairs at Adelbert and John H. White founded his Herbert stud with Herbert, a son of Albert, at the head.

In 1910 racing was put out in New York and the studs were practically sold out, Dr. Williams holding on to a few Albert fillies.

In 1911, a syndicate composed of Dr. Williams, White & Garnett, Edgar Renshaw, Ward Claggett and Nat Dortch bought Imp. Cyclades by Cyllene, out of Vale Royal by Buena Vista; he was stationed at Adelbert. Cyclades only lived a few years when the same syndicate bought Imp. Zeus, the sturdy son of Adam. Zeus was a high-class race horse, winner of the Adirondack Handicap, Walden Stakes, Woodstock Plate, King Edward Gold Cup and Canadian Derby, Bowie Handicap, etc. At this time there were about twenty mares in this county. Zeus is still living and at the age of twenty-one is vigorous and hearty; he has sent many stake horses away from the county such as Questionnaire (Troy Stakes), Lady Lillian (Canarsie Stakes), St. Maurice (Aberdeen Stakes), Budana (Clover Stakes), All Over (Tiajuana Cup). His get have won about $500,000.00.

In 1920 Messrs. White & Garnett bought Jack Atkins, a son of Sain. He died at Herbert Stud after one crop of yearlings by him had been sold, selling for a total of $28,850.00.

They then leased The Finn from John E. Madden. At this time several other farmers joined the ranks of thoroughbred breeders. White & Garnett had added extensively to their brood of mares, and Messrs. Lucian A. Moseley, John Rives and B. P. Eubanks had each started in breeding with a few mares. Madden & Moseley sold their first yearling in 1920, a colt of Sea King, out of Eureka by Frank Gill, for $13,000.00.

The breeders realized splendid prices for the yearlings by The Finn, selling this crop for about $50,000.00.

Madden & Moseley sold a colt in this consignment for $21,000.00. This colt, "Flying Ebony," was the Kentucky Derby winner of 1925.

Sir Martin by Ogden out of Lady Sterling made the season of 1923 at Mr. Moseley's Riverview farm and Mr. Madden sent from Lexington twelve beautifully bred young mares to mate with him. The yearlings by Sir Martin were also much in demand and brought in a total of $55,000.00. A filly consigned by Rodman Meacham topped the sale at $8,000. Sweep On by Sweep, property of Mr. Coe, also made a season at Riverview farm. Then followed Capt. Alcock, Eliminator, and Spanish Prince II.

In 1924 Mr. Moseley and Audley Farms, owned by Montfort and B. B. Jones, bought Spanish Prince II and added to their stock of brood mares. Spanish Prince II has been a very successful horse; he is the sire of Princess Doreen, the largest money winning mare in the United States, and has stood well up in the winning sire list for many years.

Messrs. White & Garnett in 1922 leased Imp. Donnacona from Geo. W. Loft. He is a very fashionably bred horse and was a success from the start; was leading sire of two-year-olds in 1926 and practically every get sent to market from this company by him has won.

About this time Capt. Rodman Meacham bought from Belle Meade Stud, of Nashville, a small bunch of select mares; he has sold from one of these mares two fillies and a colt for $20,300.

In the fall of 1925 Capt. Meacham leased from Harry Payne Whitney, the excellent race horse, Imp. Johren by Spearmint, winner of Belmont Stakes, Suburban Handicap, Lawrence Realization, Latonia Derby, Saratoga Cup, etc. From his first crop bred in Christian County he has gotten the good colt, Sir Johren, for which $50,000 has been refused. He has secured a return of Johren for the season of 1930 and also another fine sire, Blondin, a son of Broomstick.

In 1926 Messrs. White & Garnett sold Donnacona for $39,000.00 to divide the partnership with Mr. Loft and secured the beautifully bred Imp. White Satin by White Eagle, which is standing at Herbert Farm at the present time.

St. Henry by The Finn is dividing honors with Spanish Prince II at Riverview farm. There are about 150 brood mares in this county at the present time—Senator John L. Thurmond, of Gracey, and Cowherd & Altsheler being the latest recruits to the ranks of breeders.

W. J. Glover, J. J. Robertson, John Rives, and Joe Altsheler now have many fashionably bred mares and send many yearlings to the Eastern markets annually, the yearlings being the get of Christian County sires.

The year 1929 marked a great advance in the industry in the county. At the annual sale of yearlings in Saratoga, N. Y., twenty from Christian County were sold. A report for the *New Era* by Shelby Peace said:

> "It remained for the Sominco Farms to produce the highest priced yearling of the evening, a colt by Johren and Slipper Day. This chestnut son of Johren was purchased by Mrs. M. H. West for $8,000 and she also purchased a Johren colt out of Good Shot for $4,000. The second high price of the evening also went to the Sominco Farms, William Zeigler, Jr., paying $7,500 for a bay son by Imp. Spanish Prince II out of East Wind. A bay filly by Johren out of Miccosoukee was purchased by the LaBrae Stable for $5,200. This filly was a perfect specimen of the thoroughbred runner and Meacham had expected a rather higher price, although some of his other yearlings brought better prices than he had anticipated.
>
> At the Saratoga sales, 1929, 26 head of yearlings from Christian County were disposed of for a total of $68,900, which made an average of $2,650 per head. Farmers surely can raise the running horse at this average and make money.

In discussing the sale editorially the *New Era* said:

CHRISTIAN COUNTY RACERS

> No county in the State has made more rapid progress in the highly lucrative industry of breeding thoroughbred race horses for the Eastern markets than Christian County, during the last twenty years.
>
> Its development under the intelligent direction of a group of wide-awake young business men has been marvelous. At the present time there are half a dozen stock farms in Christian County that would do credit to Fayette or other Bluegrass counties, once considered the exclusive home of the thoroughbred.
>
> The county has already put a Derby winner on the board and to show that this was not an accident, numerous sales are made every year for more than $5,000 for yearlings. Last year two were sold by one farm for $7,100 and $7,000 respectively. Forty or fifty colts and fillies were sent to market in 1928 that averaged in four figures. The most successful breeders in Christian County have taken up the business during the last ten years and their ranks are being swelled with a zeal that amounts to enthusiasm. The newest breeder in the county, who started less than two years ago, this season sent to market two yearlings that brought $2,400, as much as a tobacco crop of 30,000 pounds. The climate, feed possibilities, the pure fresh water and the pasture lands of fertile Christian County are all conducive to the splendid and rapid development of pure bred stock of all kinds. There is a growing demand for Kentucky race horses, not only in the United States, but in foreign countries as well. Breeding them is a pleasant and profitable business.
>
> Cattle, sheep and hogs can also be made most profitable sources of revenue on the farm, but for the real mortgage lifter the royal thoroughbred stands in a class of his own.
>
> Hats off to King Bucephalus.

CHAPTER XXXVI

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY

Educational History; Old-Time Teachers; The South Kentucky College; Bethel Woman's College; Ferrell's High School; List of Students for Thirty Years; County Teachers; Hopkinsville Public Schools; Colored Schools.

The old-time school teachers of Christian County played a noble part in its history for fifty years. Bartholomew T. Wood, who donated the site for a county seat, was illiterate. The original deed shows that he had to make his mark, being unable to write his name. But he appreciated the value of education and among his other benefactions, gave a lot to be used for school purposes. This lot was the one upon which the Louisville and Nashville Railroad's freight depot now stands. How soon a school house was erected upon it is not definitely known, but as early as 1812 the school was being taught by an Irishman named Daniel Barry, who came from Nelson County. Among his pupils were James and Edward Rumsey. The first named was afterwards a noted teacher himself. Miss Lucretia Moore was one of the earliest lady teachers. She was in Hopkinsville in 1815. Other early teachers were Thomas Smith, Maj. Isaac Evans, William Murrell, Francis Hopkins, Rev. J. J. Johnson, Richard Gaines, a brother-in-law of Peter Cartwright; Rev. Wm. Lasley, Roger F. Kelley, Richard U. Buckner, an uncle of Maj. John P. Campbell; Martha Dallam, who married Rezin Davidge; Jas. H. Rice, son of David Rice, the first Presbyterian preacher in Kentucky, and James D. Rumsey. All of these are mentioned in Perrin's History, upon information obtained from Col. Jas. F. Buckner.

According to Col. Buckner, who was one of Mr. Rumsey's pupils, others of his pupils who afterwards became distinguished were Maj. John P. Campbell, Congressman; County Judge A. V. Long, T. P. Ware and M. W. Patton, both Attorneys-General of Mississippi; Judge Murrell, of Texas, Chief Justice P. M. Grant, of Mississippi, and others. Many of these pupils came from other states to attend his school as late as 1854. Along in the fifties, Rev. George P. Geddinge, Rev. George Beckett and several other ministers taught classes along with their other duties. Mrs. Sophia Lotspeich conducted a seminary for girls about 1850, when the demand for boarding schools for young ladies was met by the establishment of South Kentucky College in 1849, and Bethel Woman's College in 1854. From that time on the educational institutions in Hopkinsville have been a source of pride.

In the first half century of the county's history, all of the schools were not in Hopkinsville. Some of the very best ones were in the country districts. One of these was located in LaFayette. Who taught it is not known. but it was such a good school that Dr. Augustine Webber, a Hopkinsville physician, sent his son, Charles, a future author of many books, there to be educated.

Years later one of the best schools in the county was taught at Garrettsburg. In the same period, Thomas G. Woodward, a highly educated young man from a northern state, came to the county and was teaching here when the war came on and he cast his lot with the South and became a Confederate colonel.

People still living remember the fine schools taught after the war by Prof. Quint Tyler, Prof. Jas. H. Harding, Prof. Henry Durrett, all great teachers of boys, and by Prof. J. W. Rust, Rev. Enos Campbell and others who taught in the colleges.

In 1873 Maj. James O. Ferrell, a Confederate veteran who had taught in the Kentucky Military Institute, came to Hopkinsville and opened a school for boys that ran for thirty years as one of the best schools of its kind in the South. A more detailed story of his life and death in Hopkinsville appears elsewhere.

Coming close upon the heels of the unlettered explorers and adventurous spirits who first visited Kentucky, came the sturdy Anglo-Saxons, who brought with them their ideas of education and religion. As early as 1775, a school was opened and in 1776, a preacher expounded the gospel at the settlement at Harrodsburg. The fine class of people who settled Kentucky and during the next twenty years pushed their way into Western Kentucky, brought schools and churches with them. It is true that there was no system of public education for many years, but there were scholars who were qualified to teach schools, for those who were able to send their children to school. Men and women of this type made their appearance in Christian County almost as soon as it was created. Judged by present standards, the schools were mere beginnings, but they served the purpose —of supplying an educated class—and as the number of schools increased, the educated class became more and more dominant until there were district schools available to all who cared to acquire at least the rudiments of an education. In the decade, beginning in 1840, the thirst for knowledge made the problem of more and better schools a vital one, and the public schools began to appear. By 1840, Christian County created an office called the School Commissioner. The first man to fill the office was Enoch A. Brown, who served from 1845 to 1856, by which time there were forty district schools in the county, most of them open only a few months in the year. The first district was near Crofton, and more than thirty of the districts were in the northern half of the county. The people in the southern part of the county were of a wealthier class, and maintained private schools in Hopkinsville, LaFayette, Garrettsburg and other sections. The common school fund, at first, was only five cents of the tax dollar, and it was not increased until 1870. It served to employ competent teachers for only a few months, and many districts supplemented this fund with subscriptions to extend the terms.

In 1856 John P. Ritter became School Commissioner. He did the best he could without funds, for five or six years. He was succeeded by James Moore, a fine old gentleman, well qualified but of advanced age, most of the able-bodied men being in the armies. He died in 1870. In October of that year, G. A. Champlin succeeded him, and became the father of the modern school system in the county. He found twenty-one hundred children of school age in the county, white children only being enumerated. His first work was to district the whole county, and to build school houses. Other children were enumerated and by 1872 there were five thousand. In twelve years the number had increased to six thousand, and there were eighty-four school districts. Hopkinsville was a mere school district until 1881, when it provided a public school system of its own. During this time two colleges for girls had been established and a military high school for boys was started in 1873. All of these private schools were prosperous, and the county soon became widely known as an educational center. These private schools will be given a more extended notice in another place. The growth of the public school system of the county has been steady, if not as rapid as in some states. Kentucky, as a state, was tardy, but this was due in a great measure to the fact that the colleges and universities supplied the need of good schools. The institutions that have made the story of education in Christian County a source of pride, will be discussed in more detail.

Passing mention will be made of some of the teachers of private schools who achieved success. J. W. Rust, at LaFayette and later in Hopkinsville; J. B. Fitzhugh, J. H. Harding, W. R. Fall (father of Senator Albert B. Fall), Henry Durrett, Thomas G. Woodward, Virgil A. Garnett and many others helped to make history for the county.

The first college established in the county was South Kentucky College, founded in 1849 by the church known at the time as the Disciples, but now called the Christian Church.

SOUTH KENTUCKY COLLEGE

In 1849, the General Assembly authorized Henry J. Stites, Ben S. Campbell, John M. Barnes, John B. Knight, W. F. Bernard, Robt. L. Waddill, Jacob Torian, Isaac H. Caldwell and W. A. Edmunds to establish a school in Hopkinsville for the higher education of women. In the autumn of 1849, South Kentucky College was established, with John M. Barnes as president, but he died the following year and was succeeded by Rev. Enos

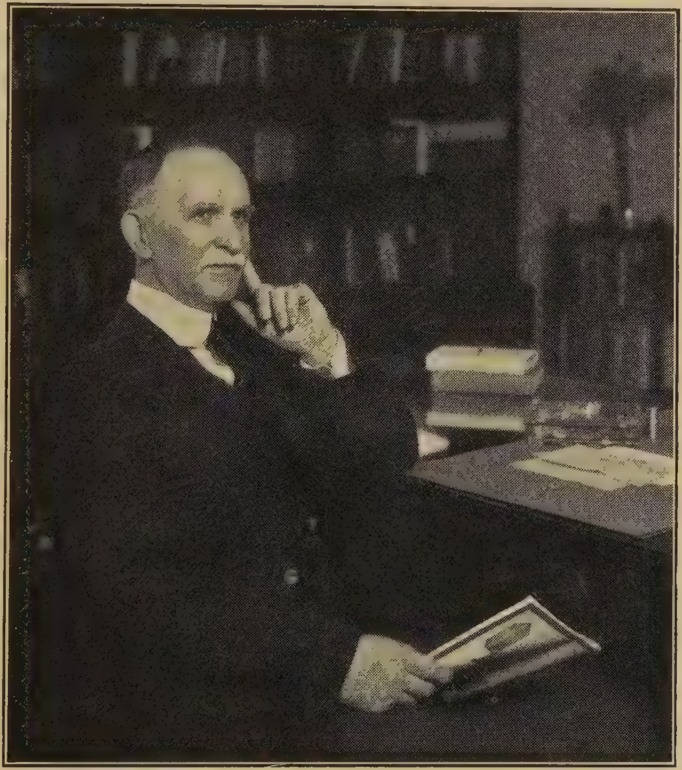
Campbell. It grew to be a great school, and ran for more than sixty years. After the conditions were changed by the public schools it became for a while a co-educational college. It had one or two destructive fires, but rose from the ashes and continued its usefulness. During the latter years it received a bequest, and was rebuilt as McLean College, but after several years sold its plant to the city, and its long and honorable career was closed. The magnificent building, crowning the highest hill in the city, is now used by the city for the Belmont graded school. Beginning with 1850, when Enos Campbell succeeded John M. Barnes as president, the college had the following succession of presidents: Elder Enos Campbell, James C. Campbell, Prof. J. Goss, Elder T. A. Crenshaw, Elder Robert C. Cave, Elder B. C. DeWeese, Major Samuel R. Crumbaugh, Prof. James E. Scobey, Elder J. W. Hardy, Prof. Woolwine and Prof. A. C. Kuykendall. The last named is still teaching in Lexington, Ky. The original incorporators of the college were not all of one church, but in a short while the school became denominational and was controlled by the Christian Church. It flourished greatly during its palmy days, with a large class of graduates every year. It maintained a boarding department in the building, but many day pupils attended, and it did a great work in the higher education of both sexes.

BETHEL WOMAN'S COLLEGE

The movement to establish a Baptist college for young women was started in 1851, and a charter was secured. There had been a Baptist school taught, with W. C. Van Meter, Dr. Ring and Miss Leach as teachers, and Prof. J. W. Rust was teaching a school at LaFayette, Ky. Bethel Association, made up of the Baptist churches of several counties, fostered the undertaking, and in 1854 a lot was purchased and the building started. John P. Campbell, Thomas M. Buck, John Buckner, Hiram A. Phelps, Dr. Augustine Webber, Joseph M. Cheaney, A. G. Slaughter, R. Dillard, and E. B. Richardson were the Board of Trustees at the start. The school was first called Bethel Baptist Institute. In 1858 it was rechartered as Bethel Female College, and in 1909 the name was changed to Bethel Woman's College.

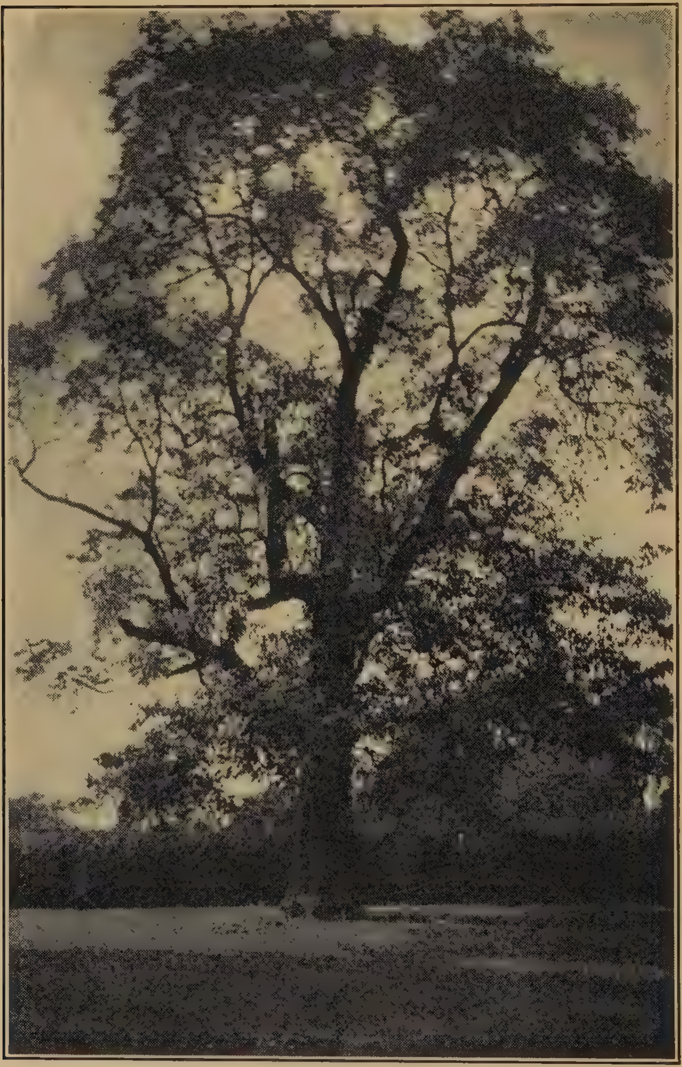
In 1855 the corner-stone was laid, and in 1857 was completed the splendid four-story building which, with its massive columns, still remains one of the most beautiful examples of Grecian architecture to be found in the State.

The first principal of the institution was W. F. Hill, elected in 1856. He was followed in 1857 by J. W. Rust, who resigned in August, 1863, when the school was closed for several months. Rev. T. G. Keen re-opened the school in March, 1864, and continued as principal until 1866. It was then quite prosperous. M. G. Alexander succeeded Dr. Keen, and resigned in 1868, to be succeeded by Rev. J. F. Dagg. In 1874 Mr. Dagg was succeeded by J. W. Rust, who remained with the college until his death in 1890. For about a year the office of president was vacant, but in January, 1891, T. S. McCall, of Liberty College, was elected to the position and remained with the school until 1896, when he was succeeded by Dr. Edmund Harrison. After a very successful administration of thirteen years, Dr. Harrison resigned in 1909, and H. G. Brownell was elected to fill the vacancy. In 1914 W. S. Peterson was chosen to succeed President Brownell, who was elected to the presidency of Bethel College, for men, at Russellville, Ky. In 1908 the college became a part of the system of the Baptist Education Society, and in 1916, under the administration of Mr. Peterson, it was decided to cease giving the A.B. degree, to make Bethel a standard junior college, and to omit the word "Female" from the name, substituting "Woman's."



J. W. GAINES, M.A., LL.D.
President of Bethel Woman's College, Hopkinsville, Ky.

During all these years the policy of the Trustees had been to lease the building and grounds to the president, who conducted the institution as a private enterprise. For many reasons this was unsatisfactory; so in 1917, upon the resignation of President Peterson, a new policy was adopted. Under this policy the trustees elect all officers and teachers. They likewise become responsible for and control all expenditures.



This tree is more than five feet in diameter at the ground and is believed to be the largest sassafras tree in America.

Miss Clara Belle Thompson was chosen president and Mrs. B. F. Eager, vice-president. Under this administration the results were so satisfactory that the trustees decided to continue the new policy.

Upon Miss Thompson's resignation in the spring of 1919, Dr. J. W. Gaines was chosen president. During the first year of his administration the attendance increased threefold, and there has been an increase each succeeding year.

It is the generally received opinion among educators that the best college work is not always done in the early courses of the large colleges, where the classes are very large and where the teachers are assistant professors or instructors instead of heads of departments. For good, consistent work, under efficient teachers, the small college should be selected rather than the large one. High school graduates, as well as those preparing for college, may, therefore, pursue their education in such at less expense and under more favorable conditions than in those schools whose students are numbered by the hundreds.

The object of the Christian men and women who established this school more than seventy-five years ago was to provide a place where the girls of the State could obtain an education in pleasant, homelike surroundings, under Christian influences. Through all the succeeding years, under every administration, this has been the constant aim of both student and faculty. Today, when there are so many influences seeking to draw our daughters away from our old ideals of modesty, refinement and real Christianity, such an ideal is more than ever important.

The stately old building is a beautiful sight, as it stands in the center of the large campus covered with bluegrass and shaded by magnificent trees.

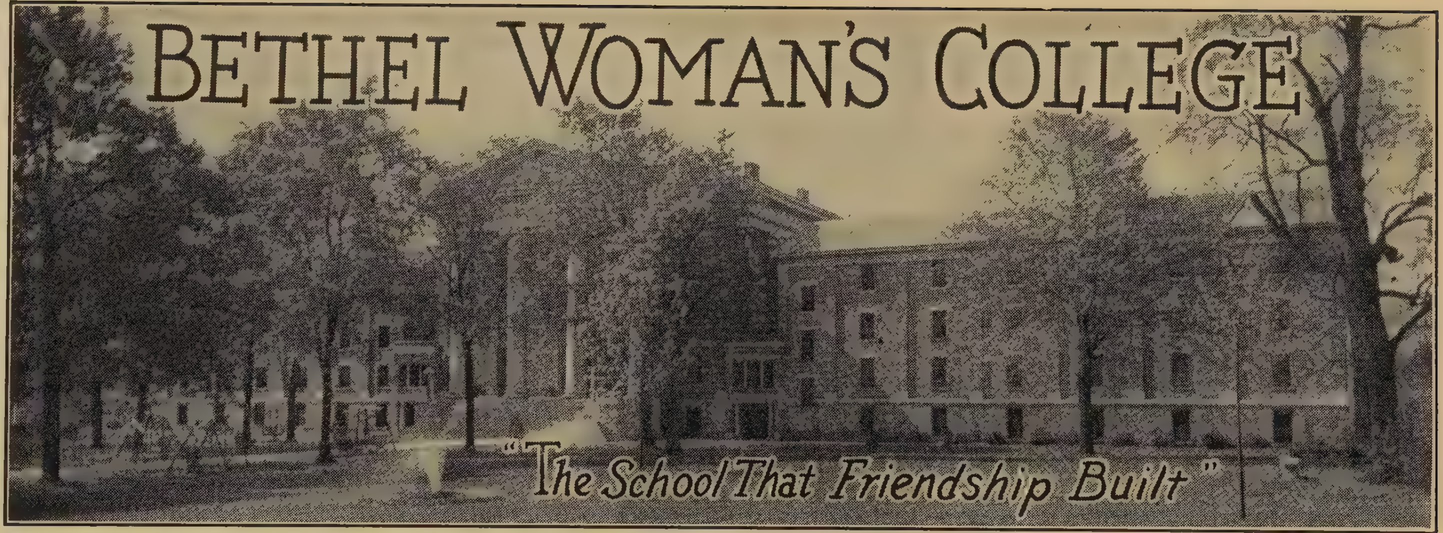
In 1919 it was found necessary to increase the accommodations, and a new residence hall was erected, forming a west wing to the old building. This building contains twenty-four bedrooms, equipped with stationary washstands, with hot and cold water. The ground floor contains a well-equipped science laboratory and a large study hall.

In 1920 an east wing was added, which contains thirty bedrooms, a well-equipped infirmary, four large music studios, twelve practice rooms, and a gymnasium. A swimming pool has also been added, and the interior of the old building remodeled and renovated, making it the most attractive portion of the college plant.

A building containing the dining room and auditorium was completed in 1924. Many visitors remark: "This is the prettiest college dining room I have ever seen." The auditorium, with a seating capacity of 750, pleases all who see it. This addition gives Bethel a complete college plant, all under one roof.

FERRELL'S HIGH SCHOOL

One of the great teachers of early Hopkinsville, in the days of private schools, was James D. Rumsey, who taught for a period of about thirty years, from 1824 to 1854. He taught, at first, boys only, but the last few years he taught a girls' school. The patronage of both schools was from outside of the county as well as local. His girls' school was the forerunner of the two colleges that came later. Following him, in the teaching of boys, came James H. Harding and Henry Durrett. Prof. Harding taught at the old Seminary, where the L. & N. freight depot now stands,



There is located on the Illinois Central and Louisville and Nashville Railroads at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, one of the oldest colleges for women in America. This is Bethel Woman's College, founded in 1854. From its classical halls have gone hundreds of the South's leading women.

The College is located in a pretty grove in one of the best residence sections of Hopkinsville. Its main building is one of the best specimens of colonial architecture in all Kentucky. One instantly senses that behind its massive columns there dwell old-time culture and hospitality. The visitor would more than ever be convinced of this could he glance into the spacious parlors on the right and left as he enters, a few days after the opening of the College in September, and see the men and women and youth of Hopkinsville and vicinity greeting the teachers and students in the annual alumnæ reception.

In addition to the usual college courses, Bethel maintains a strong music school, under the direction of a graduate of the Royal Conservatory, Leipsig, Germany. The faculty, quartet, glee club, and orchestra furnish many of the programs for the Kiwanis, Rotary, and Athenæum Club, besides frequently broadcasting from WFIW, Hopkinsville's well-known broadcasting station.

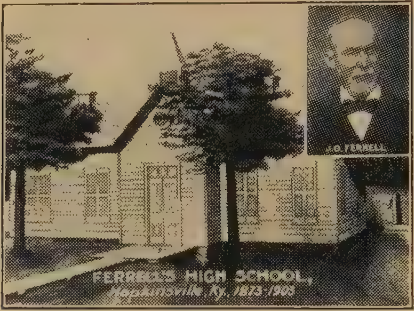
On the well-kept grounds of Bethel the visitor sees attractive girls from many States and some foreign countries, engaged in various sports, such as swimming, tennis, archery, and basket ball.

and when the railroad came, in 1868, this lot was sold and re-invested at the foot of Thirteenth Street. After a few years, Maj. James O. Ferrell came to take charge of this school, and ran it for thirty years. Starting in 1873, he had one assistant, but by the next year built another room, and had two assistants. In 1874 the high school became a military school, and flourished for years as such, having usually fifty or sixty pupils, many of whom came from other states. Maj. Ferrell had taught in the Kentucky Military Institute for several years. He was a Confederate veteran, from Virginia. His first assistant was Malcolm H. Crump, a young man from the Virginia Military Institute, who remained several years. Later he located at Bowling Green, Ky., and became a Colonel of Kentucky State Guards. After two years, Frank D. Glasgow came as a teacher of languages. He was succeeded by Charles C. Thatch, of Alabama. Glasgow returned to Virginia and became an eminent lawyer and judge. Thatch returned to Alabama and became equally eminent as a teacher. Capt. Crump, as he was called while instructor of cadets, was succeeded by Francis D. Peabody, of Georgia, who was the last Captain of Cadets. He returned to Georgia and practiced law. After the public schools opened in Hopkinsville, in 1881, Major Ferrell's school was changed into a select school for boys, and ran for more than twenty years, with usually twenty to forty young men, many of whom boarded with him. His school attracted patronage from far and near, and was prosperous as a business enterprise.

LIST OF FERRELL'S BOYS FROM 1873 TO 1903

Charles Adams, '99-'00; Luther Adams, '01-'02; Dr. J. Sneed Adkerson, '82-'83; Dr. Lawrence B. Alexander, '91-'96; Thomas Alexander, '90-'91; Dr. David A. Moss, '85-'76; Edgar Kent Ashby, '87-'90; Robt. L. Armstrong, '93-'98; Edward A. Arnold, '85-'86.

Frank M. Baker, '93-'94; Christian Baker, '74-'78; William Ballard, '91-'92; Jack Bassett, '92-'93; Dr. John P. Bell, '74-'76; Frank Bell, '81-'84; John P. Barbee, '75-'76; Dennis E. Barbee, 75-'77; L. Stuart Birk, '00-'02; Ernest Bishop, '83-'84; Harvey Bigham, '88-'89; Plomer Blane, '94-'95; Robert B. Blakemore, '78-'79; Archie Boales, '85-'88; Ewell Boales, '96-'99; Sam A. Boales, '97-'98; William S. Boales, '73-'77; Ashton Boyd, '81-'89; Edward Boyd, '74-'75; James Boyd, '73-'74; Richard G. Boyd, '89-'90; Richard W. Boyd, '00-'01; R. Henry Boyd, '84-'85; Wallace F. Boyd, '83-'84; Elbridge Bradshaw, '73-'76; Dr. Edgar B. Bradshaw, '86-'87; George B. Bradshaw, '85-'86; Claude S. Bradshaw, '87-'88; Chris B. Brandon, '99-'00; John W. Breathitt, Jr., '76-'77; Webber Breathitt, '91-'92; Frank Browne, '92-'98; Robert H. Brown, '88-'89; Langston Browne, '92-'00; Chapman Brown, '88-'90; J. Ed. Bronaugh, '89-'95; Elliott Buckner, '80-'82; Frank W. Buckner, '75-'78; Jos. C. Buckner, '75-'80; Lemuel Buckner, '01-'02; Robert H. Buckner, '84-'88; Sherwood Buck-



ner, '80-'83; Thomas W. Buckner, '75-'77; Upshur Buckner, '74-'77; Sam Buquo, '88-'89; Thomas B. Burbridge, '75-'77; Charles T. Burbridge, '77-'79; Clarence E. Burbridge, '80-'82; Howard Bush, '99-'00; Frank Byars, '89-'99.

Edward T. Campbell, '73-'74; Dr. George N. Campbell, '73-'74; John E. Campbell, '73-'78; James B. Campbell, '75-'80; Ben U. Campbell, '76-'80; Dr. Alex P. Campbell, '77-'78; Gabe L. Campbell, '81-'84; Charles Campbell, '81-'83; John P. Campbell, '81-'84; Ernest Campbell, '82-'83; I. Fletcher Campbell, '90-'91; Hugh Campbell, '84-'92; Flavius Campbell, '95-'96; Harris Cargile, '97-'00; E. L. Cary, '88-'00; Thomas H. Carloss, Jr., '82-'86; Ben F. Carloss, '83-'86; James H. Carloss, '85-'86 Sam H. Carter, '85-'89; Byrd Carter, '85-'89; Henry Catlett, '74-'75; Forest Catlett, '74-'78; Clifton Cave, '78-'79; James Cayce, '75-'77; Frank Caudle, '00-'01; Rev. John Chastain, '73-'74; Joe S. Chastain, '73-'79; Green H. Champlin, '76-'81; Rev. James Cheaney, '78-'79; Dr. Joe Cheatham, '96-'96; Ward Claggett, '85-'90; J. Dan Claggett, '85-90; Harry Claggett, '85-'90; Ben Clark, '73-'80; Jacob H. Cohn, '74-'76; Joel Cohen, '74-'76; Chas. R. Collins, '91-'92; Fairleigh Collins, '91-'93; William Collins, '93-'94; Edward Coffman, '98-'99; Walter C. Cook, '73-'75; Edward R. Cook, Jr., '73-'97; Robert A. Cook, '94-'95; William Cowan, Jr., '81-'89; Harry Cowan, '91-'93; William T. Cooper, '77-'78; James E. Cooper, '78-'80; Thomas H. Cooper, '84-'85; Homer Coleman, '82-'83; Jeff Coombs, '84-'85; Rufus N. Crabtree, '81-'82; G. Wharton Crabb, '84-'85; Robert G. Crosby, '76-'78; Thomas M. Cross, '73-'76; Kanston P. Cross, '92-'93; Jacob E. Crider, '94-'95; Joseph Crute, '84-'85; Logan Cummins, '89-'90.

Curtis Dabney, '99-'00; Thomas G. Dade, '85-'86; Lucian Dade, '92-'94; James A. Dade, '98-99; George D. Dalton, '82-'83; Garner E. Dalton, '93-'94; Hilliard M. Dalton, '92-'93; J. Horsley Dagg, '73-'74; John C. Davis, '74-'75; Edward Davis, '85-86; William S. Davison, '73-'75; M. Duke Dennes, '77-'78; Frank De Graffenreid, '90-'93; Nick B. Dicken, '88-'90; Herbert Dickinson, '86-'87; William Daniel, '95-'96; John Daniel, '95-'96; Green Dawson, '02-'03; Jos. G. Donaldson, '86-'90; Thomas A. Duke, '97-'98; Walter J. Dulin, '79-'80; Walter M. Dudley, '74-'76.

Hawes B. Eagles, '83-'85; William B. Eagles, '87-'89; Charles T. Edmundson, '79-'80; Jesse L. Edmundson, '79-'80; Moses L. Elb, '73-'76; E. Lee Ellis, '73-'77; Dr. Clifton D. Ellis, '73-'79; Richard B. Ellis, '74-'76; Louis Ellis, '93-'94; Thomas H. Elliott, '74-'76; John Elliott, '74-'76; Sam Elliott, '82-'83; Eugene Ellison, '83-'85; Jesse Elgin, '98-'99; Jesse E. Evans, '76-'78; John T. Evans, '73-'77; Joseph Kent Exall, '91-'93.

Thomas B. Fairleigh, '77-'84; Robert M. Fairleigh, '96-'98; Dr. Pope Farrington, '89-'90; William S. Feland, '73-'80; John Feland, '73-'80; Gen. Logan Feland, '78-'82; Sam Feland, '83-'88; Chiles M. Ferrill, '74-'77; Chiles Clifton Ferrell, '74-'85; Lawson B. Flack, '97-'01; Lawrence Fleming, '80-'84; Walter Fleming, '89-'90; Robert Fletcher, '86-'98; Jas. M. Forbes, '98-'01; William G. Fox, '75-'76; Peter T. Fox, '87-'88; David M. Frankel, '74-'76; Will Franklin, '81-'82; Herbert Fruit, '94-'96; C. B. Fuqua, '76-'77; J. A. Fuqua, '96-'97; Edgar Fuqua, '00-'01.

James R. Gaines, '80-'82; Felix Gaither, '81-'83; Duncan Galbreath, '76-'80; Joseph K. Gant, '73-'75; James T. Gant, '73-'77; Ben J. Garnett, '73-'76; John W. Garnett, '85-'87; J. Thomas Garnett, '75-'76; John W. Garnett, '85-'87; Thomas W. Garnett, '85-'88; Roy Garnett, '97-'99; Jeff J. Garrott, '76-'78; R. J. Garrott, '87-'88; Harry L. Garner, '78-'82; John B. Garth, '83-'87; Dudley Garth, '92-'95; Robert C. Gary, '76-'78; George E. Gary, '75-'79; William H. Gary, '75-'78; Richard Gary, '78-'84; Robert S. Gary, Jr., '93-'94; Dr. William E. Gary, '96-'99; James M. Gary, '80-'84; Clinton Glover, '01-'02; Will J. Glover, '93-'94; Harry Girard, '93-'96; J. Forest Giles, '02-'03; William A. Glass, '73-'78; Lawrence A. Gold, '77-'78; Clarence O. Gold, '77-'78; Fred Gordon, '74-'75; Thomas P. Goldthwaite, '02-'03; Fred Golay, '76-'78; H. H. Golay, '82-'83; Paul Goldsmith, '85-'86; Rev. James Gooch, '91-'92; W. A. Goodwin, '77-'78; Urey Goodwin, '98-'99; Mervyn Gosnell, William E. Graves, '73-'78; R. T. Graves, '82-'83; Palmer Graves, '73-'78; Rev. William E. Gray, '92-'93; G. Bukey Greathouse, '83-'84; Wilbur Gresham, '84-'85; Clarence Grinter, '83-'86; Eugene Gregory, '99-'00; Rev. Hugh Gregory, '99-'00; Robert S. Green, '73-'78; Nelson D. Green, '74-'79; Thomas Green, Jr., '78-'81; Dade Green, '87-'88; Hunter Green, '92-'93; Lewis P. Guthrie, '85-'86; William Guthrie, '82-'83.

C. B. Hall, '90-'91; George Hall, '94-'95; Walter H. Hammond, '93-'94; W. O. Hanbery, '89-'90; G. Harris, '74-'75; Edgar Harris, '87-'91; George Harris, '02-'03; Forest Harned, '00-'03; W. C. Harrell, '95-'96; James Harrison, '98-'00; Dan Harkelroad, '89-'91; George Hart, '84-'89; Addison Hardwick, '80-81; W. Adams Hawes, '82-'83; Alex W. Henderson, '73-'79; William L. Hickman, '73-'74; R. Baylor Hickman, '77-'79; Clyde M. Hill, '94-'96; Willie Higgins, '84-'85; Dan Hillman, '78-'80; James Hillman, '78-'80; Gentry Hillman, '78-'80; Louis Hillman, '81-'83; T. Mann Herndon, 96-'00; Edmund Herndon, '95-'96; Henry Herndon, '93-'96; Tom Holeman, '85-'86; Fox Holloway, '88-'89; Frank P. Holloway, '88-'90; L. Holloway, '74-'75; W. M. Hoke, '81-'86; Charles F. Hoke, '86-'91; Victor M. Houston, '84-'85; John Hopson, '02-'03; J. Bryan Hopper, '73-'74; Walter E. Howe, '93-'95; W. W. Hunt, '88-'89; E. H. (Jake) Hunt, '92-'94; Richard Hunt, '99-'00; Lannes H. Huggins, '83-'84; Fielding Hurst, '93-'94.

Rollie A. Jackson, '96-'97; Charles Jarrett, '83-'84; Thomas D. Jameson, '74-'77; Barker Jesup, '89-'91; Robert E. Johnston, '98-'99; David Lee Johnson, '80-'81; Moss Johnson, '94-'96; C. E. Jones, '84-'87; Lucian Jones, '00-'03; Henry Jonnard, '80-'81.

George Keach, '01-'02; Wallace Kelly, '90-'92; Rev. William B. Kendall, '89-'90; Robert B. Knight, '97-'98; C. R. Knowles, '87.

W. Lackey, '91-'92; Charles W. Lacy, '82-'83; Coleman Lacy, '99-'01; Jesse Lacy, '92-'93; Walter Ladd, '82-'83; Robert Ladd, '85-'86; Albert W. Lander, '75-'77; Ernest Lander, '78-'87; Robt. S. Lander, '73-'74; Sylvester, R. Layne, '75-'76; James A. Lee, '81-'82; Edwin Lee, '99-'03; J. S. Ledford, '84-'85; H. A. Ledford, '93-'94; E. Grey Lewis, '76-'77; M. E. Lewis, '77-'78; Robert Lewis, '77-'79; Arthur Lewis, '78-'79; J. E. Linden, '74-'76; Edward B. Lindsay, '82-'84; Charles W. Lindsay, '82-'84; Charles A. Lipstine, '78-'82; Harry Lipstine, '84-'85; Isaac Lipstine, '77-'80; John Long, '82-'83; Ben Long, '88-'91; Lucian Long, '91-'93; Thornton Lowry, '84-'85; R. H. Lovier, '73-'74; Isaac N. Locke, '99-'01; Dr. Hart F. Litchfield, '02-'03; Roy Loewenthal, '79-'98; Joe Lozier, '98-'99.

Posey McClendon, '96-'97; Charles G. McDaniel, '76-'78; R. Sam McGehee, '84-'85; Edward F. McGehee, '87-'90; Denzil McGehee, '99-'00; James A. McKenzie, Jr., '91-'94; A. R. McKinney, '81-'88; James M. McKnight, '85-'86; William A. McKnight, '85-'86; J. E. McPherson, '71-'73; Joel D. McPherson, '73-'76; H. L. McPherson, '76-'79; John W. McPherson, '76-'79; Robert McRae, '90-'96; Matt S. Major, '73-'74; Edgar H. Major, '77-'78; Alfred H. Major, '77-'78; John H. Major, '91-'93; Madison Major, '93-'98; Edmund Major, '93-'98; Isaac Major, '93-'99; Charles Major, '98-'99; Hugh Major, '98-'99; T. Hendricks Major, '02-'03; James Martin, '80-'81; Charles Marshall, '80-'81; Merriwether A. Mason, '96-'98; Charles M. Meacham, '76-'78; William F. Meacham, '77-'79; J. P. Meacham, '83-'85; Lander Meacham, '91-'92; Rodman Meacham, '00-'01; Byron Meador, '98-'99; Harry L. Means, '82-'85; Prentiss Mercer, '77-'78; Sam C. Mercer, Jr., '77-'83; Joseph Meyer, '78-'79; Jacob Meyer, '80-'81; Charles Meyer, '81-'82; Pope Miller, '83-'85; William H. Miller, '89-'90; Boyd Miller, '00-'01; Roger Quarles Mills, Jr., '83-'84; Robert Mills, '74-'76; C. W. Metcalfe, '74-'76; George W. Metcalfe, '74-'76; Thomas L. Metcalfe, '85-'86; James Montgomery, '73-'75; Max J. Moayon, '83-'87; Thomas L. Morrow, '91-'99; Edgar Morrow, '97-'99; Rodman Morris, '94-95; Sam Morris, '94-'95; Otho S. Mullen, '92-'93.

William D. Nabb, '95-'96; Burr Nall, '88-'89; J. B. Nance, '76-'77; Charles H. Nash, Jr., '91-'98; William B. Neeley, '86-'94; Clinton Nelson, '78-'81; B. Gordon Nelson, '81-'82; M. H. Nelson, Jr., '90-'93; George W.

Newman, '84-'85; Charles Nolen, '91-'92; Charles Norman, '95-'97; Rev. Charles L. Nourse, '88-'90.

George L. Oates, '87-'88; Haden Ogden, '97-99; Clarence Ogden, '98-'00; Lee Orme, '89-'91; A. C. Overshiner, '89-'92; John M. Orr, '73-'75; Joe T. Owen, '73-'77; R. Lee Owen, '78-'79; Ralph Owen, '79-'80; Mateau Owen, '02-'03; Robert Owsley, '78-'79; John Y. Owsley, '83-'89; Hans Owsley, '81-'82.

Joshua Pardo, '73-'74; C. B. Parrish, '75-'76; Thomas Parker, '79-'85; Will Parker, '83-'85; E. R. Perry, '85-'87; George W. Parker, '02-'03; Will Perry, '85-'87; John H. Pendleton, '85-'86; Clarence Perkins, '96-'99; Mack Perkins, '85-'86; Thomas N. Petree, '76-'80; Luther H. Petrie, '76-'81; Hayes Petrie, '88-'89; Paul Petrie, '93-'94; Virgil C. Pettie, '94-'96; Porter K. Peyton, '75-'76; Hiram A. Phelps, '73-'78; Hugh R. Phelps, '80-'81; George W. Phelps, '86-'88; C. W. Phipps, '73-'75; William H. Phipps, '81-'85; J. H. Pierce, '81-'85; W. S. Pierce, '84-'85; R. H. Pritchett, '98-'99; E. Y. Pool, '94-'95; David L. Pool, '91-'92; Leslie P'Pool, '90-'92; Charles O. Prowse, '90-'93; John P. Prowse, Jr., '95-'01; Will Prowse, '93-'94; Roscoe Puryear, '98-'99; Edward C. Pyle, '89-'92; Edgar Pyle, '01-'03.

Leonard Quarles, '00-'01.

McElroy Radford, '75-'76; Dr. William B. Radford, '75-'77; James A. Radford, '86-'87; Edgar C. Radford, '87-'88; William E. Ragsdale, '85-'86; Clark Ragsdale, '91-'92; Roy C. Ragsdale, '87-'91; Frank Ragsdale, '85-'86; Thomas Ragsdale, '01-'03; Howell Ragsdale, '99-'00; Robert Rawley, '98-'99; J. R. Renshaw, '00-'02; Pitts Reese, '86-'87; Charles Rice, '86-'87; F. B. Richardson, '74-'77; Ed. T. Ritter, '73-'75; George P. Rives, '91-'92; John T. Ricketts, '95-'96; Ashland Richards, '77-'78; A. Thurman Richards, '99-'00; E. C. Roach, '93-'96; R. C. Roach, '80-'81; C. J. Roach, '93-'95; Dr. D. B. Roach, '96-'99; T. Keen Roach, '95-'00; Wallace Roberts, '79-'81; Walter Roberts, '79-'81; Phil T. Roberts, '80-'82; H. F. Robertson, '94-'97; Finley Robinson, '98-'99; Thomas Rodman, '73-'78; A. D. Rodgers, '73-'75; R. C. Rogers, '73-'75; S. D. Rogers, '73-'75; Ross A. Rogers, '76-'80; John B. Russell, '89-'90; James D. Russell, Jr., '89-'91; R. B. Rutherford, '73-'75; P. Ryan, '75-'76.

Ernest Sallee, '82-'84; George D. Savage, '85-'86; John T. Savage, '85-'86; J. A. Schmidt, '98-'99; James Segenfelter, '98-'99; Dawson Sidwell, '95-'96; E. J. Sisk, '75-'77; Harry Sively, '86-'87; Herbert Shanklin, '87-'91; L. G. Shanklin, '91-'92; Frank Shaw, '00-'03; Joe Shelton, '00-'01; Thomas W. Smith, '75-'77; Marion Smith, '75-'81; Wallace Smith, '84-'85; Ira L. Smith, '80-'81; Roscoe Smith, '01-'02; T. Beale Smith, '01-'02; C. C. Slaughter, '76-'82; David Solomon, '80-'86; W. A. Southall, 1903; W. H. Southall, '96-'97; Rev. L. L. Spurlin, '85-'87; Orie Stith, '96-'97; Thomas Stites, '91-'93; John Stites, Jr., '93-'96; Ed. A. Starling, '73-'74; Mike L. Stoner, '73-'76; Will L. Stoner, '88-'87; Ed. E. Steger, '76-'77; J. W. Stowe, '95-'97; Harry Stowe, '95-'97; Joel D. Sugg, '98-'99; L. A. Summers, '88-'90.

Ed. R. Tandy, '83-'84; Dr. C. H. Tandy, '86-'87; Clarence Tandy, '94-'98; Hardin Taylor, '83-'84; Charles C. Terry, '93-'97; Thomas Terry, '96-'98; Jack W. Terry, '96-'97; Charles Thacker, '73-'74; E. R. W. Thomas, Jr., '74-'75; Edgar Thomas, '80-'81; Dr. F. P. Thomas, '86-'87; Jerry Tobin, '88-'89; J. L. Tobin, '91-'92; Dudley Torian, '79-'80; George H. Townes, '93-'94; Fred Trathen, '01-'03; Joe Tribble, '81-'82; C. E. Trice, '73-'79; William W. Trice, '85-'92; S. E. Trice, Jr., '87-'92; Frank D. Trice, '89-'95; Rollin Trice, '92-'93; Luther H. Tunks, '73-'74; Dr. John H. Twyman, '73-'76; Morris Twyman, '00-'02; Richard K. Tyler, '88-'90.

Thomas N. Wadlington, '74-'75; W. Tandy Wadlington, '76-'78; W. Milton Wadlington, '82-'83; M. G. Wadlington, '89-'90; Henry D. Wallace, '73-'77; Dr. Howe H. Wallace, '73-'77; Henry D. Wallace, Jr., '02-'03; Louis A. Waller, '90-'91; John T. Waller, '92-'93; Will L. Waller, '99-'01; P. E. Warfield, '88-'89; James E. Waugh, '89-'90; James H. Ware, '79-'80; Lee Watkins, '80-'83; Will B. Wash, '95-'97; Louis Weber, '74-'76; Robert S. Weakley, '73-'75; Lewis Western, '82-'83; Levi Westfall, '83-'84; George T. Wharton, '82-'86; George S. Wharton, '82-'86; Walter Wharton, '01-'03; John J. Wharton, '84-'85; Charles K. Wheeler, '74-'78; Joel Wheeler, '74-'75; James West, '78-'80; P. Edgar West, '78-'80; Browne Whitlow, '99-'00; Ira E. White, '95-'97; Ellis White, '01-'03; Gilbert White, '82-'83; Cecil White, '01-'03; Matt Wilkerson, '96-'97; Charles Wilkerson, '97-'98; Carr Wilkins, '01-'03; J. W. Wilkins, '95-'97; J. Spurlin Williams, '73-'76; James Williams, '94-'96; J. W. Fraser Williams, '96-'97; V. M. Williamson, '91-'92; James A. Williamson, '98-'00; Will E. Williamson, '95-'98; A. L. Wilson (Dixie), '73-'76; Harry Wilson, '80-'81; Wilbur Wilson, '78-'81; Leslie Wilson, '99-'00; Thomas Wilson, '83-'87; Walter A. Wilson, '86-'87; Ben. J. Wilson, '86-'87; Harry L. Wilson, '88-'89; W. Parks Wilson, '88-'89; William S. Withers, '80-'84; William P. Winfree, Jr., '89-'90; J. W. Winfree, '94-'95; John Witty, '76-'77; Luther Wolfe, '83-'84; W. R. Woolfe, '78-'79; Alfred I. Wood, '74-'76; A. Walker Wood, '80-'82; W. R. Wood, '85-'86; Ural Wood, '88-'89; Jesse Wood, '91-'92; Hunter Wood, Jr., '91-'95; Arthur Wood, '93-'95; Hugh N. Wood, '96-'99; Winfield Wood, '93-'94; George M. Wood, '02-'03; Bowling S. Wood, '00-'01; Owen Wood, '02-'03; F. B. Wooldridge, '73-'77; R. M. Wooldridge, '73-'77; T. M. Wooldridge, '81-'89; Upshur Wooldridge, '89-'92; Lucian Wootton, '87-'92; James M. Wootton, '92-94; Mack Wright, '75-'76; W. H. Wright, '85-'86.

Elza Yancey, '92-'94; Charles W. Young, '98-'00.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY SCHOOL TEACHERS 1929-30

WHITE TEACHERS

Dist. No.	*School*	*Teacher*	*Address*
1.	Cone	Gertrude Compton	Dawson Springs
2.	McKnight	Mrs. Annie J. Hayes	St. Charles, R. No. 1
3.	Castleberry	Mary Fern Majors	Crofton, R. No. 1
4.	Empire	Ruth McKnight	Crofton
5.	Adams	Mrs. Lucille H. Gladdish	Crofton, R. No. 1
6.	Lantrip	Clifton Cook	Crofton, R. No. 1
7.	W. Macedonia	Lucy Hamby	Dawson Springs, Star R.
8.	Woods Chapel	Eunice Cornelius	Cerulean Springs, R. No. 2
9.	Moreland	Lura Bell Wade	Cerulean Springs, R.
10.	Mt. Carmel	Elmer Roberts	Cerulean Springs
11.	Consolation	Cecil Dalton	Crofton, R. No. 1
		Elizabeth Vaughn	Crofton, R. No. 1
		Laura Pool	Crofton, R. No. 1
12.	Boyd	Edna Marquess	Crofton, R. No. 3
13.	Palestine	Cecyl Johnson	Crofton, R. No. 3
14.	Eli	Maud Hudson	St. Charles
15.	Mannington	Mrs. Norris Hayes	W. 15th St., Hopkinsville
		Ernestine Meacham	Mannington
16.	Atkinson	Gennie Putman	White Plains
17.	Orange Grove	Edna Manire	White Plains
18.	Bald Knob	Mrs. Myrtle S. Combs	White Plains, R. No. 2
19.	No. 5	Mrs. S. T. Langley	White Plains, R. No. 2
20.	McKinney	Flora Hamby	Dawson Springs
21.	Pleasant Valley	Modra Sights	White Plains, R. No. 2
22.	E. Macedonia	Lola May Summers	Crofton, R. No. 2
23.	Pleasant Grove	Gwendolyn Kestner	Crofton
24.	West	Vernell Dollins	Crofton, R. No. 2
25.	Fruit Hill	Sarah Yancey	Crofton, R. No. 2
		Hazel Lackey	Crofton, R. No. 2
26.	Poplar Grove	Jane Bell Manire	White Plains, R. 2
27.	Grapevine	Gertie Maddux	Crofton
29.	Judge	Maggie Sharber	White Plains, R. No. 2
30.	Gum Grove	Mrs. J. M. Davis	Hopkinsville, R. No. 7
31.	Bluff Springs	Elizabeth Harrison	Hopkinsville, R. No. 7
32.	Carl	Winifred A. Smith	Hopkinsville, R. No. 7
33.	Dogwood	Evelyn Rogers	Hopkinsville, R. No. 9
34.	Cavanah	Anne Cavanah	Crofton, R. No. 2
35.	Iron Hill	Mrs. I. W. Mayes	Hopkinsville, R. No. 6
36.	Concord	Ennis Bates	Hopkinsville, R. No. 6
37.	Ralston	Mrs. Lucy D. Fisher	Hopkinsville
38.	Honey Grove	Lennie Overton	Hopkinsville, R. No. 8
39.	Perry	Maggie Davis	Hopkinsville, R. No. 8
40.	Laytonsville	Lois Eaton	Pembroke, R.
41.	New Idea	Eloise McRae	Hopkinsville, R. No. 7
42.	Shiloh	Elizabeth Withers	Hopkinsville, R. No. 9
43.	Walker	Ruby Poindexter	Hopkinsville, R. No. 9
44.	Haddock	Ruby Underwood	Hopkinsville, R. No. 9
45.	Cannon	Stella Lile	Hopkinsville, R. No. 8

46. Kelly	Morton Brashears	Kelly
47. Mt. Zoar	Laura Wood	Hopkinsville, R. No. 6
48. Wayside	Ruth Caldwell	Howell
49. Hamby	Ruth Maloney	Cerulean Springs, R. No. 1
50. Mitchell	Louise Turner	Cerulean Springs
51. Cox	Mrs. Minor Gardner	Cerulean Springs
52. Sinking Fork	H. W. Hunt	Hopkinsville, R. No. 5
	Mrs. H. W. Hunt	Hopkinsville, R. No. 5
	Mrs. W. T. Turner	Hopkinsville, R. No. 5
	Katie C. Wright	Hopkinsville, R. No. 5
	Louise Pool	Hopkinsville, R. No. 5
53. Pleasant Green	N. G. Owen	Hopkinsville
54. Newstead	Louise Combs	Hopkinsville, R. No. 4
	Mrs. Margaret Baker	Hopkinsville, R. No. 4
	Elizabeth Nance	Hopkinsville, R. No. 4
55. Church Hill	R. Y. Hooks	Hopkinsville, R. No. 3
	Mrs. R. Y. Hooks	Hopkinsville, R. No. 3
56. Bennettstown	Mrs. Geo. Rogers	LaFayette
	Gertha Robinson	Herndon, R. No. 1
57. Gee	Mrs. Lillian Burks	Herndon, R. No. 2
58. Walnut Grove	Grace McReynolds	Hopkinsville, R. No. 4
59. Juniel	Mildred Morrison	Gracey, R. No. 3
60. West Brook	Alice Cayce	Hopkinsville, R. No. 3
61. Howell	R. C. Green	Howell
	Ruth K. Mobley	Howell
	Bernice Walton	Howell
	Mrs. Mabel Jameson	Howell
62. Herndon	Clara Pace	Herndon
63. Bell Station	Katye Mae Henderson	Oak Grove, R. No. 1
64. Beverly	Mary Margaret Steger	Beverly
65. Lunderman	Christine Burke	Oak Grove
66. Elmo	Mrs. S. S. Jameson	Pembroke
	Lula M. Cooke	Pembroke
	Mrs. Pat McShane	Pembroke
67. Longview	Martha H. Gregory	310 E. 18th St., Hopkinsville
68. Oak Grove	Josephine Burke	Oak Grove
69. West Fork	Janie Stevenson	Pembroke, R. No. 1
70. Highland's Chapel	Mrs. Murphey Davis	Hopkinsville, R. No. 2
71. Edwards Mill	Margaret Combs	Hopkinsville, R. No. 2
72. Casky	Stacye Lile	Casky
73. Rosetown	Mary Rose	Hopkinsville, R. No. 2
74. Little River	Lucille Fleming	Herndon, R. No. 1
75. Gracey	Frances Wilson	Gracey
	Mrs. Sam Torian	Gracey

COLORED

C	Chopped Hickory	Bernice Evans	902 E. 1st, Hopkinsville
D	New Zion	Zelia Slaughter	W. S. H., Hopkinsville
E	Beech Grove	Emma Whitesides	Hopkinsville, R. No. 6
G	Pleasant Hill	Fannie Fenwick	Hopkinsville, R. No. 9
H	Kelly	Rosa Boyd	113 Clay, Hopkinsville
I	Salem	Millie A. Bell	R. F. D. No. 1, Cerulean
J	Forks of Road	Lucile L. Mallory	102 Vine, Hopkinsville

K	West Union	Annabel Glass	Hopkinsville, R. No. 5
L	Gracey	Bobbie Moore	Gracey
		Minnie Watkins	Gracey
M	Pleasant Green	Cora Taylor	Hopkinsville, R. No. 5, Box 10
N	McClain's Chapel	Thelma Green	115 Campbell, Hopkinsville
O	Pleasant Grove	Luther Buckner	721 E. 1st, Hopkinsville
P	Julien	Rosa James	Gracey, R. No. 3
Q	White Oak Grove	Ora Bell Payne	Hopkinsville, R. No. 3
R	Zion Hope	Elizabeth Young	Herndon, R. No. 1
S	Blue Springs	Corrine Snorton	Herndon, R. No. 1
T	Dyers Chapel	Mary Lizzie Larker	Hopkinsville, R. No. 2
U	Gee	Mattie Gee	Hopkinsville, R. No. 6
W	Brent Shop	Rosa Leavell	Hopkinsville
X	Pee Dee	Annabel Brown	Hopkinsville, R. No. 4
Y	Foston's Chapel	Margaret Coleman	112 Liberty, Hopkinsville
Z	Herndon	Louise Glass	Herndon
AA	Garrettsburg	Ora Lee Leavell	706 Hayes, Hopkinsville
		Mary Ella Buckner	Vine St., Hopkinsville
BB	Reeves Chapel	Clara Mimms	Oak Grove, R. No. 1
CC	Mt. Herman	Mary Bell Braxton	Oak Grove, R. No. 2
DD	Spring Hill	Hattie Mae Glass	Herndon, R. No. 3
EE	Cedar Bluff	Lillian Moody	Pembroke, R. No. 1
FF	Edgefield	Hazel Mae Henry	346 Edmunds, Hopkinsville
GG	Mt. Vernon	Willie Bronaugh	Canton Heights, Hopkinsville
HH	Center Point	Pearl Hale	128 N. Liberty, Hopkinsville
II	Oak Grove	Fanny Hopkins	Oak Grove
JJ	Barkers Mill	Arlena Lindsey	824 2nd, Hopkinsville
KK	Hensleytown	Otis Evans	Hopkinsville
LL	Gainesville	Paul Hooser	109 Campbell, Hopkinsville
		Idella Buckner	167 Vine, Hopkinsville
MM	Durretts Ave.	Emma Quarles	400 E 17th, Hopkinsville
		Candis Mimms	948 Younglove, Hopkinsville
NN	Massies Chapel	Birdie Bradley	Hopkinsville, R. No. 3
OO	Casky	Annabel Buckner	167 Vine, Hopkinsville
PP	Walnut Grove	Emma Lisenby	621 2nd, Hopkinsville
TT	Canton Heights	Lottie F. Stewart	2004 High, Hopkinsville
		Ruth Brame	2004 High, Hopkinsville
UU	Elmo	Estelline Garrett	726 Hayes, Hopkinsville
	Crofton	Rozelle Leavell	914 1st, Hopkinsville
		Hazel Carlisle	308 Thompson, Hopkinsville
	Pembroke	Z. R. Brown	Pembroke
		Hazel Jones	Pembroke
		Lucile Smith	Pembroke
		Willie Tyler Stewart	Pembroke
	LaFayette	Nina Anglin	LaFayette
	Supervisor	Dora C. Williams	618 1st, Hopkinsville

HOPKINSVILLE COLORED SCHOOLS

BY C. W. MERRIWEATHER

A true history of the earliest efforts of the Negro to acquire even the rudiments of an education in Hopkinsville, Ky., with all the facts connected with the birth and development of the educational idea, among a people but a few years removed from bondage, may never be written. Those early pioneers in the field of the first struggles for mental and moral emancipation were more concerned and enraptured with the work in which they were engaged than any probable record or notice which might be made of it in the years to come. The degrading and demoralizing after-effects of slavery and how to successfully combat and eradicate them, constituted a problem which engaged their time and called for sacrifices of the most unselfish souls of both races. These sacrifices they willingly made, laying the foundation for the present system of education in Hopkinsville and Christian County.

The first officer to have the responsibility of directing the educational interests of Christian County, including Hopkinsville, was Enoch A. Brown, white, who was appointed in 1845 and served until October 6, 1856, during which forty school districts were laid off, including the town of Hopkinsville, which was District 37. His position was called County School Commissioner. In October, 1856, John P. Ritter was elected to the position of school commissioner, about five years before the Civil War, and little was accomplished because of a lack of interest in common schools. In 1861, James Moore became school commissioner, serving in that capacity till 1870, when G. A. Champlin became the commissioner and at once proceeded to district the balance of the county, raising it from forty to eighty-four districts and the school census from 2,100 to 5,000 in two years.

The indifference to common schools was now disappearing. Beginning in 1881 the school houses which were, with two or three exceptions, log and not good at that, were improved or replaced by better structures. There were then forty-one colored school districts with twenty-three school houses, sixteen of which were log excuses. There were in all the county only 4,542 children of school age and the state appropriation to the county was $2,234.36, less than 50 cents per capita and all the school property was officially placed at $2,070 in value. It is readily seen that the amount appropriated was far too inadequate for the purpose; as a result the schools were taught on subscription from the patrons at $1.00 per month per pupil and, in some instances, $1.00 per family; this, in addition to the sum appropriated, constituted the pay for the teacher. This was known as the "Pay School Period" of the schools, while the schools were frequently called "government schools" because of the assistance received from the State. For the greater part of this period the city had no fixed or permanent place for a school. Any part of the city where an available house or room could be used was the "school house." Sometimes this was a residence, a church or business house.

About 1882, through the foresight and enterprise of our colored leaders, assisted by a warm spirit of sympathy on the part of white friends, the lot whereon the Booker T. Washington building now stands was acquired. A large two-story frame structure was erected to which extensive additions have since been made, including an annex a few years ago, to which another story was added this year. This structure is on East Second Street and furnishes rooms for the employment of eighteen teachers. Among those who have presided over this school as principals are names of A. H. Payne, Adam Green, J. M. Maxwell, J. P. Jetton, J. W. Bell, Mrs. H. B. Laprade, Mrs. Julius L. Pool, Mrs. Fannie M. Postell, and L. W. Gee.

In 1916, through a bond issue, promoted primarily for the white high school, but in the vote for which our colored citizens participated, calling for an issue of $100,000, the Attucks High School Building was erected, a fine two-story red brick with a rough limestone base and trimmed with dressed building stone and beautifully designed. Surmounting a beautiful terrace, it occupies a commanding position at the intersection of First and Vine Streets, is one of the most handsome and commodious high school buildings in the State, with every modern convenience and equipment of a first-class high school. The opening of this school was the beginning of the high school department of the colored schools here, and over which the following named superintending principals have presided: L. R. Posey, J. W. Bell, P. Moore and B. E. Perkins, and now engages the services of ten teachers.

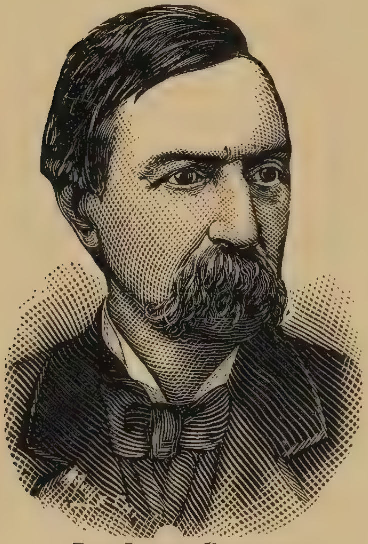
The property for school purposes is valued at more than $80,000. There are twenty-eight teachers in the force and a census report of 1,103 pupil children, under the control of a Board of Education composed of nine colored members who are elected biennially.

It is a long distance from the one-teacher school in a log house to our modern buildings today with their twenty-eight teachers, yet this distance has been traveled by our schools, and the people are proud of the progress they have made, a pride inspiring the hope for better and more extensive buildings and facilities.

CHAPTER XXXVII

THE WESTERN STATE HOSPITAL

Western State Hospital; Organization of D. A. R.; The Athenaeum Roster.



Dr. James Rodman

One of the State's three institutions for the care of the insane is located one mile from the city of Hopkinsville, on the north side of the Jefferson Davis Highway No. 68. Its farmlands have been added to from time to time, and now it owns several hundred acres on the south side, extending to the east branch of Little River, from which the hospital obtains its water supply, with a plant of its own.

The institution was located by act of the General Assembly in 1848, three hundred and eighty-three acres of land being purchased at that time, at the nominal price of $5.14 an acre. Land was cheap in those days. This was paid for out of a popular subscription of about $4,000 to secure the institution for Hopkinsville. The building was begun in 1849. In the next two years, $86,036.00 was paid in erecting buildings. By 1852 the state appropriations had exceeded $202,000.00.

In September, 1854, it was ready for patients, and a few were received. During the next three years, the number received was two hundred and eight, but only about a hundred were there at one time. In 1857 there were a hundred and two in the wards. Facilities for caring for them were improved gradually, and during the next two years two hundred and thirty-five were admitted, and two hundred and sixty-four discharged or otherwise disposed of. It was simply being used as a small institution, to care for the overflow from the other institution.

On November 30, 1861, the main building was destroyed by fire at noon, the fire starting in the shingle roof. There were two hundred and ten patients at the time, and all were saved except one, who fastened himself in his room, and was burned to death in the excitement. The patients were cared for in public buildings in Hopkinsville until the building could be repaired. Log cabins were hastily erected. The main walls were not much damaged, and it was repaired as speedily as possibly, and by 1867 about $404,350.00 had been appropriated to repair and enlarge the asylum. In 1863, Dr. James Rodman, who was superintendent of another institution, was transferred to Hopkinsville and began a career as head of the institution that continued until his resignation in 1889. The hospital was, at first, called the Western Kentucky Lunatic Asylum, but the name was later changed.

During its first ten years, Dr. S. Annan had been the superintendent, but when Dr. Rodman took charge the institution grew and widened its field of usefulness. It was enlarged to accommodate all classes of patients, with separate departments for males and females, and separate buildings for white and colored patients. Dr. Rodman originated the plan of having cottages for certain classes of patients, outside of the main buildings, and as the years passed, a special group of cottages, distant from the other buildings was provided for tubercular patients.

Modern improvements have been installed, the grounds have been beautified, the stately old main building has had wings and wards added to it, until it is now a great community in itself, with a population of fifteen hundred.

For many years the institution was called the Western Lunatic Asylum. Later it was called the Western Hospital for the Insane, and in more recent years, it has been named the Western State Hospital. For fifty years or more, the institution was under the control of a local board of commissioners appointed by the Governor for terms of years. A steward was also appointed and all other officers were employed by the board or superintendent. S. E. Trice was for many years chairman of the board, and after him Charles M. Meacham, Charles Knight and others filled the position until the method of control was changed by the Legislature, and a state board placed in charge of all of the public institutions.

The following superintendents have served the institution: Dr. S. Annan, 1854 to 1863; Dr. James Rodman, 1863 to 1889; Dr. Barton W. Stone, 1889 to 1893; Dr. Ben F. Letcher, 1893 to 1896; Dr. Thomas W. Gardiner, 1896 to 1900; Dr. E. B. McCormick, 1900 to 1902; Dr. W. W. Ray, 1902 to 1904; Dr. Milton Board, 1904 to 1907; Dr. J. W. Stephens, 1907 to 1908; Dr. Thomas W. Gardiner, 1908 to 1912; Dr. H. P. Sights, 1912 to 1916; Dr. F. G. LaRue, 1916 to 1921; Dr. W. W. Durham, 1921 to 1926; Dr. W. M. Elliott, 1926 to 1928; Dr. E. L. Busby, 1928 and present incumbent.

Drs. B. W. Stone, H. P. Sights and W. W. Durham were assistant physicians, before becoming superintendents. Among those who served the institution as steward were Thomas Mallory, F. L. Waller, J. C. Buckner, Buckner Leavell, W. J. Chiles, S. H. Byars, A. H. Anderson and others. The present officers serving under Dr. Busby are: Psychiatrist, Dr. Sam B. Hays; in charge of white male wards, Dr. C. J. Morris; white female wards, Dr. Edythe A. Bacon; colored wards, Dr. Philip C. Brooks; secretary, Alrina R. Latham; receiver, C. E. Goodrum; assistant receiver, Olive V. Goodrum; farmer, L. O. Brumfield.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

In the early part of the year 1897, the first steps were taken to organize a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Hopkinsville, Ky.

In the next two years, about six women became members, and it seemed at a stand still. Several spasmodic efforts were made to arouse some interest in the organization, but not enough to get the required number of twelve members to organize a chapter. In the following six months, renewed and determined efforts were put forth, and at last the chapter was organized.

The meeting was held at Mrs. Charles M. Meacham's, on Saturday, October 28, 1904, with the following charter members:

Mrs. Charles M. Meacham (Elizabeth Tandy), Wm Henry, John Gano.
Mrs. A. J. Casey (Lidah Walker), Wm. Walker, Thomas Hynes.
Mrs. R. L. Woodard (Georgia Flack), James Flack.
Mrs. J. R. Green (Emma Campbell) James Upshur.
Mrs. Ritchie Burnett Adoue, James Upshur.
Mrs. W. R. Howell (Mary Cook), James Upshur.
Mrs. Mary E. Bronaugh, James Upshur and Col. John Green.
Mrs. J. K. Hooser (Elizabeth Nelson Edmunds), Col. John Green, Capt. John Dupuy, Major John Nelson, John Rowzee Peyton.
Miss Mary Peyton Moore, Col. John Green, John Rowzee Peyton.
Mrs. S. A. Edmunds (Mary Stuart Green), Col. John Green.
Mrs. Thomas Callahan (Irene Gracey Childers), Capt. James Patten.
Miss Harriet Amelia Dietrich, Jacob Dietrich.
Miss Lizzie Tyler Moore, Col. John Green.

The following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Stuart Ashby Edmunds; vice-regent, Mrs. Andrew Casey; recording secretary, Mrs. Robert Lee Woodard; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John Rowzee Green; registrar, Mrs. Charles M. Meacham; treasurer, Mrs. James Knox Hooser; historian, Mrs. Mary Edmunds Bronaugh; chaplain, Miss Harriet Amelia Dietrich.

Mrs. S. A. Edmunds was appointed first regent, and made strenuous efforts to organize the Chapter, doing much of the work of tracing the lines and filling out the papers, so that the Chapter was named for her ancestor, Col. John Green.

Thomas Green, the seventh son of Col. John Green, settled in Christian County, at "Broadcastle," reared a large family of sons and daughters, all citizens of Christian County, Kentucky. Charter members of the Chapter, being descendants of Col. John Green are: Mrs. Edmunds, Mrs. Hooser, Mrs. Bronaugh, Miss Mary Peyton Moore, and the husband of Mrs. Green, Miss Lizzie Tyler Moore, the thirteenth member, also entered through Col. John Green, although her papers were sent in too late for her to be a charter member.

MEMBERS OF THE ATHENAEUM

ORGANIZED IN 1901

1. Geo. C. Abbitt.
2. H. H. Abernathy.
3. James Breathitt, Jr.
4. F. M. Brown.
5. E. H. Barker.
6. T. W. Blakey.
7. C. H. H. Branch.
8. John E. Byars.
9. Austin Bell.
10. H. G. Brownell.
11. John F. Bible.
12. P. B. B. Brooks.
13. E. B. Bassett.
14. Phil E. Chappell.
15. Alvan H. Clark.
16. A. G. Chapman.
17. D. A. Clark.
18. Geo. W. Crenshaw.
19. Jno. S. Crenshaw.
20. J. W. Clotfelter.
21. J. G. Cooper.
22. Lucian H. Davis.
23. John C. Duffy.
24. J. W. Downer.
25. L. W. Doolan.
26. Randolph Dade.
27. A. H. Eckles.
28. W. M. Elliott.
29. John T. Edmunds.
30. F. E. Fallenstein.
31. W. T. Fowler.
32. L. E. Foster.
33. Geo. E. Gary.
34. R. B. Grider.
35. W. E. Gary.
36. J. G. Gaither.
37. J. W. Gaines.
38. W. J. Garnett.
39. H. T. Gill.
40. J. O. Goode.
41. Jouett Henry.
42. W. B. Holmes, Jr.
43. Barksdale Hamlett.
44. Edmund Harrison.
45. W. H. Harrison.
46. J. T. Hanbery.
47. J. Newton Jessup.
48. Millard A. Jenkens.
49. G. C. Koffman.
50. Horace Kingsbury.
51. A. R. Kasey.
52. A. C. Kuykendall.
53. H. W. Linton.
54. H. A. Long.
55. T. W. Long.
56. Chas. M. Meacham.
57. Rodman Meacham.
58. Jas. A. McKenzie.
59. R. F. McDaniel.
60. T. J. McReynolds.
61. E. C. McDanald.
62. B. G. Nelson.
63. W. L. Nourse.
64. Lewis Powell.
65. Paul S. Powell.
66. T. W. Perkins.
67. W. S. Peterson.
68. Frank Rives.
69. E. V. Rawn.
70. E. D. Sloan.
71. Ira L. Smith.
72. Ira D. Smith.
73. W. H. Southall.
74. W. O. Soyars.
75. John Stites.
76. Denny P. Smith.
77. H. D. Smith.
78. H. C. Smith.
79. F. M. Stites.
80. H. P. Sights.
81. Everett S. Smith.
82. S. Y. Trimble.
83. Willis Thompson.
84. W. T. Tandy.
85. C. M. Thompson.
86. F. P. Thomas.
87. T. C. Underwood.
88. P. C. Walker.
89. Ed L. Weathers.
90. S. Pettus White.
91. Lorenzo K. Wood.
92. C. E. Woodruff.
93. Arkley Wright.
94. R. L. Woodard.
95. James West.
96. J. C. Waller.
97. F. W. Fink.
98. B. W. Gaither.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

RELIGIOUS HISTORY

The Early Churches. Presbyterian. First Baptist. Baptist Churches of County. The Christian Churches. Universalist Churches. Cumberland Presbyterian. Episcopal. Methodist Churches.

EARLY CHURCHES

One of the early Methodist churches of the county was located west of Hopkinsville, on a crossroad, between the Cadiz and Princeton roads. It was organized about 1851 from several smaller religious bodies in that part of the county, two of which had worshiped in log houses and others in private homes for ten or twelve years preceding. The consolidated church was called Shiloh, and started with about fifty members, among them W. H. Hopson, Henry Hopson, Edwin H. Hopson, C. A. McCarroll, Jas. J. Smith, David E. Boyd, William Walker, Hugh Tomlinson and Isaac Long, and the Summers, Pickett, Morris and Bowling families were represented. The preachers who served the church during the next thirty years, were F. M. English, S. F. Johnson (later a Federal Colonel), M. N. Lasley, R. W. Trimble, Abram Quick, L. B. Davidson, S. L. Murrell, Jos. F. Redford, David Morton, T. J. Moore, J. C. Petree, J. A. Lewis, E. M. Crowe, I. W. Emerson, Wm. Alexander and Thos. Bottomley. Up to 1875 it was served from Hopkinsville. In 1875 Dennis Spurrier had charge and was succeeded by J. F. Redford, W. T. Moore, J. A. Lewis and C. Peters, I. W. Emerson and B. F. Orr, who gave it part time. In the early eighties, the church was taken down and moved to its present location, on the Jefferson Davis Highway, seven miles west of Hopkinsville, where it is still a prosperous body on the Hopkinsville circuit.

One of the oldest Christian churches in the county, farther down the Sinking Fork, was organized in a schoolhouse, and in 1846 the house still known as Concord Church was built. It was used not only as a church but a school was taught in it, and there was a lodge room above.

The Baptists have had a church not far away known as South Union, since 1846, at what is now known as Church Hill.

The Hebron Methodist Church, near Church Hill, has been in existence since 1842. It is also on the Hopkinsville circuit.

In 1856 the Presbyterians organized a church at Newstead, and a commodious house was erected, and still stands, though the present membership is small and the preaching irregular.

The Methodists have another church at Pee Dee that is a flourishing body. It was organized after the war between the states. In this same neighborhood is the Little River Baptist Church, one of the twenty-five Baptist churches in the county, and one of the oldest.

In the Garrettsburg neighborhood another very old church was formed by the Baptists, and still exists, the Olivet Church, more than a hundred years old.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The history of Presbyterianism in Christian County dates back to pioneer days. The Presbyterians organized their first church in the county in 1813, in Hopkinsville, but did not erect a house of worship until 1820. The location was the same as is now occupied by the Westminster Presbyterian Church. It was replaced, in 1849, by the present building, that has since been added to. The first pastor was Rev. Edwin Blackburn. Other pastors, in succession up to 1867, were Rev. Wm. K. Stewart, Rev. Joseph Cushman, Rev. R. Lapsley, Rev. Thomas Caldwell, Rev. Wm. D. Jones, who served from 1834 to 1848; Rev. B. H. McCown, Rev. F. G. Strahan, and Rev. H. V. D. Nevins from 1859 to 1867.

In the year 1867 the church divided almost equally by agreement. Forty-four members adhering to the Southern Assembly, retained the church building and took the name of Second Church. About forty members remained with the Northern Assembly, took the name First Presbyterian Church, and retained the property owned as a parsonage, receiving a cash difference in the valuation of the two pieces of real estate. The Second Presbyterian Church shortly afterwards changed its name to the Nashville Street Church, and when that street became Ninth Street, it again changed its name. Some years afterwards the City Council began the consideration of an ordinance to again change the street numbers. The ordinance did not pass, but the church, before the question was settled, adopted what they believed would be a permanent name, and it has ever since been known as the Westminster Presbyterian Church. Leaving its history at 1867, the historian turns to the First Church. By the terms of the agreement, the church building was to be used jointly, but at different times, until January, 1879, a period of twelve years. Its pastors during that time were: Rev. Jas. H. Dinsmore, Rev. W. T. Hall, Rev. A. W. Colver, and Rev. H. H. Allen, during whose pastorate, in 1880, the First Presbyterian Church built on its own property on the corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, the edifice it still occupies. Its next pastor was Rev. R. H. Coulter, who assumed charge in 1881. At that time the church had seventy-two members. Its elders were R. H. Kelly, A. M. Wallis and Joseph I. Landes. Its deacons, Walter Kelly, W. T. Bonte, and J. M. Starling. Mr. Starling is the only survivor at this time (1930).

LIST OF PASTORS FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH U. S. A., MAY 23, 1880, TO PRESENT DATE

Rev. Richard H. Coulter, May 23, 1880, to February 8, 1885.
Rev. Montgomery May, May 8, 1885, to July 1, 1887.
Rev. John W. Crawford, April 1, 1888, to October 1, 1889.
Rev. Solomon N. Vail, June 8, 1890, to July 3, 1898.
Rev. Francis Lee Goff, December 18, 1898, to March 1, 1904.
Rev. Edward H. Bull, September 1, 1904, to December 1, 1910.
Rev. E. B. Landis, June 1, 1911, to November 30, 1912.
Rev. E. E. Gabbard, September 1, 1913, to June 1, 1916.
Rev. Charles Brevard, February 19, 1917, to March 28, 1920.
Rev. Robert E. Reeves, May 1, 1920, to March 31, 1924.
Rev. W. W. Astles, September 1, 1924, to October 1, 1927.
Rev. J. H. King, January 1, 1928—.

LIST OF CHURCH OFFICERS, FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, U. S. A.

Pastor—Rev. J. H. King.
Clerk of Session—Claude C. Ashby.
Church Treasurer—J. M. Starling.
Ruling Elders—C. B. Williams, William B. West. E. H. Wade, J. T. Walker, Walter Tunks, J. M. Starling, Will Starling, and Claude C. Ashby.
Deacons—T. M. Bullard, Durwood Walker, and Claude D. Wade.

The first pastor of the Westminster Church (as it will be referred to hereafter) following the division was Rev. H. M. Painter, who was succeeded by Rev. J. C. Tate, in 1870, who filled the position for nearly fifteen years. More than a passing notice should be made of the consecrated man of God. He married while here, served other churches in the county, was at one time a member of the Board of Commissioners of the Western Asylum, and in many ways left his impress upon the community in which he lived. He removed to Clarksville, Tenn., where he continued to preach for many years, living to a very old age. May his memory be kept green. At this period, the officers were: Elders: Thomas Green, G. W. Jarrett, S. H. McCullough, J. B. McKenzie, and John W. McPherson, Sr.; Deacons: James C. Moore, J. Edgar McPherson, Dr. J. M. Dennis and Geo. A. Champlin. The membership was a hundred and twenty.

In 1885 the church called to its pastorate Dr. Wallace Logan Nourse, who remained for eighteen years, and gave the church the reputation all over Kentucky of having one of the ablest and most scholarly pastors in the State. This great and good man became one of the leading citizens of the county. He was prominent in civic as well as religious circles. Was a member of the Public School Board, president of the Athenaeum Society, and in every way was identified with progressive citizenship. His church passed through some of the greatest revivals in its history, under the leadership of such men as Sam Jones, Dr. Pentecost, and in his own church, Dr. J. S. McClurg, "Uncle Joe" Hopper, Rev. J. M. Evans and others. He was a strong preacher and was held in loving memory by those who have passed away as well as those who still live. Under his ministry three hundred and fifty-two members were added to the church. In 1903, Dr. Nourse was succeeded by Rev. J. C. Fogartie, as supply, and he became pastor the next year. He was an eminent scholar and consecrated minister. Rev. C. H. H. Branch succeeded him in 1907, under whose pastorate the church took an advanced step in its contributions to foreign missions. The manse, on Campbell Street, was sold and the present one on Fifteenth Street was built. Rev. Alfred Anderson next came as pastor, in 1915, and no pastor was loved more tenderly by his people, and many outside of the church. He was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Clotfelter, who remained until 1924, when the congregation gave him up with deep regret to the Paris, Ky., church. Rev. Willis Thompson came in 1924 and remained till June, 1926. He did much effective service in ministering to the country churches. The church had no regular pastor for some months until December, 1926, when the present pastor, Rev. W. B. Holmes, Jr., was called and accepted. Through the generosity of a former member, Mrs. Elizabeth Russell Hayes, his sermons are broadcasted every Sunday over a large area in this section. Though less than thirty years of age, when he came, Mr. Holmes soon became widely known as a brilliant and popular young preacher, who is dearly beloved by his congregation.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

The First Baptist Church, or the New Providence Church, as it was then called, was organized June 6, 1818, in the house of John Pursley, about one mile west of Hopkinsville. Elders Jesse Brooks and William Tandy, of Red River Association, were present, the former acting as moderator. The members were James Payne, Charles Thrift, John Pursley, Henry Rowland, Robert Slaughter, Grace Pursley, Lucy Slaughter, Sallie Tally, Keziah Thrift and Winnie, a slave of James Payne. James Payne was chosen pastor, the usual covenant was adopted, and the church entered upon a career that has been uninterrupted for more than a hundred and eleven years. Another meeting was held the next day, and three other members were admitted and sixteen slaves of W. T. Buckner came in on "recommendation," and six other slaves were admitted for baptism. One of them, Phil, the property of Major Long, was the first baptized. At the next meeting it was designated as New Providence. In August, 1818, Dr. A. Webber came in by letter and the church agreed to build a house of worship, which was soon erected on the river bank, at the foot of what is now Thirteenth Street.

The first trustees were Wm. H. Coleman, Robert Slaughter and Dr. A. Webber. The first prayer-meeting was held June 6, 1821. Dr. Webber was ordained a deacon July 13, 1822. The first Sunday school was held July 6, 1851, with H. Ashford superintendent. Rev. Wm. Tandy was chosen pastor December 7, 1820.

At this time other neighboring churches were Bethel, Barren Springs, Ebenezer and Little West Fork.

Rev. William Tandy was succeeded as pastor by Rev. Wm. C. Warfield, November 8, 1823, who died in 1827 before he was forty years old. Rev. Robert Rutherford came next, from 1827 to 1833. Then Dr. James M. Pendleton was pastor from 1833 to 1836. Next Rev. Robert Anderson served from 1839 to 1841, after an interregnum not explained. Dr. T. G. Keen served from 1841 to 1845; Dr. Samuel Baker from 1845 to 1850; Dr. A. D. Sears from 1850 to 1864, and Dr. T. G. Keen again from 1864 to 1884. Following him, Dr. J. N. Prestridge was pastor from 1884 to 1889, and that summer Rev. John O. Rust was ordained and served as pastor several months. He was succeeded in 1890 by Rev. Chas. H. Nash until 1906. Dr. Millard A. Jenkens, an exceptionally brilliant young minister, was pastor from 1906 to 1908, when he resigned and moved to Abilene, Texas. Dr. Calvin M. Thompson was called in 1909, and remained until 1918. He was succeeded by Rev. Leonard W. Doolan in 1919, who remained till 1925, when he was succeeded by Dr. P. C. Walker, the present pastor.

The following sketch of early members of the First Baptist Church was written by Prof. J. W. Rust for Perrin's History of 1884:

> We feel that the history of our church viewed alone in the line of its pastorates and usages would be incomplete without some reference to those good and pious brethren who have long since gone to their reward. Among those who have held membership in this church and worshiped with this people may be mentioned Dr. Augustine Webber, perhaps one of the most thorough scholars in all that relates to our faith and practice that has ever adorned our common membership. To him the Bible was the inspired oracle of a living God. He walked by faith and not by sight. He feared God and eschewed evil. His zeal never abated. With heavy professional obligations pressing upon him as a physician, he seldom failed to be in his place as a church member, ever ready to help in any good work; while his pious wife, rivaling if possible his Christian enthusiasm, stood by his side in full sympathy with every move that looked to the spiritual life and growth of the church. Her gentle, loving, earnest and intelligent work in the Sunday school will never be forgotten. The names of these two humble, loving Christians will ever be linked together in the memories of all who knew them—who have drawn inspiration and encouragement from their noble, consecrated lives.
>
> John P. Campbell, Sr., possessed force of mind, dignity of character, general intelligence and liberality in support of the Gospel rarely equaled and never surpassed by any of his contemporaries. In his life, benevolence was conspicuous. Under what he conceived to be demands of necessity his liberality knew no bounds. He was always ready, with or without others, to meet the balance of every church obligation. It was by his munificence more than that of any one else that Bethel Female College was founded. His donations amounted to fully one-third of its cost, and it may today be justly recognized as a living monument to his memory. Just before the war, sitting on his horse at the college gate one morning, he remarked to the writer, pointing to the building, "That is only the center, two wings must be added." The beautiful Christian life of his devoted wife added luster to his own, and in both church and home these two grand and good people exemplified a liberality and hospitality which honored the profession they had made.

E. J. Roberts was one of the most devoted men the church ever had in its membership. His humility, firmness, kindness, liberality and moderation were happily blended, controlled by a strong, abiding faith and great decision of character.

John Buckner's long, consistent life as a Christian is well remembered by those who often bowed with him around the altar of prayer. Kind and faithful, he was ever ready to lend the helping hand in time of need.

Armistead G. Slaughter united with this church in its early history. Some years after he removed to Bethel Church near Pembroke. He was a man of strong convictions and genuine Christian integrity; devoted to all the services of the church, and liberal in the support of its enterprises. He was unusually well read in the affairs of the denomination, in which he took abiding interest.

Jacob Torian was one of the pillars of the church. With an impulsive, impressible nature, he was admirably fitted by grace to attend to the general interest of the church, and in the pastor's absence his services were justly recognized as of the highest value.

William H. Pendleton's name will bring to the memory of those who knew him best one of the most active, earnest and faithful members of this church. A close Bible student, gifted in prayer and exhortation, and whether in Sunday school, in the prayer-meeting, or in the financial interests of the church, he was alike not only efficient but enthusiastic in his work. With many positive elements of character, he was aggressive in his nature, and his heart was ever enlisted in the work of the Lord. A life of great usefulness was spread out before him, but the summons came, and he exchanged the toils of earth for a crown in heaven.

Joseph M. Cheaney is another remembered for his good works. A more spiritually-minded Christian may not be found among our membership. Earnest in exhortation and in song, the interests of the church seemed uppermost in his mind. He showed his religion by his daily walk. He was always "fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

Of James Clark, John Hawkins, Thomas P. Clark, Zach Glass, Thomas M. Buck, E. B. Richardson, Alpheus Palmer and others equally worthy of mention, we would be glad to speak, but the limits of this sketch will not permit.

We beg to close these hasty and imperfect personal references with a brief allusion to one of the most remarkable men ever connected with our church.

John Hubbard removed from Virginia to Kentucky in 1836 and connected himself with the church. Although solicited to preach, he generally refused, feeling that his mission was to exhort. So remarkably gifted was he in this kind of service, that he was often invited to assist pastors in protracted meetings. His exhortations after sermons were powerful and effective. Competent persons, who have heard him, say that when making an appeal before an audience with his emotional nature aroused, the "expressiveness of his eye, the clear and solemn tones of his voice, his whole manner indicating the deep earnestness and solicitude of his soul for the salvation of sinners, were such as often to carry conviction to the sinner's heart that had remained unmoved under the sermon. Indeed, so powerful were his exhortations that he is said to have reached the hearts of men of all classes as few preachers could. This desire to be instrumental in the salvation of sinners was not the result of a momentary impulse with Mr. Hubbard, but seemed to be the abiding burden of his heart, and the uppermost thought of his mind." The name of John Hubbard will be held in remembrance by thousands who have listened to his unaffected and impressive exhortations, many of whom he effectually led to the Saviour. His death, like his life, was a grand triumph of faith. During his last illness, his devoted wife seeing that his end was nigh, labored with him and prayed that he might have "dying grace." Seeing the deep grief that awaited her terrible bereavement, he earnestly prayed that she might have "living grace," and thus they strove to comfort each other to the very doors of death.

The present officers of the First Baptist Church are:

Deacons—W. A. Long, Chairman; C. L. Albritton, Dr. Austin Bell, T. M. Dalton, M. C. Forbes, C. F. Jackson, G. A. Payne, J. E. Pyle, W. H. Southall, John X. Taylor, Bailey Waller, S. P. White, R. M. Anderson, S. L. Cowherd, Dr. Oscar Flener, W. W. Henderson, F. H. Mason, Gilmer B. Pursley, E. C. Radford, W. T. Tandy, J. B. Todd, John T. Waller, W. M. Wood, C E. Woodruff.

Trustees—J. W. Downer, Chairman; L. H. Petrie, W. T. Tandy, S. P. White.
Pastor—Dr. P. C. Walker.
Educational Director—Gilmer B. Pursley.
Office Secretary—Miss Lilly Gary.
Choir Director—Mrs. F. H. Mason.
Organist—Mrs. Oglesby Soyars.
Church Clerk—T. M. Parrish.

BAPTIST CHURCHES OF CHRISTIAN COUNTY

1930

Churches	*Constituted*	*Pastor*	*Clerk*
Bainbridge	1910	———, Russellville	C. R. Overby, Cerulean.
Bethel	1816	E. G. Sisk, Fairview	E. B. Vass, Fairview.
Casky	1886	E. W. Coakley, Hopkinsville	Joe F. Mason, Hopkinsville.
Concord	1842	J. J. Thomas, Hopkinsville	G. T. White, Hopkinsville.
Crofton	1850	E. A. Meador, Bowling Gr'n.	Austin Myers, Crofton.
Gracey	1830	Clarence Jones, Sullivan	Clifford Thomas, Gracey.
Hopkinsville, First	1818	P. C. Walker, Hopkinsville	T. M. Parrish, Hopkinsville.
Hopkinsville, Second	1910	R. L. Brandenburg, Hop'vle	M. G. Wadlington, Hop's'vl.
LaFayette	1889	C. F. Bridges, Dover, Tenn.	Mrs. W. B. Pendleton, LaFyt.
Little River	1804	J. T. Lewis, Hopkinsville	Sherley McGraw, Herndon.
Locust Grove	1842	E. W. Coakley, Hopkinsville	E. W. Steger, Hopkinsville.
Macedonia	1827	———, Dawson Springs	A. E. Delaney, Crofton.
Mt. Zoar	1841	J. T. Lewis, Hopkinsville	Holland Boyd, Hopkinsville.
Barren Springs	1869		C. W. White, Crofton.
New Ebenezer	1880	F. W. Cooper, Russellville	J. H. Fuller, Hopkinsville.
Olivet	1827	E. L. Pendley, Howell	W. M. Embry, Howell.
Palestine	1894		
Pembroke	1883	A. R. Willett, Pembroke	S. S. Jameson, Pembroke.
Pleasant Hill	1837	J. T. Lewis, Hopkinsville	W. E. Cannon, Hopkinsville.
Salem	1827		C. S. Bradshaw, Hopkinsville.
Sinking Fork	1849	J. J. Thomas, Hopkinsville	R. A. Underwood, Hopk'svle.
South Union	1848	L. E. Martin, Hopkinsville	H. E. Gary, Hopkinsville.
West Mt. Zoar	1872	J. J. Thomas, Hopkinsville	Garnett Fuller, Kellys.
West Union	1891	L. L. Spurlin, Hopkinsville	L. L. Cowan, Hopkinsville.
West Grove	1914		

PRESENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF BETHEL WOMAN'S COLLEGE

Charles M. Meacham	President
L. D. Browning	Secretary

MEMBERS

G. H. Stowe	Term Expires 1930
M. C. Forbes	Term Expires 1930
Holland Garnett	Term Expires 1931
C. W. Garrott	Term Expires 1931
Charles M. Meacham	Term Expires 1932
George E. Gary	Term Expires 1932

L. D. Browning	Term Expires 1932
Bailey Waller	Term Expires 1933
Jo T. Howard	Term Expires 1933
W. L. Walden	Term Expires 1933

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

The Christian Church, in Hopkinsville, was organized in 1832 when the breach in the Baptist Church, led by Alexander Campbell, widened and resulted in the organization of a separate denomination here and elsewhere. Sixteen members were enrolled at the start, and of these, Miles Gray, R. S. Dulin and S. W. Calloway were made elders, and George Poindexter and Thomas Poindexter deacons. The Unitarians were too weak to maintain an organization at this time, and they sold the house used jointly with the Cumberland Presbyterians, and a few years later the Cumberland Presbyterians sold their interest, leaving them in possession. These facts are taken from a paper written by Col. George Poindexter in 1884 for Perrin's History. They were called Reformers at first, later Disciples and finally adopted the name of Christians. The young church grew with amazing rapidity, and soon became one of the strongest religious bodies in Hopkinsville. In 1849 it tore down the old building, and erected a larger and better brick edifice, and had it ready for occupancy in 1851. This house still stands, with many improvements and additions. The pastors who served the church from time to time were: Isaiah Boone, George P. Street, Henry T. Anderson, G. W. Ely, John D. Ferguson, W. C. Rogers, J. M. Barnes, Enos Campbell, J. M. Long, A. W. Walthal, W. J. Barbee, T. A. Crenshaw, R. C. Cave, L. H. Stine, C. K. Marshall and E. L. Powell, and in later years H. D. Smith, Everett S. Smith and Horace Kingsbury, the present brilliant pastor, who was born in Australia. Some of the pastors were leaders in their denomination. Rev. Enos Campbell, while he was pastor, sponsored the founding of South Kentucky College, and was its first president. Rev. R. C. Cave was also eminent as a teacher as well as preacher. Rev. E. L. Powell, nephew of Dr. Cave, was for thirty years pastor of the First Christian Church of Louisville until he retired a few years ago, and still lives in Louisville. Rev. Harry D. Smith was pastor for sixteen years and is now very prominent in Oklahoma.

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES IN CHRISTIAN COUNTY

Castleberry	Clarence Thomas, pastor
Crofton	Clarence Thomas, pastor
Ford's Chapel	W. H. Moore, pastor
Hopkinsville (Ninth St.)	Dr. Horace Kingsbury, pastor
LaFayette	R. L. Cave, pastor
Liberty	R. L. Cave, pastor

Macedonia	W. H. Moore, pastor
Pembroke	Marshall Burns, pastor
Rich	R. L. Cave, pastor
Sinking Fork	J. A. Wheeler, pastor

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

About the year 1819, a traveling preacher named William Lowe came into the neighborhood now known as Consolation. He stopped at the house of Charles E. Clark, and held a religious service. He was invited to preach again and on the third Sunday in May, he preached again and organized a Universalist church with fifteen or more members of the families of James Clark, Lemuel Clark, Thomas Fruit, Samuel Underwood, William Henderson, T. B. Pool, David Jones and others. He returned once a year for fifteen years. Joab Clark then became a preacher, and in time a log house was built, that was later replaced by a nice frame building that still stands. The membership of the church has never been large. Larger churches were later organized in Hopkinsville and Crofton.

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized about 1825, exact date is not on record, as its early records were destroyed when the church was burned in the great fire of 1882. It first met in the Unitarian Church building, and its early elders were David Usher, John Finley and Rezin Elliott. In 1829, Rev. James Y. Barnett settled at Salubria Springs, and looked after the church. In 1839 the Green River Synod met with the church, but the next year the building, used jointly with the Unitarians, was unroofed by a storm, and the church bought a lot and built a house of its own in 1841. The officers at this time were Rev. J. Y. Barnett, M. T. Carnahan, Wm. B. Payne, James Edwards and Rezin Elliott. Mr. Barnett died in 1848 and was succeeded by Rev. A. J. Baird, and he by Rev. S. B. Vance. There was no pastor during the war. The body was reorganized in 1869, with thirty-two members. Rev. J. M. Penick became pastor, and the elders were: Henderson Wade, Edwin Edwards, G. W. Wiley and A. H. Ferguson. Rev. J. M. Gill was pastor in 1870, and Rev. A. H. Berry from 1871 to 1873. Rev. R. J. Beard succeeded him, for three years, and in 1877 Rev. M. O. Smith took charge, the membership having grown to one hundred. The fire caused another interruption in 1882, but the house was rebuilt by 1884. The officers at that time were: Rev. A. C. Biddle, pastor; E. Edwards, H. Wade, G. W. Wiley, J. P. Braden, and A. Campbell, elders; J. P. Brown, W. W. Twyman, M. W. Withrow and R. D. Reeder, deacons.

The following condensed history is taken from the annual booklet, prepared by the pastor, Rev. G. G. Halliburton:

1826 First Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Hopkinsville organized. Elders: David Usher, John Finley, Rezin Elliott.

1829 First regular pastor, Rev. Jas. Y. Barnett.
1841 First house of worship erected, during pastorate of Rev. Jas. Y. Barnett.
1850 Sept. 8—First Sunday School class organized. R. R. Lander, superintendent. Period of disorganization.
1869 Congregation reorganized by Rev. Joel M. Penick; membership, 32.
1880 About this date the missionary work had its birth in this congregation, the Japanese Jugglers being the first society, organized by Mrs. Nancy Stevenson, who became its first leader.
1882 October 25—The great fire, which destroyed our first church of worship.
1883 Present house of worship erected, during pastorate of Rev. A. C. Biddle; membership, about 100.
1883 March—Senior Ladies' Missionary Society organized. President, Mrs. Nancy Stevenson; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Annie Kennedy; membership, about 6.
1891 C. E. Society organized, President, Miss Fannie B. Rogers.
1896 January 13—Ladies' Aid Society organized. President, Mrs. G. W. Wiley; Secretary, Mrs. T. A. Smithson; Treasurer, Mrs. Florence West; membership, 5.
1897 Willing Workers replaced the name of Japanese Jugglers.
1902 Young Ladies' Missionary Society organized by Mrs. H. A. Rogers. President, Mrs. N. S. West; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. T. J. Baugh.
1920 Harriet Rogers Missionary Society replaced the name of Young Ladies' Missionary Society.

THE PASTORS

Rev. James Y. Barnett	1829-1848
Rev. A. J. Baird	1848-1851
Rev. S. B. Vance	1851-1852
No pastor in charge	1852-1868
Rev. Joel M. Penick	1868-1870
Rev. J. M. Gill	1870-1871
Rev. A. H. Berry	1871-1873
Rev. R. J. Beard	1873-1876
No pastor in charge	1876-1877
Rev. M. O. Smith	1877-1881
Rev. J. A. Francis	1881-1882
No pastor in charge	1882-1883
Rev. A. C. Biddle	1883-1895
Rev. W. J. King	1895-1897
Rev. M. B. Dewitt	1897-1900
Rev. J. L. Wyatt	1900-1906
Rev. A. C. Biddle	1906-1909
Rev. M. L. Clemons	1909-1911
Rev. J. B. Eshman	1912-1917
Rev. J. W. Stiles	1917-1921
Rev. N. J. Salyer	1921-1923
Rev. J. W. Stiles	1923-1927
Rev. G. G. Halliburton	1927-

OFFICERS

Rev. G. G. Halliburton	Pastor
Max J. Blythe	Clerk
C. W. White	Treasurer

The elders are: Max J. Blythe, O. G. Barrow, J. A. Brumfield, L. B. Cornette, G. L. Campbell, J. W. Carroll, R. A. Fuller, C. V. Oakley, R. A. Rogers.

The deacons: Karl K. Ashby, W. A. Barnett, T. J. Baugh, Herman A. Davis, R. D. Reeder, Reynolds Buckley, R. L. Flowers, Harry B. Lacy, Caleb R. Wilkins, C. W. White.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

O. G. Barrow, R. A. Rogers, R. A. Fuller.

Sunday school officers: Mr. Karl K. Ashby, Superintendent; Mr. C. V. Oakley, First Assistant Superintendent; Mr. C. R. Wilkins, Second Assistant Superintendent; Miss Lureina Reeder, Secretary and Treasurer; Miss Emma Ruth Oakley, Pianist; Miss Dorothy Anderson, Pianist.

The present membership of the church is one hundred and eighty-nine. The house of worship is on Seventh Street, opposite Hotel Latham, with parsonage adjacent.

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Grace Episcopal Church was organized in 1831. Among those whose names occurred in the first members were: Livingston Lindsay, Dr. David Glass, George Ward, David Banks and E. A. Green. By 1834 John Rawlins and his wife, Dr. Henry Hopson, Edward Ashley, Penelope M. Giddings, Albert A. Willis, Rebecca Glass, Lucretia M. Ward, Abraham Pope, Sarah Wallace, Catherine Hopson, Elizabeth L. Pope and Frances E. Nelson had become members. The first rector was Rev. Geo. P. Giddings, and as the century passed, other rectors were: Rev. F. B. Nash, George Beckett, Louis Jansen, J. M. Curtis, S. Hermann, W. E. Webb, James J. Page, Gideon B. Perry, Robert M. Baker, Charles Morris, John W. Venable and finally George C. Abbitt, and the present pastor, B. W. Gaither. In the early days several of these ministers also taught private schools. The first building was a frame structure on Virginia Street, with a dwelling for the preacher nearby. In 1884 this lot was sold and a more desirable one purchased on Sixth and Liberty streets, and the present handsome edifice was erected and has since been added to. It is of brick, with stone trimmings, and seats several hundred people. A liberal contributor to its erection was the late John C. Latham, of New York, whose mother was a lifelong member. Among the prominent members at the time the new building was erected were: Dr. James Wheeler, George V. Green, Hunter Wood, William J. Withers, Nat Gaither, M. H. Nelson, William G. Wheeler and R. H. DeTreville.

HOPKINSVILLE METHODIST CHURCH, SOUTH

BY JUDGE JOE MCCARROLL

The original Methodist Church of Hopkinsville was a brick building located east of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad tracks on what was then called College Street, between Market and Broad streets, now Third and Fourth, upon a lot afterwards owned by the late Benjamin O. Welch. It became greatly dilapidated and was put in repair, with much effort, in time for the Tennessee Conference to hold its annual session there in 1820. Here the congregation had many ups and downs until 1848 when this congregation, composed of some of the most prominent and well-to-do citizens of this county girded itself about with renewed energy and sold the old church where it had worshiped for a quarter of a century and constructed an ample brick building at the corner of Ninth and Clay streets on a lot conveyed to it by Mr. Wm. E. Price in March of that year—a gentleman whose piety and influence were remembered and recognized by those who knew him (and their descendants) for two generations; and even now they are amongst the traditions of the church.

This old church building was the scene of many joyous occasions, many wonderful revivals conducted by the great pulpit orators of the times. About the year 1916, the splendid new church at the intersection of 13th and Main was completed during the ministry of Rev. Lewis Powell, of blessed memory. (He was the father of Rev. Paul S. Powell, the present preacher in charge of this church.) The building was paid for and the church dedicated in September, 1918, amidst the enthusiastic plaudits of a happy congregation. It is one of the finest and best planned church buildings in Kentucky.

The lot upon which this magnificent structure stands was a gift to this church by the late John C. Latham, Jr., of New York City, at a cost of seven thousand dollars. If I am not mistaken this contribution was turned over to the church during the term of Rev. George H. Means—1907-1910. At any rate the seven thousand dollar contribution was pledged to the new church building by Mr. Latham during Dr. Means' term.

Perrin's History of Christian County was written in 1884 and contains a sketch of this church up to that time. At that time this church had only two hundred and sixty members and a Sunday school roll of only one hundred and ninety pupils. It was already beginning to "feel its oats," if I may use such a phrase. It had expended the year before, some twenty-five hundred ($2,500) dollars for repairs, and ten years later, under the leadership of that marvelous spirit of energy and enthusiasm, Rev. Granville W. Lyon, then the preacher in charge, it expended, as my memory now serves me, some ten thousand dollars more in reconstructing the building and refitting it with organ, seats and other furniture and fixtures.

While these figures make a good showing for a congregation of that size, very few if any of whom were wealthy, this church has greatly prospered since then, through an able and zealous ministry and a faithful and loyal membership, until the statistics of 1884 are now far exceeded in every department.

In order to show how this Hopkinsville church has grown and prospered since 1884, the following statistics of the church then and in 1928 (the latest available record) are placed in juxtaposition:

In 1884 the church building was worth about	$12,000.00
Our present house of worship and its equipments cost	$100,000.00
In 1884 this church raised annually for all purposes, some	$1,400.00
In 1928, it raised for all purposes	$15,442.00
In 1884 the membership was reported at	260
In 1928, the membership was reported to the Conference as	1,202
But Dr. Powell the preacher now in charge, says this number, by reason of deaths, removals, etc., will probably be reduced at the next revision, to some extent, not now known.	
In 1884 the Sunday school had an enrollment of	190
Now it has a membership of	826

I have not been able to procure the budget for 1929, but it is probable that it will call for a greater sum than was paid in 1928. And in addition to the usual assessments for all purposes, this church has undertaken to employ and support one foreign missionary on its own account, namely, the Rev. J. J. Davis, who has charge of the church mission at Wembo Nyama, in the Belgian Congo, Africa. To this end this church has pledged his annual salary of thirteen hundred dollars. Let us all humbly repeat what Mr. Latham telegraphed when informed that the church to which he had contributed so liberally had been completed, paid for and dedicated, namely, "It is all to the glory of God."

The following is a list of the preachers in charge of this church since 1884, with a statement of the years during which they served:

Edw. W. Bottomley	1882-1886	John W. Lewis	1886-1890
Granville W. Lyon	1890-1893	Henry C. Settle	1893-1897
Walker K. Piner	1897-1900	J. T. Rushing	1900-1901
E. L. Southgate	1901-1905	A. P. Lyon	1905-1907
George H. Means	1907-1910	A. R. Kasey	1910-1914
Lewis Powell	1914-1918	A. R. Kasey	1918-1925

R. B. Grider, 1925 to March 28, 1928, when he died; S. A. Arnold, March 28, 1928, to September 30, 1928, end of Conference year; Paul S. Powell, September, 1928, and still in charge as this history is being written (September 5, 1929).

Six of these great and good men have gone to their reward; the other nine are still in the harness, except Dr. E. L. Southgate, now of Lexington, Ky., whose advanced age and feeble health preclude his active participation in the work of the ministry; but whose splendid Christian character has set the world such an example as will enable him to speak loudly to generations yet to come.

This church has in its ranks a great number of prominent and useful men and women—leaders in the social and intellectual life of the community, leaders in business, leaders by their example, in the common walks of life; above all, leaders in the religious life of the city. But they are still with us; and a discriminating eulogy, however deserving, might not be proper at this time. Amongst those who bore the heat and burden of active church service and are now in heaven, I should mention Ezra L. Foulks, Ira F. Ellis, David R. Beard, D. J. Hooser, Dr. A. P. Campbell, John N. Mills and Charles W. Ducker. There are many others whose names are not recalled at the moment.

The present official Board is composed of:

R. E. Cooper, Chairman of the Official Board; J. A. Browning, Treasurer; George J. Jake, Secretary.

E. P. Barnes.
W. R. Dorris.
F. W. Fink.
W. S. Harned.
H. W. Linton.
F. Vernon Pepper.
Frank Rives.
J. G. Stites.
C. B. Thompson.
W. R. Wheeler.
Dr. J. W. Harned.
R. M. Bronaugh.
W. T. Dougherty.
C. W. Foster.
J. Cline Haydon.
F. K. Yost.
H. A. Long.
G. E. Randle.
J. J. Robertson.
W. C. Summers.
D. L. Van Cleve.
Karl A. Witty.
W. D. Cooper.
Reams D. Farmer.
J. N. Hall.
John C. Lawson.
E. S. Melton.
J. W. Reed.
Ira L. Smith.
J. T. Thomas.
E. L. Weathers

Methodist churches in Christian County in 1930, German P. Dillon, Presiding Elder:

Hopkinsville Station	Paul S. Powell, pastor
Hebron, Shiloh, Longview, Vaughn's Grove	D. L. Vance, pastor
LaFayette, Herndon, Pee Dee	O. T. Lee, pastor
Bowen's Chapel, Grissom's Chapel	L. E. Woodcock, pastor
Mannington, Rock Bridge	O. T. Neathery, pastor
Cole's Chapel, Crofton	Frank Cox, pastor
Mt. Carmel, Concord	Frank Cox, pastor
Fairview	C. G. Sledge, pastor
Pembroke, Chapel Hill	Felix J. Sanders, pastor

Note.—Since the foregoing article was written, the 1929 session of the Louisville Conference has been held at Princeton, Ky. The financial reports from the Hopkinsville Church show that the total amount raised and expended for all purposes by this church and its several agencies during the Conference year just ended was $20,120.00, a considerable advance over the previous year.

The following new members of the Official Board have been added to the old list: Stewards: J. F. Danforth, William Dorris, L. L. Duke, F. A. Yost and W. K. Van Cleve. Trustees: R. M. Bronaugh, G. I. Crabtree, W. R. Dorris and D. L. Van Cleve. Lay Leader and Assistant: R. E. Cooper and Hugh W. Linton.

COLORED CHURCHES.

Christian County is well supplied with colored churches. The Baptists predominate and the Methodists have churches in most of the towns. In Hopkinsville the colored people have churches of several denominations. There are probably as many as fifty churches for colored people in the county.

CHAPTER XXXIX

INFORMATION ABOUT HOPKINSVILLE'S FIRST SETTLER

Bartholomew T. Wood. Pioneer Graveyard. Odd Fellows Lodge and Building. A Group of Former Members.

BARTHOLOMEW T. WOOD

In the year 1796, Bartholomew T. Wood, an immigrant from North Carolina, stopped his "mover's wagon" at the east fork of Little River, at the point still known as Wood's Mill, and camped for the night. The place looked inviting, with its background of primeval forest a few miles to the north, its streams of clear water flowing seemingly from every direction, and its stretch of "barrens" to the south and west. Mr. Wood left his family at the camp and crossing the stream ascended a hill a few hundred yards westward and took in the scene; another stream, a timber-lined crescent, enclosed a beautiful tract of country, undulating and grass-covered. For a mile he walked through this scene of beauty until upon the bank of the second stream he came upon a great spring of pure, cold water, gushing out from an over-hanging ledge of rock. It was the famous "Rock Spring," now buried under the freight depot of the I. C. R. R., and still, through a miniature tunnel, pouring its stream of fresh water into the sluggish river. This spring settled the location. Mr. Wood staked a claim of 260 acres of land along the west fork of the river and extending eastward to the hill now known as "College Hill." With much difficulty he got his wagon across the east fork, and proceeded to build a cabin on what is now the southeast corner of Campbell and Fourteenth streets. Subsequently he built a better house and moved nearer to the spring, on the present site of the Odd Fellows' building.

The year that B. T. Wood moved to Kentucky, the Legislature created Christian County, by dividing Logan County. It embraced a territory as large as Massachusetts, out of which 20 counties have since been formed. On March 21, 1797, a county court having been appointed, the court met at the present site of Shiloh Church, on Sinking Fork, and organized for business. The court met again in August and appointed a committee to consider a place for a permanent county seat. After investigating locations for three months, the Wood site with its big spring among others, the committee reported November 21, 1797, and the court made an order fixing the seat of government at the Rock Spring and the village was named Elizabeth, which was changed seven years later to Hopkinsville. Nearly 100 years after a flag station on a railroad four miles from Hopkinsville was named Woodville, a name the infant town ought to have been given a century before. Mr. Wood donated four acres of ground to the town. A part was used for the court house, a part for a school house near the present L. & N. depot, and still another lot given at a later day, was set apart for cemetery purposes. Here the first settler lived and saw the little town grow from year to year; he hunted game in the woods, tilled his crops in the valley and reared a large family of children. On one occasion he killed a bear weighing 400 pounds a few miles from town, on the Campbell farm. The growth of the town made him a man of liberal fortune and he was a prominent and progressive citizen during the pioneer period.

SOME OF THOSE BURIED IN PIONEER GRAVEYARD

In the southeastern corner of the old Westside Cemetery, with her headstone still preserved, lies the body of a young woman who was the first wife of a brilliant young lawyer who afterwards became Governor of Kentucky. As a girl she was Miss Amanda Leavy, a daughter of William Leavy, of Lexington, Ky. She was born in 1804 and died in 1829.

Charles S. Morehead was born in Nelson County, Kentucky, July 7, 1802, and his education was completed at Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., from which he graduated with honors. He came at once to Hopkinsville and located for the practice of law. In a few years he returned to Lexington to claim as his bride the young girl who is buried here. He rose rapidly as a lawyer and politician and was elected to the Legislature in 1828 and re-elected in 1829, receiving almost the unanimous vote of the county. His young wife died while he was serving his second term and he did not return to Hopkinsville, but located in Frankfort. He was attorney general in 1832, and in 1838 was again elected to the Legislature from Franklin County and re-elected several times. He was elected Speaker in 1841 and served three terms. In 1847 he was elected to Congress and served till 1851. After one more term in the Legislature, he was elected Governor in 1855 on the Know-Nothing ticket, by 4,403 majority over Beverly L. Clark. In 1859 he moved to Louisville and was a delegate to the "Peace Conference" in Washington in February, 1861. He was arrested and thrown into prison for several months on a charge of sedition, but was allowed to return to Kentucky in January, 1862. Learning that he was to be arrested again, he fled to Canada and subsequently to Europe. After the close of the war he located at Greenville, Miss., on a plantation, where he died December 22, 1868. A large fortune was swept away by the war and he died poor.

James H. McLaughlin and his wife, Sarah C. McLaughlin, were buried near the southern edge of the cemetery. The headstone of the latter still remains, but that of the pioneer has disappeared. It is said that many of these slabs have been removed and were put to various uses, during the forty years that the cemetery was an abandoned brier field.

James H. McLaughlin was the second clerk of the Circuit Court, really the first one, for his predecessor had served but one year as *pro tempore clerk* without a commission as clerk. He was one of the seven lawyers licensed at the first court held in the county and was a man of liberal education. Joseph Duncan, his nephew, who was a deputy in his office, afterwards became Governor of Illinois and a famous soldier and politician.

Mr. McLaughlin served as clerk for many years and was succeeded by Nathan S. Dallam. The family is no longer represented in this section.

In the extreme western end of the cemetery is the grave of Ephraim Cock, who was born in 1753 and died in 1838. As he was twenty-three years old when the war of the Revolution began, it is almost certain that he was a soldier in that struggle. Reference is made in Perrin's History to Col. John W. Cocke, of Virginia, who came to this county in 1820 and built a mill on Little River that cost $10,000 and bought 3,000 acres of land. One of the leading roads out of the city is still called the Cocke's Mill road. This may be a kinsman of the Colonel, but we can find out nothing definite. There are now no families bearing this name nearer to Hopkinsville than Robertson County, Tennessee.

Near the center of the cemetery, under a towering forest tree, side by side, are the graves of Benjamin York and his wife Malinda York. They died the same month, August, 1825, and the date, somewhat effaced, seems to be the same on both headstones. Benjamin York, Sr., was one of the earliest settler. He was a blacksmith, in those days an indispensable factor in the life of every community, for even the nails were made by the blacksmith. David Saffarans was the tinsmith of the town and both reared families. When quite young, Benjamin York, Jr., and Malinda Saffarans were married, and two little sons came to bless their humble home—Jim and John. Then in the summer of 1825, when the one was twenty-five and the other twenty years of age, both parents sickened and died. The boys grew up in the town with their grandparents and are well remembered by some of the older citizens. Many years ago they left Hopkinsville, and nobody here knows where their descendants now live.

Nevil Hopson, who died in 1835, was one of the early members of the Methodist Church. His wife, Susan Hopson, survived her husband fifteen years. They are buried side by side near the center of the lot.

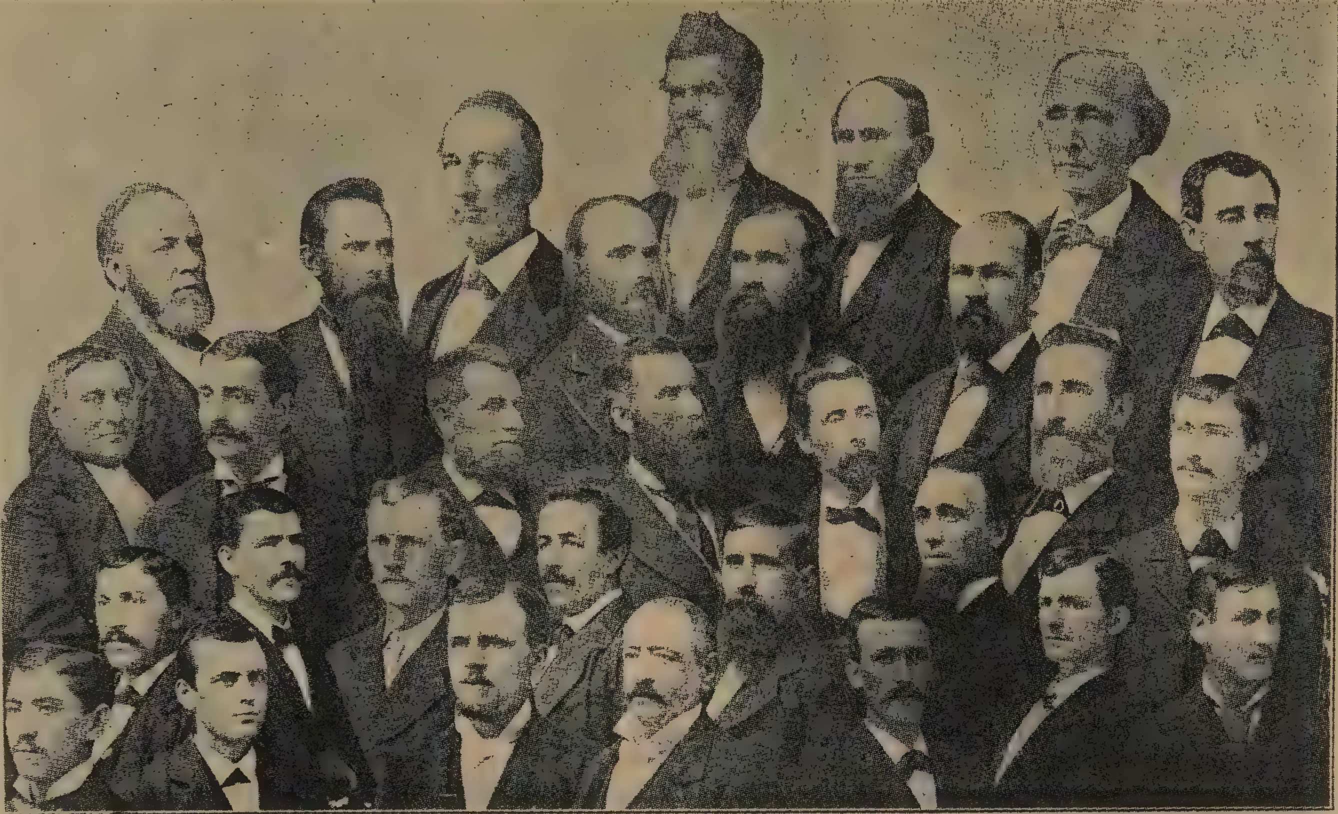
In his day Benjamin W. Patton was one of the leading lawyers of Western Kentucky. He was born in Clark County, Kentucky, in 1788 and died in this city in 1825, one year before Robert P. Henry, another brilliant young lawyer, whose grave is not thirty feet from his, passed away. He was liberally educated and a graduate in law when he came to this city, and soon acquired a brilliant reputation as a strong and successful lawyer. He was an eloquent orator. David S. Patton, his brother, read law with him and in 1820 started the *Kentucky Republican*, the first paper published in Hopkinsville. He served in the Legislature from 1830 to 1834 and afterwards moved to Paducah, where he died in 1837.

Mrs. Margaret S. Patton, wife of Benjamin Patton, and Mrs. Ann Patton, wife of William Patton, both of whom died young, are buried in the Patton lot.

THE ODD FELLOWS

Green River Lodge No. 54, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Hopkinsville, was organized September 16, 1848, by Grand Master John W. Pruett, of Louisville; G. S. Fannon, of Paducah; George Wagner, of Clarksville, Tenn., with the following charter members: James Young, Waller Sharp, Robert McKee, Langley Bell and W. S. Henry. Other members soon came in, and the first officers were: James Young, N. G.; Langley Bell, V. G.; D. J. Hooser, Treasurer, and Robert McKee, Secretary. As the years passed and the lodge got under way, the following names figured in its history: D. R. Beard, Jacob G. Gish, W. S. Talbot, A. D.

Rodgers, Albert Pemberton, Daniel White, John Figeley, Edward Buckner, P. J. Glass, F. Dunnington, P. Dunnavan, Dawson Buck, H. E. Bacon, James S. Phelps, Thomas Hord, A. C. Overshiner, W. W. Twyman, W. E. Warfield, John A. Twyman, John C. Latham, James A. Twyman, H. J. Stites, W. P. Shryer, C. W. Poindexter, W. H. Hopson, Hunter Wood, W. F. Randel, Joe Weill, J. S. Chastain, W. T. Bonte, John B. Cheaney, H. D. McQuigg, George W. Collins, C. W. Ducker, A. W. Bradley, Kirtley Twyman, George W. Lander, R. L. Boulware, J. J. Mitchell, J. F. Pyle, A. S. Caldwell, Walter Lawson, D. M. Whittaker, Dr. L. B. Hickman, M. Lipstine, E. H. Crutchfield, Manuel Hartfield, George W. Long, Horace Buckner, C. H. Hisgen, Louis Solomon, W. D. Ennis, J. M. Higgins, John Moayon, R. A. Morris, James Mitchell, L. Shobinsky, Reuben Marsh, Jas. Holloman, M. Frankel, H. E. Wiley and T. D. Ennis. A generation passed, and the work of these members was taken up by L. H. Davis, H. R. Roper, Rev. John W. Venable, the only member who ever represented the lodge in the Sovereign Grand Lodge; G. H. Champlin, E. J. Duncan, S. B. Ficken, A. M. Coleman, S. T. Fruit, Ellis Roper, T. H. Owen, G. G. Reeder, J. T.



Dr. L. B. Hickman. Kirtley Twyman, D. R. Beard, E. H. Crutchfield,
D. R. Whittaker, J. S. Chastain. Wm. Twyman, John A. Twyman, W. T. Bonte, H. F. McCamey.
M. Lipstine, Manuel Hartfield, George Long. Horace Buckner, C. H. Hisgen, Alexander Shields, John Cheney.
Louis Solomon, W. D. Ennis. James Higgins, John Moayon, Dick Morris. James Mitchell,
Shobinsky, Reubin Marsh, Jim Holloman, M. Frankel, H. E. Wiley, Tom Ennis, Dick Lipstine.

Edmunds, Dr. F. P. Thomas, T. L. Metcalfe, E. H. Higgins, D. H. Thomasson, Dr. J. E. Oldham, E. H. Hester, C. S. Jackson, C. E. Harris, E. A. Roper, Ed. C. Curtis, R. M. Tunks, R. C. Lawson, Frank Monroe, C. S. Jackson, George M. Clark, C. R. Clark, E. M. Flack, A. H. Anderson, J. K. Twyman, L. R. Davis, W. C. Wright, George E. Randle, L. F. Atkinson, W. A. Long, W. H. Lee and others. These last named were in charge when the lodge took its great and wise step, and erected its own building, that soon enhanced in value, paid for itself in rentals, and has made the lodge the wealthiest lodge of the order in Kentucky. This step was taken in 1902, and the present three-story block was erected on the corner of Ninth and Virginia Streets, upon the exact site where the cabin home of Bartholomew T. Wood, the original settler of Hopkinsville, stood in the woods, and from the door of which the pioneer and his wife used to shoot the deer that came to drink from the Rock Spring in front of the cabin. This three-story brick and stone building, on this historic spot, is handsome and commodious. The two first floors are rented. The third floor contains the lodge room, forty by sixty feet, which is not only used by the Odd Fellows but by other lodges, all of which are provided with separate property rooms.

The Odd Fellows Order, as is well known, was organized in England more than two hundred years ago. The poet, James Montgomery, once wrote a song for a body of Odd Fellows. Nowhere has the order found a more worthy exemplification than here in Hopkinsville, where for almost a century, the noble purposes of the great order have been carried out, promoting brotherly accord, relieving distress and doing good in many ways. The official personnel of the lodge at the present time is here given: Boyd Reeder, Noble Grand; W. E. Keel, Vice Grand; S. T. Fruit, Recording Secretary; Ellis Roper, Financial Secretary; F. A. Howard, Lodge Treasurer; L. E. Adwell, Building Fund Treasurer; C. W. Keach, District Deputy Grand Master; G. E. Randle, J. R. Fears, H. S. Wade, Trustees.

The Past Grands of the lodge, arranged alphabetically, are: Hubert Adwell, L. E. Adwell, L. T. Brasher, John T. Beard, D. C. Cary, G. H. Champlin, Harvey Chewning, George Myers Clark, A. M. Coleman, Ed. C. Curtis, Sr., Ed. C. Curtis, Jr., J. R. Fears, S. T. Fruit, C. E. Harris, E. H. Hester, C. E. Hill, C. W. Keach, Dr. J. P. Keith, W. H. Lee, C. C. Lindsay, Isaac Lyon, W. L. Mayes, E. N. Miller, Fred Morris, G. E. Randle, Ellis Roper, W. A. Rawlings, Volney B. Seay, Frank B. Smoth, W. C. Taylor, G. W. Thacker, R. M. Tunks, W. B. Tucker, John W. Twyman, C. C. Wood and Envoy Henry Vallier.

CHAPTER XL

JEFFERSON DAVIS MONUMENT

Jefferson Davis Monument. The First Airplane. The Chamber of Commerce. Hopkinsville's Benevolent Institutions. Broadcastle Cemetery and Those Buried In It.

A FEATURE ATTRACTION FOR TOURISTS ON U. S. HIGHWAY 68

One of the outstanding attractions of Christian County, and destined to be one of the show places of Kentucky, is the towering concrete shaft, 351 feet high, erected by the people of the South as a memorial to Jefferson Davis, the only President of the Confederacy from 1861 to 1865. The monument stands within a short distance of the actual site of the two-room dwelling house in which the leader of the Lost Cause was born, June 3, 1808. The spot of his birth is marked by the Bethel Baptist Church, the plat of ground having been presented by Mr. Davis to the church in 1886, three years before his death. It had long been out of the possession of the family, but friends of the distinguished leader purchased it and deeded it to Mr. Davis, in order that the presentation might be made. At the same time plans were made for the erection in the future of a suitable memorial to Christian County's greatest son. Ten years after his birth Todd County was cut off from the territory of Christian County and the Davis home was about fifty feet inside the new county, and the monument subsequently erected is also in Todd County. It stands upon a knoll, in the center of a tract of ten acres. In a grove in one end of the park area a replica of the old Davis home is used as a keeper's residence and museum.

The work of raising $100,000 to erect the monument was not an easy task, but finally former Confederates of wealth became interested and the monument was brought to completion, largely under the leadership of Col. Bennett H. Young and Col. Thos. D. Osborne, of Louisville, Hon. Hunter Wood and Mr. Charles F. Jarrett and other local veterans, all of whom are now dead.

The monument itself was finished several years ago, but was not provided with an elevator until 1929. It was installed and power connections established and the formal dedication took place May 3, 1929, in the presence of a vast concourse of people.

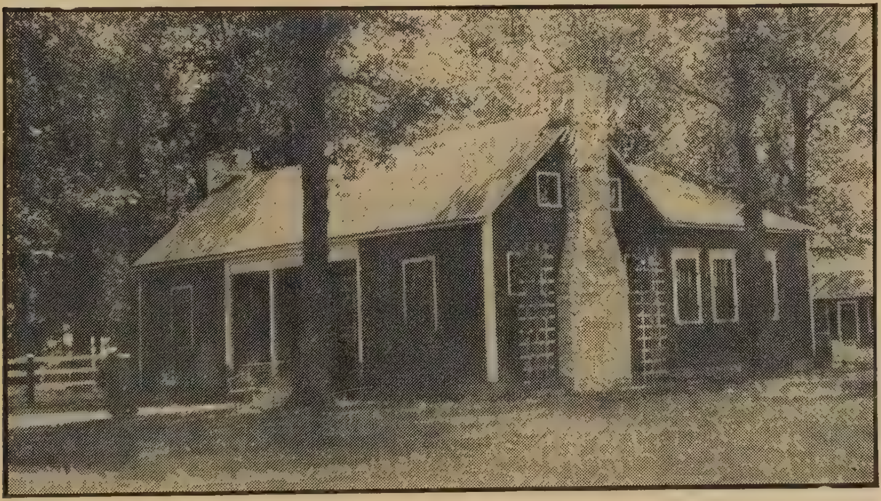
As a special representative of Gov. Flem D. Sampson, Judge J. L. Hughett, of Madisonville, was present to formally present the monument

Jefferson Davis Monument

as a state attraction to tourists. The speech of acceptance was made by Lieutenant Governor James Breathitt, Jr., of Hopkinsville. Both paid eloquent tributes to Mr. Davis and each stated that he was the son of a Union soldier.

Since the elevator has been running, thousands of people have been up in the monument to view the landscape for many miles around, as Samuel Davis, father of Jefferson Davis, built his home in pioneer days in what was then known as the Barrens, the grazing grounds of vast herds of buffaloes, elks and other big game that were found in Kentucky.

The State Highway passing by the monument is known as the Jefferson Davis Highway No. 68, from Paducah through Hopkinsville to Bowling Green. This route is to be one of the most popular highways in the State for tourists, since it passes close to Soldiers' Hospital at Outwood, Kentucky, the Davis Monument, and leads by a short detour to Mammoth Cave, and a few hours farther on to the Lincoln Home at Hodgenville. Near Hopkinsville on the highway, and a few miles from Fairview and the monument, is one of the best equipped tourists' camps in Kentucky, with every modern improvement and a swimming pool on the grounds.



HOUSE WHERE JEFFERSON DAVIS WAS BORN JUNE 3, 1808, IN CHRISTIAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

HOPKINSVILLE'S FIRST AIRPLANE

In the early years of the present century, the airship was exhibited as quite a wonder. The dirigible was shown in St. Louis about 1908, great crowds going out to the exposition grounds to see it guided and turned at will. The airplane was not far behind in its development and by 1911, a flying machine appeared in Hopkinsville and gave exhibitions in the

Faulkner field south of town. A fee of 50 cents was charged to get into the field to see the airplane rise, circle the field and alight. No one thought of going up in it and the aviator was looked upon as a very daring, foolish man. Even before this excitement, Charles O. Prowse, with an inventive turn of mind, conceived the idea of making an airplane himself, while everybody else was trying to perfect the Wright invention. Mr. Prowse went to one of the large cities and formulated his plans in 1909 and assembled his materials and the machine was actually constructed here in an improvised shop in a warehouse on Tenth Street by July, 1910, and tried out. By the summer of 1912, the word went forth that the Prowse machine was ready and would fly. Lloyd Thompson, an aviator from Chicago, was engaged to come and fly the Hopkinsville machine. Thompson came and spent a good deal of time inspecting and going over it. It differed widely from those fast coming into use, in that the motor was behind and pushed rather than pulled. Thompson at last announced that he was ready to try it out and late in July it was moved to the Faulkner field and tried out and found to be a machine that could fly. The tests were in secret and at last the 27th of July was set for a public demonstration and it was announced that the mayor would take a flight. The day arrived and a big crowd turned out to see the thrilling spectacle. Thompson first made a flight over the field and had much difficulty in turning the machine to come back to the starting point. When he alighted, it was discovered that a guide wire had caught in a tight staple, causing the trouble. This was adjusted and the mayor went up with Thompson and made a short flight, the first made by a citizen of Hopkinsville. On the next flight, Thompson took up with him the wife of his mechanic, the first lady to take a flight in the county. When the machine landed, one of its wheels was broken and it was put out of commission for the rest of that day. It was found that a piece would have to be ordered that would take several days and Thompson's time to return to Chicago being close at hand, the machine was brought back to town and never took the air again. After being stored for some time it was sold and shipped away and later Judge Prowse himself left the city and that was the end of the first airplane venture here.

The World War came on and aviation developed rapidly. During the time the Prowse machine was being experimented with, a small school boy, named Thomas Wilson, was daily an on-looker and every day grew more and more enthusiastic about the new science of aviation. As soon as he was out of school, about the close of the war, he left for an aviation school and when next heard from, "Top" Wilson was a licensed aviator. Hopkinsville saw little of him until in the spring of 1928, Col. Edgar Renshaw established an airdome on the Nelson farm near town, bought a plane and engaged "Top" Wilson to do passenger flying. "The Kentucky Colonel" as it was called, was soon making daily flghts over the city and many passengers were taken up. In the meantime, "Top" Wilson had married and accepted a business proposition that made it necessary to give up flying. A successor named Charlie Hoffman was secured, but "Top" still remained about the airdome until the day arrived for him to depart. One day a young man rode out to the airdome on a motorcycle and Wilson got on the machine to try it in a ride up and down the road. Unused to riding a motorcycle, he lost control of it, smashed into a post and was killed. The Hopkinsville boy who had flown for years without injury, met his death riding a motorcycle on the ground.

The Kentucky Colonel finished the season of 1928, but the following spring its owner sold it. The airdome is still in use at the present time by planes arriving from other places. In the summer of 1929, steps were taken to provide and equip a much larger airdome near the city, in expectation that it will in time become a landing place for mail and passenger planes between the Northern and Southern cities.

HOPKINSVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

For fifteen years or more, Hopkinsville has had some kind of a community civic welfare organization. These organizations have been known as Board of Trade, Commercial Club, Business Men's Club, and Chamber of Commerce. Each left an impression upon the community, and all have served a good purpose in the program of civic development. However, late in 1928, the Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs of Hopkinsville recognized the need of a modern Chamber of Commerce, and, under the sponsorship of these clubs, the citizens financed and made possible a new Chamber of Commerce, which became operative in January, 1929.

The present Chamber of Commerce was organized and is operating in an approved way under plans advocated by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. One of the promises to the subscribers or members was that a full-time, trained and experienced manager would be employed to direct the work of the organization. After much inquiry and personal research, the board of directors secured the services of W. N. Porter, who had had a number of years of practical and successful experience in Chamber of Commerce work, as well as the technical training.

The present Chamber of Commerce, in its plan of activities, first diagnosed the needs of the community and laid plans for meeting those needs. Much good work done has already produced results for the betterment of the community, and a well-identified program is mapped out for the future, and under the guidance of those unselfish men who were named as its board of directors, there is no doubt but that the Chamber of Commerce will go down in history as having been one of the most important agencies contributing to the upbuilding of Christian County. The first board of directors of this Chamber of Commerce were:

President—Oscar L. Bass, president of Bass & Company.
Vice-President—C. L. Morgan, laundryman and capitalist.

Secretary and Treasurer—W. O. Stone, owner of Stone Printing Company.

B. D. Blaney, manager of Wadsworth-Campbell Box Company; K. O. Cayce, president of Cayce-Yost Company; B. C. Barnes, vice-president of E. P. Barnes & Brother; Ed L. Weathers, vice-president of First National Bank; L. K. Wood, lawyer and judge of Christian County Court; Tom C. Jones, insurance, capitalist and farmer; S. L. Cowherd, farmer, livestock dealer, and sheriff of Christian County; Albert Wettstein, manager of Kentucky-Tennessee Light & Power Company; Harry A. Keach, president of Keach Furniture Company.

The Chamber of Commerce is located in the Federal-State-City-County Building, known as the Armory.

HOPKINSVILLE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS

The Masonic Order was established in Hopkinsville as early as 1816, but in 1834 the lodge surrendered its charter, until in 1840, it was revived as Hopkinsville Lodge No. 37.

Green River Lodge No. 54 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized not long afterwards. (See extended sketch.)

Evergreen Lodge No. 38, Knights of Pythias, was instituted March 28, 1876.

These lodges and others have flourished, and their members have often been honored by leadership in their respective state divisions. The following list of lodges, in the city now, is taken from the latest issue of Caron's City Directory of Hopkinsville:

MASONIC

Hopkinsville Lodge No. 37, 200½ East Ninth Street.
Oriental Chapter No. 14, 200½ East Ninth Street.
Moore Commandery No 6, 200½ East Ninth Street.

ORDER OF EASTERN STAR

Carrie Hart Chapter No. 83, 200½ East Ninth Street.

B. P. O. ELKS

Hopkinsville Lodge No. 545, 123 West Ninth Street.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

Green River Lodge No. 54, 200½ East Ninth Street.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Evergreen Lodge No. 38, 200½ East Ninth Street.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA

Hopkinsville Camp No. 11533, 200½ East Ninth Street.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD

Pearl City Camp No. 5, 120½ East Ninth Street.

COLORED LODGES

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD SAMARITANS

Evening Star Lodge No. 26, Good Samaritan Hall.
Solomon's Temple Lodge No. 27, Good Samaritan Hall.
Pearl City Lodge No. 52, Good Samaritan Hall.
Arthur's Pride No. 12 (Juvenile), Good Samaritan Hall.
Excelsior No. 18 (Juvenile).

MOSAIC TEMPLARS

Booker T. Washington, No. 1473, Good Samaritan Hall.
White Rose Chamber, No. 4296 (Ladies' Auxiliary).
Eastern Star Chamber, No. 2878 (Ladies' Auxiliary).
Eureka Chamber, No. 5171 (Ladies' Auxiliary).
Carnation Chamber, No. 5199 (Ladies' Auxiliary).
Estella Chamber, No. 5168 (Ladies' Auxiliary).
Elliott Temple, No. 1703, 120 West Second Street.
Elsie J. Bell Chamber, No. 6159 (Ladies' Auxiliary), Good Samaritan Hall.

MASONIC

King Lodge No. 41, 120 West Second Street.
Chrispus Attucks Lodge, Good Samaritan Hall.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

Mystic Tie Lodge No. 1907, 120 West Second Street.
Household of Ruth No. 112, Good Samaritan Hall.

ORDER OF EASTERN STAR

Naomi Chapter No. 12, 120 West Second Street.
Progressive Chapter No. 63, Good Samaritan Hall.

UNITED BROTHERS OF FRIENDSHIP

Freedom Lodge No. 75, 120 West Second Street.

SISTERS OF THE MYSTERIOUS TEN

Musafora Temple No. 38 (Ladies' Auxiliary).

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF TWELVE

Rising Star Temple No. 80, Good Samaritan Hall.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Pennyroyal Lodge No. 20, 120 West Second Street.
Court of Calanthe (Ladies' Auxiliary).

ROYAL CIRCLE OF FRIENDS OF THE WORLD

Phillis Wheatley No. 1919, Good Samaritan Hall.

AMERICAN LEGION

American Legion meets in the public building.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

Pennyroyal Council, 201½ East Ninth Street.

CLUBS

Athenaeum Club. Meets at Latham Hotel.
Democratic Woman's Club of Christian County.
Magazine Club.
Kiwanis Club. Meets at Hotel Latham.
Rotary Club. Meets at Hotel Latham.
Woman's Club. 708 Liberty Street.
Hopkinsville Golf and Country Club. East side Palmyra Road.
Hopkinsville Hunting and Fishing Club. Chamber of Commerce.
History and Literature Club.
Palace Social Club. 713 S. Virginia Street.
Pennyroyal Recreation Club. 705 S. Virginia Street.
Philomathean Club.
Wednesday Morning Music Club. 708 Liberty Street.
Young Woman's Literary Club. 708 Liberty Street.

MISCELLANEOUS SOCIETIES

Alpha Delphian Society. 708 Liberty Street.
American Red Cross. 706½ South Main Street.
Associated Charities. 706½ South Main.
Christian County Baptist Association. 1400 South Main.
Christian County Farm Bureau, Armory Building.
Christian County Medical Society. Meets at Hotel Latham.
Confederate Veterans (Ned Merriwether Camp).
Daughters of the American Revolution.
United Daughters of the Confederacy.
Hopkinsville Elks' Home Association, 123 West Ninth Street.
Journeymen Barbers International Union of America, Local No. 901, 108 East Ninth Street.
Women's Christian Temperance Union.
Christian County Board of Health, 2-12 Cherokee Building.
Spanish-American War Veterans, Hiram P. Thomas Camp No. 12.
Travelers' Protective Association, Post J.
Christian County Colored Farm Bureau (Auxiliary).
Good Samaritan Association (Colored).

CHURCHES

BAPTIST

First Baptist Church, 1400 S. Main Street.
Second Baptist Church, 720 West Seventh Street.

CHRISTIAN

Ninth Street Christian Church, 229 East Ninth Street.

CHURCH OF CHRIST

Eighteenth Street Church of Christ, 1100 East 18th Street.
Seventh Street Church of Christ, 503 West Seventh Street.

EPISCOPAL

Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, 220 East Sixth Street.

HEBREW

Adath Israel Temple, 309 East Sixth Street.

HOLINESS

Church of God, 735 Younglove Street.

METHODIST (SOUTH)

Methodist Episcopal Church, 1305 South Main Street.

PRESBYTERIAN

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, 205-207 East Seventh Street.
First Presbyterian Church, 301 East Seventh Street.
Westminster Presbyterian Church, 303 East Ninth Street.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Saints Peter and Paul Church, 900 East Ninth.

UNIVERSALIST

First Universalist Church, 301-303 South Main Street.

SALVATION ARMY

Salvation Army, 1112 South Virginia Street.

COLORED

BAPTIST

Cedar Grove Baptist Church, 1131 Howell Street.
Durrett Avenue Baptist Church, east side Church, south of Nineteenth.
First Street Baptist Church, 816 East First Street.
Gainesville Baptist Church, west side New Greenville Road.
Main Street Baptist Church, 402 S. Main Street.
Moore's Mission Baptist Church, 411 Cypress.
Virginia Street Baptist Church, 209 South Virginia.

CHRISTIAN

Campbell Street Christian Church, 123 South Campbell.

EPISCOPAL

Good Shepherd Protestant Episcopal Church, 604 East Second.

METHODIST

Freeman Chapel C. M. E. Church, 129 South Virginia Street.
Lane Tabernacle C. M. E. Church, 101 South Vine Street.

BROADCASTLE CEMETERY, ON JULIEN ROAD, RESTORED 1929

INTERMENTS

Thomas Green	Born 1775	Died 1821
Lucy Green	Born 1780	Died 1845
Ann F. Green	Born 1784	Died 1860
John Rouzee Green	Born 1817	Died 1875
Elizabeth Taylor Green	Born 1822	Died 1892
J. E. Spott	Born 1817	Died 1862
Sarah Watkins	Born 1825	Died 1852
Memucan Hunt Green	Born 1847	Died 1864
Infant of J. R. and Lucy Green.		
Cornelia Green	Born 1876	Died 1889
John G. Wood	Born 1871	Died 1871
George Ward Green.		
Mrs. Ann Randolph	Born 1807	Died 1827
Mary Moore.		
Mrs. Sarah Green	Born 1806	Died 1829
Clara Munsel Green	Born 1841	Died 1843
William S. Moore	Born 1801	Died 1869
Mary Peyton Moore	Born 1810	Died 1881
T. W. R. Edmunds	Born 1811	Died 1833
Edward Randolph	Born 1783	Died 1830
Jack B. F. Edmunds	Born 1815	Died 1885
George McAfee	Born 1809	Died 1840
Eliza Nichol	Born 1817	Died 1848
Mary Carmichael Moore	Born 1762	Died 1850
Mary C. Moore, Infant.		
Thomas Y. Moore, Infant.		
Mrs. Eliza H. Edmunds	Born 1821	Died 1849
Mrs. Lucy Ann Nelson	Born 1825	Died 1843
Daniel Henry	Born 1796	Died 1837
Lucy W. Moore	Born 1809	Died 1872
Joseph P. Moore	Born 1838	Died 1862
John Thompson Moore	Born 1830	Died 1838
James C. Moore	Born 1797	Died 1872
Caroline, wife of Thos. Green	Born 1824	Died 1857
Thomas, son of T. and C. E. Green	Born 1853	Died 1856
Duff Green	Born 1856	Died 1857
Thomas Green	Born 1832	Died 1901

GRAVEYARD

CHAPTER XLI

SEVEN SUCCESSFUL BANKS SUPPLY AMPLE RESOURCES FOR THE COUNTY'S PROSPERITY

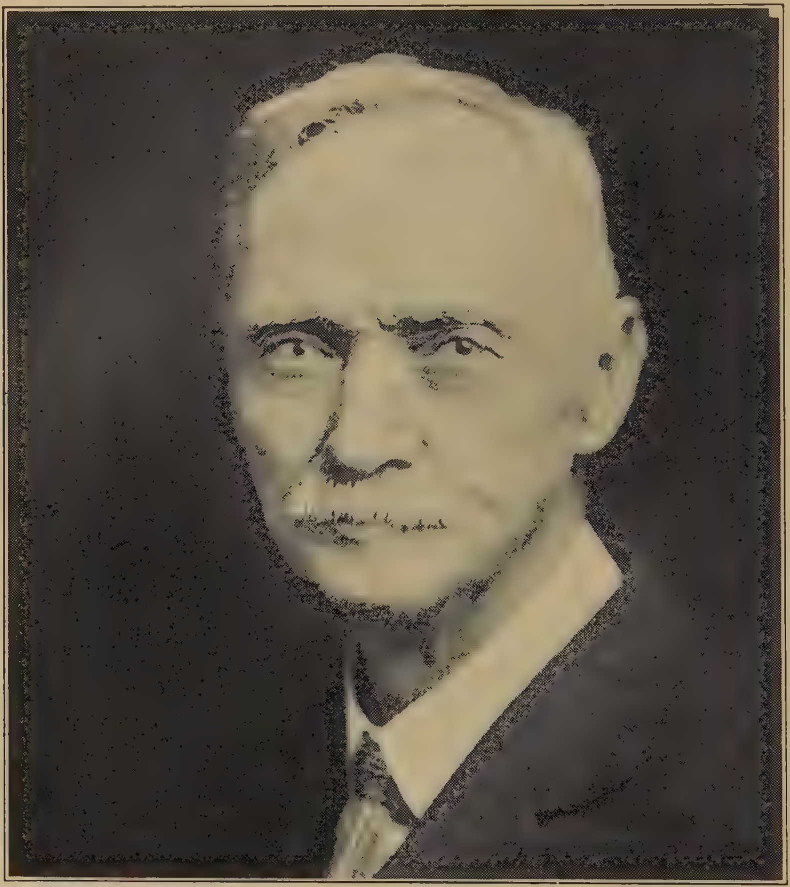
The first act of the Legislature authorizing the establishment of a bank in Christian County was passed January 26, 1818. A charter was granted the Christian Bank with $200,000 capital.

BANK OF HOPKINSVILLE

BANK OF HOPKINSVILLE

During the unsettled conditions of war times there was no bank in the county. After the war closed the Bank of Hopkinsville was organized in 1865 and John C. Latham was elected president and served until his death.

A few years later the Planters Bank was organized, followed by the City Bank and the First National Bank, all of which institutions are discussed more at length in these pages. Another bank called the Commercial Savings Bank was organized in the first decade of the twentieth century, but after a brief career merged with the Planters Bank and Trust Company. There are at present three other banks in the county, the Bank of Pembroke, the Bank of Crofton and the Bank of Lafayette. Two other banks, one at Pembroke and the other at Gracey, were organized



GEO. C. LONG

PRESIDENT FIRST NATIONAL BANK, HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY but quit business after running a few years. The affairs of all of the banks in the county not now in business were wound up in order. There has never been a bank failure in Christian County.

BANK OF HOPKINSVILLE

The bank starts into the sixty-fifth year of its existence with deposits of $756,050.65; bonds and securities, $310,936.21, and other resources totaling $1,419,744.45. Its capital stock is $100,000, its surplus and undivided profits, $101,898.38, and deposits, $1,208,346.15. The present officers are William E. Keith, president; Charles F. McKee, cashier; Herbert L. McPherson, assistant cashier. The directors are: L. D. Browning, M. C. Boyd, Dr. Gant Gaither, W. E. Keith, A. W. Wood, Hunter Wood and J. T. Wall.

W. E. KEITH

As early as 1818 a bank was chartered, by the Legislature of Kentucky, for Hopkinsville, with Dr. A. Webber, Charles Caldwell, Charles W. Short, Samuel A. Miller, Joshua Hopson, Robert Patterson, Francis Wheatley and John Burgess named as directors. It was called the Christian Bank, but did not become permanent. It was some years later succeeded by the branch of the Bank of Kentucky, that is generally regarded as the beginning of the town's banking resources. Capt. John P. Campbell was the president, and associated with him were John H. Phelps, Strother J. Hawkins and Reuben Rowland, who was cashier until his death. William H. Sasseen and John H. Van Culin were later cashiers. Its business was interrupted by the war, and the town was almost without a bank until after the war, when the old bank was reorganized, and became the Bank of Hopkinsville, with John C. Latham as its president. This institution is therefore the oldest bank in the city, and its history is closely identified with the financial and commercial development of Hopkinsville. Mr. Latham was for many years a member of the Board of Councilmen, and was an influential citizen and leader of public affairs until his death. He was succeeded as president of the Bank of Hopkinsville by Hon. E. P. Campbell, a very prominent lawyer, and he was in turn succeeded by Nat Gaither. Mr. Gaither served until his death, and J. Edgar McPherson, who had been cashier for many years, became president, and filled that position with great ability and increasing success for twenty years. He died in 1929, and some months later William E. Keith was elected the fifth president the institution has had in its long and honorable history. Mr. Keith came to the position well equipped. He had been cashier of the Crofton Bank, and later its president, and resigned as vice-president of the Planters Bank & Trust Company to assume the new position.

PLANTERS BANK & TRUST COMPANY

PLANTERS BANK

Few cities of the size of Hopkinsville have been as fortunate in having good, sound, conservative and well-managed banks. Hopkinsville proudly boasts of four such institutions, and, further, that there has never been a bank failure in this city.

The subject of this article is the Planters Bank & Trust Company, which was incorporated in 1873 as the "Planters Bank," successor to Trice Brothers, which was organized in 1868. In 1901 the Articles of Incorporation of the Planters Bank & Trust Company were amended, adding the Trust Department to its commercial banking business. The Planters Bank & Trust Company is the oldest trust company in Western Kentucky with one exception, there being one other organized about one year earlier.

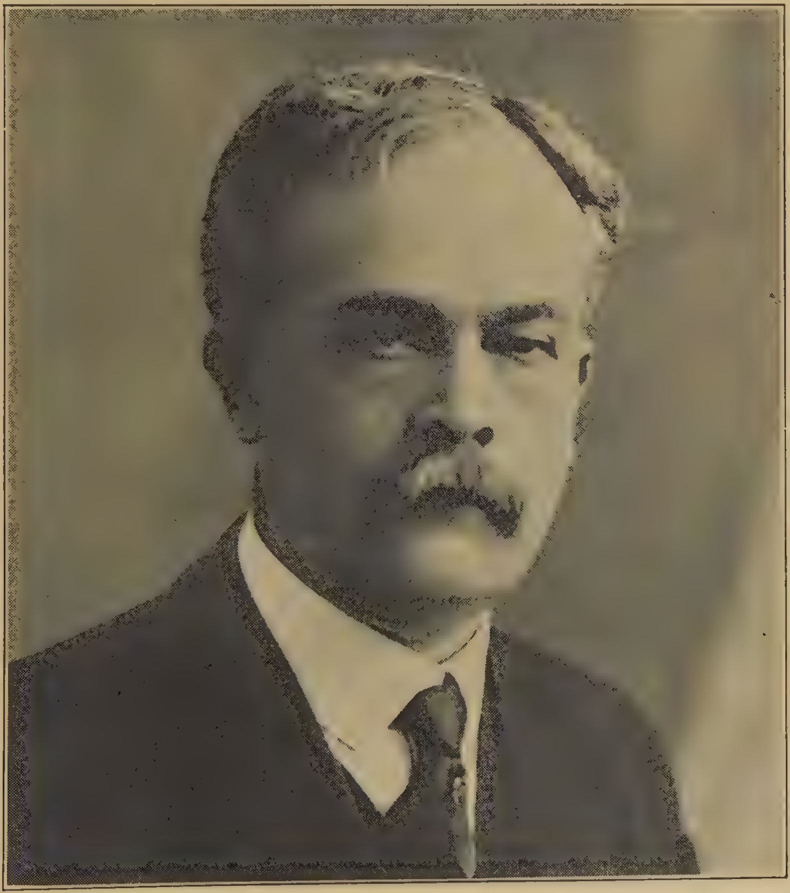
The institution conducts a fully organized commercial department with all modern equipment. Its vault is protected night and day with an electrically operated burglar alarm system in which are located safe deposit boxes for rent; also a burglar-proof ventilator has been installed in the vault for the protection of life in case of a "lock-up" of employes or customers by hold-up bandits.

It maintains a thoroughly equipped savings department; a Christmas Club department; issues interest-bearing time certificates of deposit and travelers' cheques; and foreign exchange. Safe investments are made for its customers. Its trust department handles all fiduciary funds placed in its hands by experienced officers, and since its establishment hundreds of thousands of dollars have been handled without the loss of a single dollar to its customers. It has made rapid progress in its farm department in the handling and managing of farm lands, and which department is in charge of Floyd L. Hooks, a practical farmer, as well as a graduate of the agricultural college.

The bank has a capital of $100,000.00, surplus and undivided profits of $125,000.00 with total resources of approximately $2,500,000.00.

During its long existence it has had some outstanding citizens and financiers as its officers, some of whom are Stephen E. Trice, John B. Trice, James D. Russell, Dr. James Rodman, Joseph F. Garnett, James West, Dr. T. W. Blakey, John H. Bell, all of whom have passed on, and J. M. Starling, resigned, and Ira L. Smith, now vice-president of City Bank and Trust Company, and W. E. Keith, now president of the Bank of Hopkinsville.

The present officers and directors are: A. H. Eckles, president and director; S. Y. Trimble, vice-president and director; J. H. Anderson, Knoxville, Tenn., director; C. L. Albritton, director; W. T. Cooper, director; Phil E. Chappell, cashier and director; F. H. Mason, secretary; Hal W. Johnson, assistant cashier.



W. T. TANDY, PRESIDENT OF CITY BANK & TRUST CO., HOPKINSVILLE, KY

Lucian Jones, First President City Bank,

CITY BANK & TRUST COMPANY

The City Bank, Hopkinsville, Ky., was chartered and organized January 19, 1880, with a paid up capital stock of $60,000.00. The original incorporators, officers and directors were:

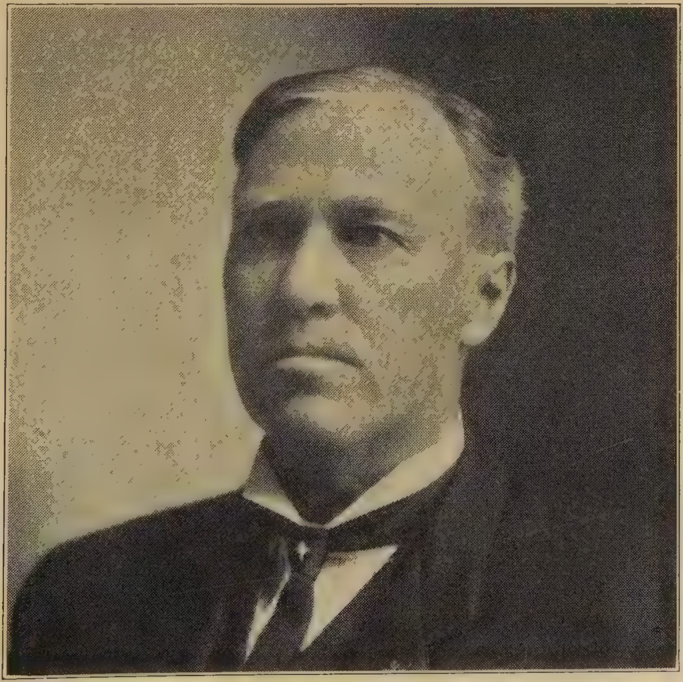
Lucian Jones, president; George C. Long, cashier; E. B. Long, assistant cashier; Charles W. Radford, director; Charles A. Thompson, director; W. W. Garnett, director.

The bank under the wise direction of this first group of Hopkinsville's successful business men enjoyed the confidence and patronage of the community from its incipiency.

The successive presidents were Lucian Jones to 1891; H. R. Littell to 1894; E. B. Long to 1911; W. T. Tandy to the present time.

Others connected officially with the Bank have been James A. Young, Jr., assistant cashier; Thomas B. Fairleigh, director; J. O. Cook, director; John B. Trice, director and vice-president; Ira L. Smith, director, cashier and vice-president; J. A. Browning, Jr., assistant cashier; J. E. Croft, director; S. Y. Trimble, director; Joe McCarroll, Jr., cashier and director; Thomas L. Smith, assistant cashier; R. M. Fairleigh, director; S. Pettus White, director.

It is a notable incident that in the great fire of 1882, which swept through the heart of our town, the City Bank building miraculously came



E. B. Long

through unscathed when all the buildings around it were destroyed.

JUDGE H. R. LITTELL

The City Bank & Trust Company was created July 1, 1909, by amending the charter and articles of incorporation, adding a trust department to handle trust and fiduciary interests, which has accumulated and grown to an aggregate amount of $1,000,000.00. This, when added to the bank assets of $1,500,000.00, makes it one of the largest and strongest financial institutions in Western Kentucky.

The banking offices and fixtures were enlarged and remodeled in 1919, including the construction of a large special safe deposit vault affording its customers and friends a modern and up-to-date protection for all securities and valuables.

The uniform success and strength of this institution in building up an earned surplus of $200,000.00 indicate the soundness and approval growing out of fifty years of service throughout Hopkinsville and Christian County. Also, the participation and assistance it has given in floating city, school and county bond issues as the growth and demands of the community required, show a recognized policy of helpfulness in a material way that may well merit mention when the history of Christian County is being written.

The present officials are:

Officers—W. T. Tandy, president; Ira L. Smith, vice-president; Joe McCarroll, Jr., cashier; Thomas L. Smith, assistant cashier.

Directors—W. T. Tandy, T. B. Fairleigh, S. Pettus White, Ira L. Smith, Joe McCarroll, Jr., R. M. Fairleigh, S. Y. Trimble.

Other Employees—Dennis Shaw, teller; D. A. Cavanah, teller; Miss Louise Breathitt, secretary trust department and stenographer; Miss Ila Maude Adams, assistant teller and bookkeeper; Mrs. A. C. Overshiner, bookkeeper and stenographer; John C. Roberts, bookkeeper; Miss Lucy Campbell, bookkeeper; Miss Elizabeth Hammond, bookkeeper; Douglas G. Roberts, bookkeeper.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

E. L. WEATHERS

The First National Bank of Hopkinsville, Ky., was organized February 25, 1888, with capital stock of $64,000.00 The first directors were S. R. Crumbaugh, W. A. Lowry, G. W. Graves, John P. Prowse, W. J. Withers, M. Frankel, R. F. Rives, R. W. Henry, C. F. Jarrett and W. L. Thompson. The officers were Maj. S. R. Crumbaugh, president; G. W. Graves, vice-president, and Palmer Graves, cashier.

It was not long till there was a material change in the personnel, both of the officers and stockholders. Mr. George C. Long was made president, W. A. Lowry, vice-president, Thomas W. Long, cashier, and Bailey Russell, bookkeeper. Messrs. R. W. Downer, B. S. Campbell, John Moayon and A. B. Croft became members of the Board of Directors.

The bank was first housed in a rented building on the southeast corner of Ninth and Main streets, but later the present site on the southwest corner of the same street was purchased and the building now occupied was erected and equipped with fire and burglar-proof vault, safe and safety deposit boxes, and the capital stock of the bank increased to $100,000.00.

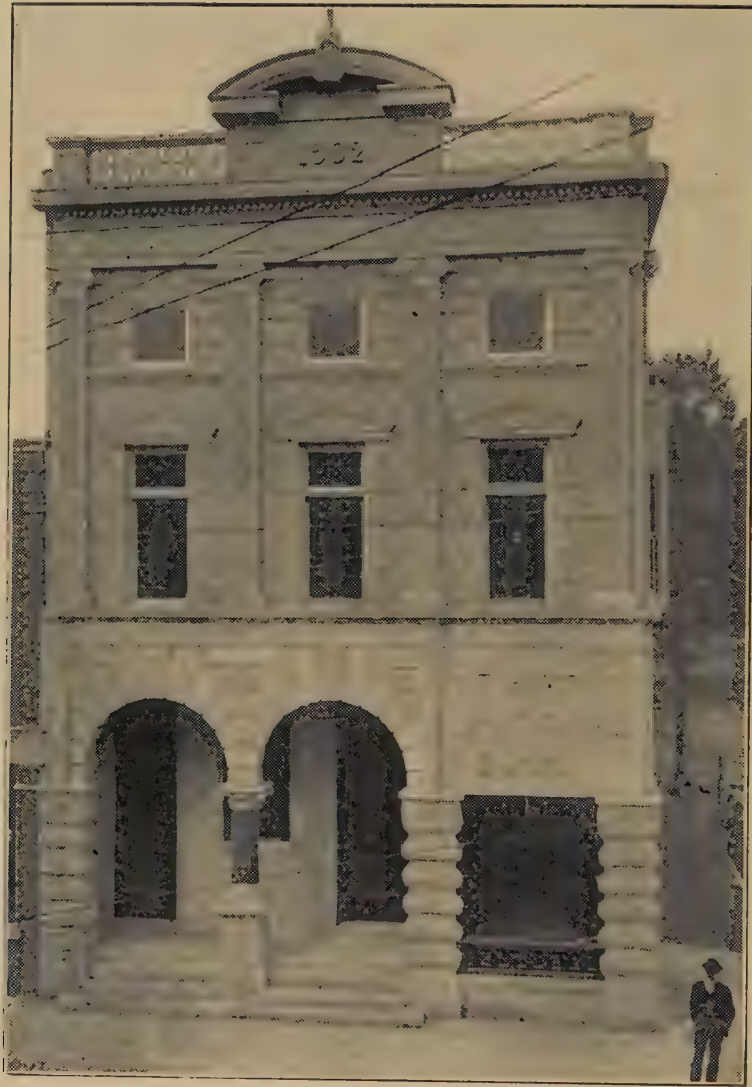
In 1915, after the death of the cashier, Mr. Thos. W. Long, Mr. Ed L. Weathers was called from the cashiership of the Bank of LaFayette and was elected active vice-president of this bank, with Mr. C. F. Jarrett, who was also vice-president at the time, and Mr. Bailey Russell was elected cashier.

The growth of the city and increase of the bank's business soon made it necessary to add other officials, and Robert U. Gaines, Guy Starling and Carl H. Williams were made assistant cashiers, and W. H. Fyke, who had been with the bank from his boyhood, was appointed chief individual bookkeeper. With these, and other employes, there are now twelve men and women on the salary list of the bank.

The last published statement showed the capital, surplus and undivided profits, $138,906.97, and the total net resources $1,231,930.91.

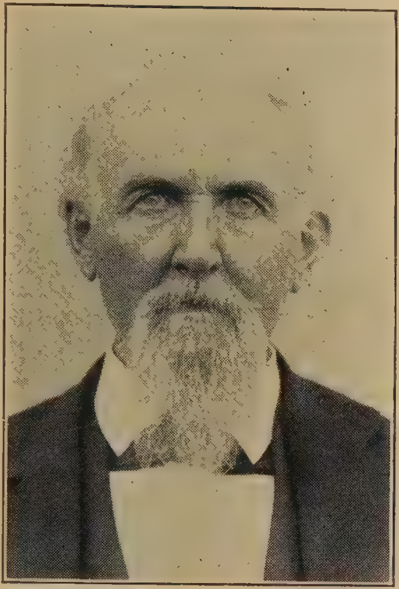
The present directors are George C. Long, president and trust officer; Ed L. Weathers, vice-president and chairman of the board; J. W. Downer, L. B. Cornette, G. H. Stowe, Morgan C. Boyd, J. T. Garnett and Sam Frankel, all prominent and representative business men of the community.

Although a commercial bank, it has a trust department and acts in the same capacity as a regular trust company.



First National Bank Building

THE BANK OF CROFTON



A. B. CROFT
First President, Bank of Crofton

In 1904 a group of live business men, in the flourishing town of Crofton, realized the need of a bank in the town, and promptly organized, secured a charter and launched the Bank of Crofton, with A. B. Croft as its first president. It started on a modest scale, with its capital stock held by a few individuals. The bank was a success from the very start, and the twenty-five years of its career have been an unbroken period of prosperity. It has not only made a success of its own business, but has been a training school for bankers who have been called to higher places, in larger banks, and one of its recent cashiers has been elected sheriff of Christian County.

The latest statement of the bank shows that it has an earned surplus equal to its capital stock of $25,000, undivided profits of $4,686.80, $1,000 reserved for interest, $500 for taxes and $1,500 set aside for semi-annual dividend of six per cent. Its deposits were $179,550.59. Its resources were $107,218.73 in loans and discounts; $80,500 in bonds; $2,000 in banking house and lot; $1,950 in fixtures; $45,542.79 in cash and exchanges, and only $25.87 shown as overdrafts.

The bank not only does a general banking business, but pays three per cent on time deposits.

The officials who have developed the Bank of Crofton to its present state of efficiency are: W. E. Keith, president; R. W. Trotter, vice-president; B. E. Brown, cashier, and the directors are: W. E. Keith, M. E. Croft, B. E. Brown, R. W. Trotter and S. H. Williams. Mr. Brown resigned at the close of the year 1929 to enter upon his duties as sheriff for a term of four years.

BANK OF PEMBROKE

The Bank of Pembroke was organized in 1890 as the Pembroke Deposit Bank, but some years later the name was changed to the Bank of Pembroke. William Warfield Garnett was the president up to the time of his death in 1914. He was succeeded by Moses L. Levy, who served from 1914 to 1926 and resigning, was succeeded by Douglas Graham, who had been cashier since 1903. Charles W. Johnston became cashier at the same time. In its career of forty years, the bank has had only three presidents and three cashiers. The present head of the institution has been identified with its affairs for thirty years as bookkeeper, cashier and president. Of a long line of successful business men, well equipped for the duties of life, and trained in financial affairs from the beginning of his business career, President Douglas Graham has become recognized wherever he is known as a banker whose very name gives confidence and stability to the successful institution that serves the needs of his little city. Capital, $20,000.

SKETCH OF THE PRESIDENT, DOUGLAS GRAHAM

Son of Thomas L. and Mattie (Carneal) Graham, was born in Christian County, December 18, 1878. His paternal grandparents were John and Catherine (Moseley) Graham. His maternal grandparents were Rev. Josiah and Catherine (Galbreath) Carneal. Josiah Carneal was a Methodist pioneer preacher widely known throughout Western Kentucky.

Douglas Graham was educated in Kentucky State College, now State University, and began his business career as a bookkeeper in the Bank of Pembroke in 1900 and was made cashier in 1903 and in 1926 succeeded to the presidency of the bank. He was married in 1906 to Miss Erma Alexander. They have two children, Walter A. and Erma Louise. Like his distinguished grandfather, Mr. Graham is a staunch Methodist, superintendent of the Pembroke Sunday School and for the last fifteen years treasurer of the Louisville Conference. He is a leader in civic affairs, being treasurer of the town of Pembroke, chairman of the Board of Education and president of the Chamber of Commerce. In all of his official and business relations, he enjoys the respect and confidence of the people who know him best and appreciate his worth as a citizen.

THE BANK OF LAFAYETTE

Upon its organization in 1898, R. J. Carothers was the first president and H. M. Massie was cashier. Mr. Carothers served only a few months, when he resigned, and Q. A. Elliott succeeded him, and has been president for thirty-one years. In 1903, Ed L. Weathers succeeded Mr. Massie as cashier, and filled that position until 1915, when he removed to Hopkinsville. The capital stock of the bank is $15,000.

Since July 1, 1898, a period of more than thirty years, this prosperous institution has supplied the needs of the busy little town of LaFayette, twenty miles from the county seat, for a bank of its own. It is well situated to serve a large territory in Christian and Trigg counties, and in Stewart County, Tennessee. Its career has been one of good management and uninterrupted success. One of the founders of the bank was the venerable Thomas H. Elliott, now more than ninety years of age, and one of Christian County's leading citizens and most successful business men. His son is the present head of the institution. The officers and directors at the present time are as follows: Q. A. Elliott, president and director; J. W. F. Williams, cashier and director; M. J. Cooper, M. J. Draper and L. B. Williams, directors.

CHAPTER XLII

The Night Riders and Causes Leading up to the Tobacco Troubles; The Raid On Hopkinsville; The Soldiers Called Out; The Court Proceedings; Peace At Last.

THE NIGHT RIDERS

The chapter I am now called upon to write is one that I would gladly leave out of this history, for more reasons than one. For a period of five years, from 1904 to 1909, Christian County was in an unsettled condition that began with unrest and ended with organized lawlessness, growing out of the marketing of tobacco, the county's principal crop. The people were divided in sentiment and in their material interests. Buyer and seller, and in a sense, city and county, were arrayed against each other. I was publishing a newspaper that depended upon the country people for its circulation and upon the city people for its advertising support. I was born in the rural districts, and my sympathies have always been with the agricultural interests. I was mayor of the city of Hopkinsville, with a solemn duty to perform, and as chief of its police or military forces, had taken an oath to uphold the law. It was not a pleasant position to be in. Both in my business and in my official relations, I had but one rule—to try to do my duty as an official and as a citizen. I was often misunderstood and criticized. At times I was threatened, reviled and slandered, but in the end I was convinced that the right policy is always the best policy. My position was endorsed by re-election to the office I held, and my business weathered the storm. I had friends on both sides, and like most citizens of Hopkinsville, had blood relatives in both camps. In dealing with these issues, after two decades have passed, I shall discuss them with the truth of a historian, the impartiality of a journalist and the fairness of a man who has no malice in his heart toward any one. Facts and not opinions and prejudices will be recorded. The term night rider is not used as an epithet, but it is the name the nocturnal horsemen gave themselves.

What came to be known as the tobacco troubles that led up to violence by night riders, in 1906 to 1908, became acute as early as 1903. The prices of tobacco had become lower and lower, until the farmers were forced to sell at figures below the cost of production. The method of selling, at that time, was upon the breaks, after tobacco had been prized. The principal buyers were the great manufacturing corporations and these finally established local factories, or handling plants, and withdrew from the old method of buying and began to send their buyers to the barns of the producers, thus putting the warehouses on a losing basis in two ways. They lost a great part of the sales, and the number of buyers was greatly reduced. The market became so unsettled that a decrease in the value of the crop was inevitable. In 1903, the farmers began to try to organize a co-operative association to control the situation, and a struggle began between the farmers and what they termed the Trust. It was claimed that the wholesale buyers formed an agreement, dividing the farming territory, and only one buyer called upon a planter. If he had two barns, on opposite sides of the dividing road, he would have to deal with two different buyers, who were in no sense competitors. The organization was slow in its formation. Many tenants and poor people were unable to hold the tobacco and were compelled to sell at any price offered. The trouble was carried into 1904, and prices were no better. The counties of Christian, Montgomery and Robertson, the last two in Tennessee, took the lead and a more determined effort was made to organize. E. D. Jones had been the first chairman in Christian County, but he resigned and W. W. Radford succeeded him. After a vigorous canvass to secure signers, to the extent of seventy per cent, it was announced that eighty-five per cent had been secured in the Tennessee counties, and more than seventy in Christian. The work of organization was pushed and in the end, the entire Dark District was under some sort of organization, but not of a binding nature. Key men, in different neighborhoods, were found, who were paid better prices, it was asserted, and preferred not to enter the association. This was denied, and gradually the movement led to a policy of coercion. As a part of the association's method of handling the crops, prizing houses were opened at different places, and they would prepare the tobacco for market, for those who had to sell. The crop for 1904 was not large, and while the organization was not strong in some counties, it was strong enough, in a measure, to control the needed supplies of the buyers. The association was encouraged to continue the efforts to control the entire crop, and from visiting committees, who were not always successful, the leaders in some counties began to use threats to force growers to join. Some quit raising tobacco, some signed unwillingly and others refused to be coerced.

Col. Felix G. Ewing, of Springfield, Tenn., was made chairman of the Executive Committee, and in March, 1905, said in a letter published in the press:

> "We are sanguine of a successful issue—We have tenders of assistance from a sale aspect, and of money from some of the ablest men of the world, so soon as we have it prized (the crop), and can have accurate accounting of what we have to offer. We only ask our members and allies to pursue the same calm conservative course, which has brought our organization to its present high state of perfection."

Chas. F. Jarrett, a leading tobacco buyer of Hopkinsville, was made salesman for Christian County.

In May, 1905, a vigorous canvass of the county, to complete the organization of the Christian County Association of Tobacco Growers, was made. On May 26, a big meeting at Perry's School House was addressed by President W. W. Radford, D. R. Perry, Col. E. D. Jones, Chas. M. Meacham and W. R. Howell. Similar meetings were held everywhere, and the organization grew so strong and self-confident, that in November, as the new selling season was about to open, the following resolutions were adopted in the several counties:

"We, the Farmers in mass meeting assembled to protest against our grievances as under the Constitution of the United States we have a right to do, proclaim and enunciate the following truths:

"The history of the trusts that have multiplied and grown rich and arrogant in our land, is one of cruelty and oppression.

They are now, and have been for years, open and notorious violators of the law, and a menace to the peace and prosperity of the country. They have destroyed the law of "supply and demand" and have arbitrarily set a price on what we buy and sell. They have openly continued their nefarious business despite every effort of the United States Government to check and punish them.

"Of all the infamous trusts doing business in violation of law, the Tobacco Trust is the most greedy and oppressive, in that it robs the laborer and share-cropper of a just price for his only money crop.

"In its greed it has put the price of tobacco far below the cost of production, impoverished and enslaved the tobacco grower, and as a result the patriotic citizens of the Dark Tobacco District became angered and enraged, and justly so, and organized a Protective Association.

"This association called for all good citizens to fall in line to fight and destroy the law-breaking and robbing Tobacco Trust.

"In less than one year our association forced the Tobacco Trust to pay double the price for tobacco it had previously paid.

"We proclaim to the world that the Tobacco Trust is a law-breaker, and as such has no rights that we, as good citizens, ought to respect.

"That as such it has no right to do any business in our county. That it has no legal or moral right to hire or employ inhabitants of our country to do their illegal and criminal acts, nor has any man a moral or legal right to accept employment at the hands of such a law breaker and robber. We further proclaim to the world that any farmer or other persons who aid the Trust in any way by selling to it their tobacco at a high price or by refusal to aid in the fight against it is an accomplice to the Trust and is in good morals as guilty as the Trust.

"That such a man is reaping a profit from the labors of the Dark Tobacco Protective Association, to which in equity and good morals he is not entitled, and in so doing he forces himself beyond the pales of honor, integrity and good citizenship.

"That a man who hires out to a Trust is an accomplice of the Trust, is a law breaker and a criminal in the eye of the law, and is not entitled to the respect of good citizens. These maxims above set out being by us, as well as by all fair-minded and just people, accepted as truths. Therefore: Be it resolved; as good citizens and having the good of the whole country at heart, we denounce in severest terms men who increase their crops over the protests of the majority of the people of this Tobacco District and then sell the same to the Trust at a high price, and aid the enemy of the farmer for personal gain. 2nd. Be it further resolved; that we condemn any man who hires out to the Trust, the enemy of the farmer, as a man who places money above man, and dollars above the common good of his country, as an accomplice with the law-breaker and the robber Trust.

"Be it further resolved; that we as an organization solicit the sympathy and hearty co-operation of every man, or set of men claiming citizenship among us, and that we tender every farmer, or farm laborer, white or black, having citizenship among us a membership in our Organization, and pledge our support to those who are in sympathy with us, and do not oppose us in the great fight we are making.

"And further, that we as an organization will withdraw our support from any man, or set of men who, by word or deed, lend assistance to our trust enemies."

From this time on, the conflict was waged with increasing intensity and bitterness.

In the spring of 1906, the farmers were urged to sign three-year contracts to sell their tobacco through the Association, the one-year contracts having expired. A large majority signed. As the season advanced some members of the Association began selling in violation of their agreements, and an injunction suit was brought, to prevent a buyer buying from Association members. It was withdrawn, but bad feeling was engendered.

During the latter part of May, a new phase was given to the tobacco war, when L. L. Leavell and J. T. Garnett, leading farmers not in the Association, had their beds scraped, and the young plants on nine hundred and fifty square yards destroyed. Association officials promptly expressed disapproval of such methods. This was the beginning of violence and lawlessness. Mr. Leavell secured blood-hounds, but the trail was lost, where five men had gotten into buggies. A few nights later, other beds in the county were scraped.

On September 24, 1906, the Association held a great rally, at Guthrie, re-elected their old officers, and prepared for the season to open in the next few weeks. There was a great parade, followed by speeches, the tenor of the addresses being "Down with the Trust."

On November 5, a street parade of farmers was held in Hopkinsville, participated in by a thousand or more. Cheers went up from the people along the line of march. The parade headed by J. S. Ragsdale reached from the court house to the city limits on South Main Street.

On December 1, the first actual incendiarism reported occurred at Princeton, when a mob, estimated at two hundred, rode into the town and burned the stemmery houses of J. T. Steger and John C. Orr, with 150,000 pounds of non-Association tobacco. Two or three residences adjoining the tobacco houses were also burned from the spread of the flames. The night riders, who were masked, took possession of the telephone office and the fire department and water works.

Public sentiment strongly condemned the act, the press was outspoken in condemnation, and the Association officials disclaimed any responsibility for or sympathy with lawlessness. Insurance companies began to cancel policies on tobacco, and the people were soon divided into two opposing classes, those condemning such lawnessness and those not condemning it, and in some instances justifying it. The city of Hopkinsville was itself divided in sentiment, some of the people not thinking it wise to antagonize the Association in any way. The city officials took a firm stand for law enforcement, and the military company was kept in readiness to be called out in case of riot. The police force was increased to sixteen men.

During the winter of 1906 an agreement looking to peace was entered into by which tobacco crops already sold might be delivered, provided future crops were put in the Association. In spite of this, threatening letters were written, in some places, and tied to gate posts, ordering crops already sold to be put in the Association warehouses. One such read: "Agreement is no go, we are running this now. Night Riders."

Reports of hostile meetings, at which people assembled at night and organized into companies, and were inflamed by incendiary speeches, came thick and fast. Night processions were frequent, with masked riders passing through the small towns, and creating a state of terror among all not in sympathy. A demonstration against Hopkinsville was reported from Prinecton by a telephone communication on the night of January 4, 1907, and the local military company assembled in its armory and spent the night. The invasion did not come, but it was reported that a body of men had come to about twelve miles of the city and had turned back. If the raiders had intended to come, they changed their plans.

Two weeks later, a planter had a note left in his yard with a bundle of switches, the note saying, "If you want to save your back and that little tobacco of yours, you must have it in the Association by Monday night, or you will get hell on your back and your barn burnt." The man who received the warning had accepted the agreement referred to.

Late in January, the Cadiz Railroad was warned not to haul tobacco to the Hopkinsville market. Six or eight farmers in Trigg County were warned the same week not to try to ship their tobacco to Hopkinsville.

In February another harmony meeting was held in Lyon County, and it was reported that an agreement to stop violence had been made, after independent growers had threatened to burn barns of association members, if theirs were burned. This stopped in some measure a tendency to burn barns by the wholesale, and but few barns were actually burned. With renewed promises to discourage lawlessness, and a perceptible increase in prices of tobacco, the Association grew stronger for the season of 1907, and although there were frequent acts of lawlessness, the feeling became less tense. The trust buyers, as they were called, pursued a policy calculated to remove the prejudice, buying Association tobacco through its salesman, but claiming the right to buy any tobacco that suited their needs.

Early in March came a report that a band of night-riders rolled twenty-one hogsheads of tobacco into the Cumberland river at Rockcastle.

The Eddyville paper reported that the harmony agreement was working well in Lyon County.

As the plant bed season opened up, in April, many tobacco beds were found to have been sowed with grass seed. This was not done in an organized way, but it caused a return of bad feeling. This was followed by a proclamation from the Governor offering a reward for the apprehension and conviction of anyone destroying property in any way.

In April quite a number of plant beds near Gracey were scraped and entirely destroyed. In other neighborhoods there were similar acts, and in an adjoining county two or more barns were burned.

In the early part of May still another new method of warning appeared. An independent grower, near Lafayette, found one morning that a grave had been opened during the night, in the middle of a plant bed, on his farm. Other beds were scraped.

As the spring season advanced, farmers in many parts of the county received notes, warning them not to try to raise a crop outside of the Association. Some of these were within two miles of Hopkinsville. Prices continued to advance, and during May new members, pledging 2,302 acres, were signed in Christian County.

After a period of quietude, half a dozen independent farmers near Pembroke had their plant beds destroyed on the eve of planting time. Near LaFayette several Association members had their plants drawn and carried away. The plant bed of a poor widow with a small farm near Gracey was destroyed. Bloodhounds were sent to the scene and carried the trail to where the parties had mounted horses. These matters, however, were not general, although they served to keep the public mind in an unsettled state.

In June, in an adjoining county, a citizen was taken out by a mob of fifteen or twenty men at night and severely whipped, for "talking too much." Several prominent farmers announced that their property was for sale. In one neighborhood owners of wheat threshers were ordered not to thresh the wheat crops of non-Association farmers.

Near Edgoten, on July 9, night riders went to the farm of a citizen and set fire to the straw, where he had threshed wheat, and attempted to burn a hundred sacks of wheat, which was badly damaged.

Near Gracey, about forty masked men waited upon a farmer, who refused to come out. They announced that the house would be burned unless he came out. He then came out and went with them, but refused under orders to tell what was done to him. He was told that he had "talked too much." In adjoining counties several whippings were reported, and in a Tennessee county a wheat thresher was blown up with dynamite.

On July 18, near Edgoten, a stick of dynamite, concealed in a bundle of wheat, was fed into a thresher owned by Royster & Fields, of Oak Grove, by John Garrott, colored, who escaped miraculously, but with a broken leg, when the fore part of the machine was wrecked. The wheat being threshed belonged to a non-Association farmer. This was the first case of actual bloodshed in Christian County growing out of the tobacco troubles. The following week the house of a citizen in an adjacent county was fired into by a mob estimated at sixty, and the farmer and his wife were both wounded by small shot as they lay in bed. The farmer went out and, after a parley, the crowd rode away. Association officials issued an address urging their members not to commit acts of personal violence, adding: "Good citizenship may be of a flexible and forgiving quality, but it cannot endure this."

In August of 1907, several large tobacco growers, including Leavell Brothers, who had been victims of night rider depredations the previous year, joined the Association. Dr. John P. Bell, in the Longview neighborhood, also put his crop of a hundred acres in the Association. There had been two or three loose leaf sales houses opened in Hopkinsville, and the fact that they were selling the crops of small tenants and others, some hauled from a distance, was now the chief source of friction. Some wagons loaded with tobacco were met on the highways and turned back by threats. The buyers of this tobacco were protected by the fact that they were also chief buyers of Association tobacco. Enmity was expressed against the loose floors, and they employed each a few guards, fearing arson more than an organized attack in the city of Hopkinsville.

On August 15, the Executive Committee of the Tobacco Association issued an address, saying in reference to acts of violence: "We deeply regret that such acts do occur, and we again express our earnest disapproval of same. As the official representatives of this Association, having its interests at heart, we call upon every good citizen to join us in an effort to discountenance the outrages. We are opposed to all violations of law." Other farmers joined the Association, prices continued to improve, and by fall the worst seemed to be over.

On the night of September 8, a delegation of riders, seventy-five strong, called upon eight farmers in the Bainbridge neighborhood, called them out, and made them promise to join the Association Monday, and have the notice published. They promised, and all promptly signed their small crops, about thirty-five acres.

Early in October, three tobacco men of Hopkinsville received threatening letters ordering them not to buy any more tobacco from parties outside of the Association. These were the first moves made following the visits at Bainbridge.

Over in the edge of Hopkins County, on the night of October 9, a farmer's barn was burned, after warning had been sent to him to join the Association. As October 10 approached, the date for closing the Association books, there was a rush to get in. When finally closed, it was announced that 229 new names had been enrolled and that the Association controlled 13,000 acres in the county. Only two communities in the county had any considerable amount of unorganized territory, and they were in the Society of Equity, a somewhat similar body. There was a feeling that the worst was over, but the loose floors continued to sell tobacco brought to them from any source, or let it be known that they would when the selling season opened.

The first sale of the new crop of tobacco took place on the loose floor of M. H. Tandy & Company, November 8, and twenty-four sales were made, at prices ranging from $5.50 to $11.00. About one hundred persons were present and the principal buyers were American Snuff Company, Imperial Tobacco Company, American Tobacco Company, and P. E. West & Company.

On November 13, a tobacco buyer was taken from the house of a friend, near Pilot Rock, by six masked men and brutally beaten with a stick, and made to ride to Hopkinsville at one o'clock in the night, bruised and suffering as he was. He was ordered not to buy any more tobacco.

On November 14, about a hundred and fifty farmers from the northeastern part of the county approached the city of Hopkinsville in a body about eleven o'clock A.M. Excitement was created, but it was announced that the visit was to be a peaceful one. A parade on horseback was formed, and marched through the city to South Main Street and down that street to the court house. It was announced that after horses were disposed of, there would be a meeting at one o'clock in the court house. The parade was led by County Assessor H. C. Helsley, county chairman of the American Society of Equity. He was made chairman of the meeting in the afternoon, which was addressed by several parties, all in a conciliatory spirit, and resolutions were adopted to be presented to the tobacco buyers, requesting them not to buy any pooled tobacco. A committee was named to present the resolutions. It was composed of H. C. Helsley, J. T. Lile, M. H. Dukes, G. W. Barnes, G. B. Powell, T. T. Powell and F. B. McCown. The committee was courteously received by all the local dealers waited upon, and was assured that they would not buy any tobacco known to be pooled tobacco. One of the buyers asked the committee if he did not think it fair that he be allowed to buy tobacco out of the Association, and could not at the time be put in it. He was given an affirmative answer. Both sides seemed pleased with the understanding arrived at. The policy of the buyers all along had been to buy no Association tobacco, except through its authorized salesmen.

Augustus E. Wilson, the new Governor-elect, in an interview announced that he was going to have law and order in Kentucky after December 10, when he assumed the office.

A largely attended meeting of masked men was held at a point west of Gracey, on the night of November 19. Telephone wires were cut, but no other damage was reported.

On November 26, a review of tobacco conditions, sent to the press from Hopkinsville, spoke of the apparent peace in the dark district.

Tobacco was coming from the country in large quantities, largely for the Association prizing houses, and a few crops were to be sold on the loose floor. On the sale held the day before, only 10,000 pounds was sold. The report concluded: "The situation between the buyers and the farmers' organization in Christian County is regarded as being on the best and most satisfactory basis of any time since the organizations were formed. The 'Peace Army,' as it was called, on November 14, did not ask the buyers not to buy tobacco out of the Association, and since the buyers refuse to buy Association tobacco, the two classes seem to have arrived at a mutually satisfactory understanding, and that neither will violate the terms of the contract. And yet the same week five farmers east of the city received notices reading: 'Be wise and take the voice of warning. You have the advantage of the Association.'" They were among the few farmers not in the organization.

On December 2, the Executive Committee of the Christian County Association held its monthly meeting and reported things in fine shape, with about 90 per cent of the 1907 crop pledged. Hon. Joseph E. Washington, of Tennessee, was present and delivered an address. It was the lull before the storm.

THE RAID ON HOPKINSVILLE

The City Council held a special meeting Thursday night, December 7, to elect city officers, and public attention was centered on that event around police headquarters in the city hall. Nothing unusual appeared to disturb the public mind. The council adjourned early, and before midnight Hopkinsville was sleeping, oblivious of danger. What occurred two hours later is history.

An armed and masked body of men captured Hopkinsville Friday morning about two o'clock, and, after severing connection with the outside world and holding the police and firemen captives, set fire to three tobacco warehouses, one belonging to the Italian Regie, one independent, and a third containing Association tobacco. All three were destroyed. The invaders brutally beat a buyer for the Imperial and shot and wounded a brakeman on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, who was trying to save a burning car. There were six squads of the raiders with from half dozen to thirty men in each squad. The final round-up was at Ninth and Main Streets, where a line of perhaps fifty men was extended across Main Street, which, when joined by another crowd who marched down Virginia to Fourteenth, out Fourteenth to Main and down Main to Ninth, took only a few minutes to call the roll by numbers, then went to the I. C. depot and walked out the railroad. Part of them, it is believed, had their horses hitched in the southwestern part of town. The others left their horses at the crossing of the I. C. Railroad two miles from town and walked out to them in a long line stretched down the railroad. There were evidently a good many in the crowd who did not leave on horses. Many of them probably removed their masks and returned to the city from the depot, and mingled with the crowds that quickly gathered on the streets. The invaders evidently had sympathizers in the city, who guided them wherever they went and remained behind to report developments.

It was just before two o'clock, when the attack was made from the I. C. depot. The men appeared marching in solid phalanx, and on the shoulder of each was pinned a piece of white cloth. A part of them turned left and went three squares up Main Street, while the others proceeded up Ninth, one detail stopping at the Cumberland Telephone office, another at the Fire Department and two of the bodies going on to the L. & N. depot. The sixth detail turned out South Main and went to the Mitchell boarding house and the Home Telephone office on the opposite corner.

A detail of three men was sent to the West Seventh Street bridge and small parties guarded other down-town streets. A corral was formed at Ninth and Liberty, into which all citizens who ventured out were hurried and guarded by a small squad, some of them boys.

Every move was made with military precision and each company performed its part without a hitch. In a very few minutes the city was in complete control of the riders.

Officers E. N. Miller, W. T. Broderick and Joe Claxton were at the police office. Booth Morris, night chief, had gone home and Miller was in charge. Broderick and Claxton had just come in when the Cumberland Telephone Company's operator asked the office to send help, as the night riders were there. Miller crossed the room to the Home phone and was turning in an alarm when Claxton, who appeared at the door, encountered a crowd of masked men estimated at thirty, who ordered him back and began shooting at the door. One load of buckshot almost hit Miller and all three of the men sought refuge in a rear room and the mob hastened down Sixth Street to the L. & N. depot. The crowd at the Cumberland Telephone office broke open the doors and eight of them brought the two girl operators, Miss Curtis and Miss Boyd, down on the street and they were taken to the curbing. At this place the leader ordered a profane swearer to "cut out that cursing and remember you are in the presence of ladies." At the Fire Department there were six firemen—Ernest Haydon, John Lawson, Lee Morris, Bob Tunks, Ennis Morris and John Hines. Haydon looked out of the window and a shot warned him back, and the men were told that their orders were to shoot every living thing, men or horses, that attempted to leave the building. No attempt was made for half an hour.

The larger crowd had hurried on to the big Latham warehouse just east o fthe L. & N. depot and after breaking in poured oil in many places and fired it from the inside. Then part of them hurried around Campbell

Street to Fifteenth to fire the frame warehouse of Tandy & Fairleigh, the buyers for the Italian Regie. W. E. Shanklin was on guard here, and ran into the basement and prepared to defend the house, but they approached it with many shots and, breaking in, quickly had it in flames while Shanklin escaped from a rear window. It burned rapidly and it was soon evident that unless the department was allowed to come out that many residences would be destroyed and perhaps the big Acme Mills, the biggest mill in the city, almost adjoining.

By this time the riders had about completed their work. They were putting in their time creating a state of terror by shooting into all the windows where lights were seen and ordering everybody to stay indoors. Many persons reported miraculous escapes from these shots, but it is not probable that any attempt was made to hit anyone.

In the meantime the squad sent to the Home Telephone Company's office had offered no violence. Miss Maude Brown turned in the fire alarm, but was told by a man who answered that they were captives. She then turned out the lights and went into a rear room upstairs and was not molested. The riders next went to the Mitchell residence, near by and called for W. L. Mitchell, a buyer for the Imperial Company. His wife went to the door and told them they had a very ill child and asked them to let her husband stay inside. They ordered him to come out and shot into the upper windows. Mr. Mitchell came out and one man told him he would not be hurt, but another said, "Yes, he will," and struck him on the head with a gun barrel several times until he was stopped by others. Mr. Mitchell had several bad cuts on his scalp, but was not seriously hurt. A newspaper office was also visited, and the plate glass windows and the glass door broken out, the lock broken off and the telephone on a desk in an inner office thrown down and broken. A few bullet holes were made in the furniture and through the circular windows in front. The second story windows also received some shots. Other windows in the vicinity were also broken by shots, probably fired at random. This squad then returned to Ninth and Main, where one after another the five squads came back and dispersed at about 2:30 o'clock. Fire Chief E. H. Hester was arrested about 2:30 trying to get to the department. His pistol was taken from him and not returned. He begged them to let him save the residences on fire and other property they had not tried to burn. As the Association house of R. M. Wooldridge & Company was burning and the Latham warehouse was already in ruins, permission was given just before dispersing, and water was soon playing on property at both fires, and the Wooldridge warehouse was partially saved. Residences already catching around the Regie fire were put out and by the hardest kind of work the Acme Mills plant was saved. At the Louisville & Nashville depot blood had been shed. A Louisville & Nashville brakeman ran his switch engine on the track and tried to save some box cars against orders and was shot in the back with a load of large shot and badly wounded. He was taken to Nashville a few hours later. His name was J. C. Felts and his home was in Nashville.

The Mayor lived out South Main Street several squares and he had much difficulty in reaching police headquarters, in fact, found his way completely blocked. He started shortly after two o'clock, but was unable to reach the office for half an hour, when the riders had left Main Street.

He reached headquarters to find it wrecked and deserted. Officer Hord, a day man, shortly appeared and a squad of citizens was soon at hand, but the masked men had all then disappeared. Deputy Sheriff L. C. Cravens and Major E. B. Bassett organized a posse and after some delay attempted to intercept those going out the Cadiz road, but did not come up with them until after they had mounted their horses. A pursuit, with occasional shots, was kept up to a point near Gracey.

The posse brought back a hat and a handkerchief saturated with blood picked up in the road.

The financial losses in damages to property, not including tobacco destroyed, were estimated at $40,000 or $50,000. The loose floor destroyed had but little tobacco on hand at the time. The Regie house was a heavier loser, but the loss was not very heavy, and there was some insurance. The large factories, purchasers of the tobacco, not only on the loose floor but from the Association as well, were not molested. The object of the raid was evidently not the wholesale destruction of property, but a bold act of defiance of any efforts to protect the dealers, who were handling tobacco, not in the Association.

On Saturday morning, the Mayor called Governor Beckham over the telephone and told him that the situation here was too large a matter for municipal control. He also told County Judge Breathitt that the problem was too big for him and the State would have to handle it. Judge Breathitt thereupon sent a telegram asking the Governor to order out Company D, which he did.

In the running pursuit after the raid, of the sheriff's posse and some members of Company D, a total of eleven men, it was developed that a young man named George Gray was killed, and a week later Fire Marshal Mott Ayers, sent to investigate, reported that another young man named Cook died of wounds.

Within a week after Governor Willson assumed office, another company of Louisville troops came to reinforce the local company, and Hopkinsville became the military headquarters, from which the organized suppression of night riding was conducted.

A Law and Order League was organized in Hopkinsville to assist and did effective work for a year or more.

The city of Hopkinsville never went through such a holiday season as in December, 1907. A company of Louisville soldiers, sent to the city, camped around the court house, and finding nobody to fight, soon became a source of friction. They guarded no roads, but stayed in the city, with a Gatling gun in front of the court house, and while patrolling around the depot one night, a reckless shot was fired, that struck a freight car, and the rifle ball glanced off, and killed a negro woman who was in a cabin near by. Governor Willson was soon requested to withdraw these soldiers and let the local troops be put in charge of the situation. A little later, Maj. Geo. W. Albrecht and a detail of twelve cavalrymen from Middlesboro, arrived and were used in scouting, while the Law and Order League of two hundred picked men furnished a detail of twenty every night to guard all approaches to the city. Governor Willson's plan was to give local courts a chance to enforce the laws and accordingly Judge T. P. Cook called a special term of court early in January to investigate the raid. Nothing was done; first, because the policy of the night riders was to use nonresidents for such raids, and second, because people who had information would not give it up. One indictment, for some local trouble out in the country, was returned, but when the accused came to trial, a case could not be made out. The grand jury was a good one, with some Law and Order men on it, but they could do nothing. The Legislature met in January, and some special bills were soon passed. Governor Willson was a Republican, but he appointed as his Adjutant-General temporarily Maj. P. P. Johnson, who had been a Democrat, looked upon as a highly capable man. With Hopkinsville as the military headquarters for western Kentucky, there was no further attempt to attack the city, but there were still occasional acts of lawlessness in other localities.

On January 3, 1908, a mob entered Russellville, and burned the Lucket-Wake Company's and the American Snuff Company's warehouses. There was no show of resistance. Governor Willson offered rewards, and again declared that night riding would be broken up if it took the entire State army to do it. A whole company of mountain soldiers came to reinforce Major Albrecht's detail, and these troops were sent out as scouting parties, but there were no raids where the troops were. At the suggestion of the mayor, all of the independent buyers in the city signed and published an agreement reiterating their pledge not to buy tobacco that was in the association except from the authorized salesmen. Early in January, 1909, James P. Thompson opened a loose floor and began to sell tobacco at auction. The business ran without interruption, and is still running.

Before the end of January, Mott Ayers was succeeded by W. F. Neikirk, a Springfield, Ky., lawyer, as fire marshal, who made a visit or two to the city. On January 15th, the Louisville soldiers were sent home, and Maj. E. B. Bassett, of Company D, took charge.

About this time the Italian government put in a claim for $10,000 for the burning of the Regie warehouse.

On January 20, a barn containing the crops of negro share hands, was burned near Pee Dee. On January 25, a band went to Dawson Springs and took a tobacco buyer out of his room in a hotel and whipped him. In

Montgomery County, Tennessee, four barns were burned, and in Logan County, Kentucky, two were destroyed the last week in January. A factory at Dycusburg, Crittenden County, was burned February 7, and a barn, near Adams, Tenn. The same night a farmer on the Princeton Road was taken from his house and beaten. February 16, Eddyville, Ky., was raided, and four white men and eight negroes taken out and whipped.

The county judge, a brave old man seventy-four years old, Judge W. L. Crumbaugh, was waited upon and called out and told that only his gray hairs saved him. He denounced and defied them, and pointing to the penitentiary, in sight of his house, told them he would do all he could to put them there.

In Hopkinsville the Law and Order League increased its membership and took a bold stand. Hundreds took the following oath:

> "As God is my witness, I solemnly and sincerely promise and swear, without reserve or equivocation that I accept the purposes of the League, that I pledge my best endeavors to secure these purposes, that I shall hold secret all proceedings of the League and that I shall not divulge the name of any member of the League, so help me God."

Every member of the league was authorized to bear arms, and all did active duty as guards when called upon. Several ministers of the gospel were members.

In Calloway County one or two barns were next burned, and near Casky, in Christian County, a farmer found a bundle of switches and some matches on his porch, and at the door of his negro croppers. Following these outrages, Rev. George H. Means, the Methodist pastor, created a sensation by denouncing these acts from his pulpit.

On March 10, in Marshall County, a mob shot six negroes, one of them fatally. Five other negroes were taken out and whipped. So far as known, this had no relation to the tobacco troubles.

Near Port Royal, Tenn., a thresher was taken out of a barn and burned. A clash between night riders and tobacco growers in the same neighborhood, was reported, and the dead body of one man and two dead horses were found in the road. Another wounded man refused to talk.

The troubles spread to other parts of the state. In Owen County night riders, finding lights burning in a house, fired into the windows where a woman lay dying. In Bath County, notes signed "Tenants" were sent to association members, threatening reprisals if their tobacco beds were disturbed. The lawlessness before the end of March had spread to Woodford, Mason, Henry, Owen, Shelby, Fulton, Ballard, Calloway, and Fayette counties, widely separated, and the Cureton bill, holding counties liable for night rider depredations was defeated in the senate.

In the midst of all this excitement, tobacco continued to advance, and the association sold its tobacco at good prices. The farmers themselves began to resent night riding by a minority of growers, and often by men not growers of tobacco. Meetings were held in several counties, denouncing night riding.

The last week in March, a man named Hiram Hedges was murdered in Nicholas County, and a negro named Tom Weaver was murdered at Golden Pond. More soldiers were called out, and sent to Eddyville.

The Christian County grand jury returned four indictments, one a negro. No convictions followed.

New outrages in Calloway County, in April, caused a rousing public meeting, and under the leadership of the county judge, nine men were arrested and sent to jail until bonds could be arranged. Witness after witness appeared in court and identified the prisoners as the men who had beaten them. Protected by soldiers, the men talked freely, and many men left the state. The grand jury responded to an aroused public sentiment, and twenty-five or more men were indicted in Calloway County and eight in Livingston. These indictments were pressed and a doctor, in Lyon County, was given a prison sentence. There was a general upheaval in Trigg County, and many warrants were issued, and soldiers sent to make the arrests. In Crittenden County more than thirty warrants were issued. During the summer, headquarters of the soldiers were moved to Trigg County.

In Christian County several persons were brought to trial at the June term of court, but no convictions resulted.

The recurring acts of lawlessness from many points in Kentucky and adjoining states have been mentioned to show the wide extent of what came to be known as the Night Rider War. The character of outrages outlined continued occasionally, with a growing public sentiment against them, in as well as out of the association. The Governor was firm in his determination, but could not prevent some acts of violence. The last bold defiance of law occurred in July, 1908, when the L. & N. depots at Otter Pond, in Caldwell County, Cerulean Springs, in Trigg County, and Gracey, in Christian County, were all burned the same night. More soldiers were sent to all three counties. The railroad used a boxcar for a depot at each place, and made no effort to rebuild the depots. There were no waiting rooms and the public made loud complaints. The real turning point came when the people, who had been driven away or whipped, had established a legal residence in other states and began to pile up heavy damage suits against individual members of the association, singling out wealthy men, sometimes clearly above suspicion of any actual night riding. The suits were brought in the federal courts, and were tried with a speed and vigor that created a reign of terror. Members began to turn state's evidence to save themselves, and to make matters worse, those who had signed for the three crops of 1906, 1907 and 1908, in many instances, declined to renew their pledges. While there were but few convictions, the local courts returned many indictments on the testimony of men who expected immunity. Some of those supposed to be leaders were indicted and tried, and while they invariably were acquitted by juries, the trials were expensive and troublesome to them in the extreme. By the fall of 1908, night riding had become very unpopular on all sides, for various reasons. The number of troops was multiplied in the field, and there were no further attempts to interfere with the sales in the city. The railroad, whose depots had been burned because they shipped independent tobacco, steadfastly refused to rebuild until given assurance that their property would not be destroyed again. After many months, the buildings were restored to the joy of all concerned.

On November 28, 1908, Maj. E. B. Bassett, who at that time had charge of all of the soldiers in the Western counties of the State, received orders to withdraw the troops from all points except two or three. The Pineville Company, at Hickman and Cadiz, and the various detachments at Princeton, Dawson, Gracey, Cobb, Star Lime Works, Golden Pond and elsewhere, were ordered to their homes. The first soldiers were ordered out December 7, 1907, and from fifty to three hundred had been on duty for a year. The soldiers were taken from all three of the State guard regiments from time to time. The hostility of the people soon gave way to a friendly spirit, and their unfailing good conduct made them welcome in the homes of the people.

On December 19 the United States Circuit Court in New York decided that the five large tobacco manufacturing companies in the United States were creating a monopoly, and were ordered to restore competition between them. This decision was hailed as a victory over the trust.

In closing this record, it is proper to add that I have attempted to present the facts fairly and impartially. The whole deplorable business had its causes and its lessons, and in the end its benefits. The attempt to remove legitimate competition, by methods not so well understood then as "mergers" are now, was exasperating in the extreme to people who were forced to grow tobacco at less than the cost of production. The system brought out all that was resentful and vindictive in human nature. The farmers' organization was necessary for self-preservation. The trouble was that it fell under the control of those who had little respect for law and order, and unwise leadership brought about its ruin. The leaders, self-appointed perhaps, were not always tobacco growers with personal interests at stake. The tobacco buyers were quick to see that they had overstepped the bounds in fixing low prices, and tobacco soon returned to its normal valuations, this having much to do with bringing about a peaceful adjustment. The lessons learned were that the American people will not tamely and permanently submit to injustice, nor will they permit a reign of lawlessness to go unchecked, no matter what may be the provocation. Law and order must prevail in civilized governments, and only a small minority of the people fail or refuse to recognize and accept this fundamental principle. The conduct of the state guards, sent into the disturbed sections, was commendable without exception. It was a disagreeable duty they had to perform, but they performed it with courage, firmness and consideration for all concerned. History records that romance followed in the wake of military occupancy to the extent that during the year there were a dozen or more weddings, in which the gallant young troopers claimed as brides the daughters of farmers, who were at first incensed at their coming. More than twenty years have passed, and a happy and united people are once more pulling and pushing together for their mutual progress and prosperity. What more could typify this feeling than the fact that the ranking leaders of the two sides were in the end brought together by the marriage of the son of one with the daughter of the other.

CHAPTER XLIII

A Prosperous Period; First Automobiles and a Rapid Increase; The K. I. T. Baseball League Prospers; A Home-made Airplane Flies; The New High School; The Public Library; The Post Office Building; The Confederate Fountain; The Jennie Stuart Memorial Hospital.

THE LAST GRAY WOLF

A famous gray wolf, the last seen in Christian County, known for years, was hunted down and killed on Sinking Fork, January 20, 1910, by a party organized by Charles L. Dade. He was killed by one of the party named Tyler. The wolf measured forty-eight inches from tip to tip, and stood twenty-four inches high.

Miss Lucy Starling sent as a missionary to Siam, arrived at Bankok, November 25, 1909. Miss Starling is still engaged in the missionary work of the First Presbyterian Church in Asia.

Rev. Wallace Logan Nourse, venerable Presbyterian divine, retired, died suddenly February 4, 1910, in his eighty-fifth year. His portrait is in this history.

January 5, 1910, fourteen inches of snow fell in Christian County, the greatest snowfall since February 2, 1886.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company took steps to rebuild its depots, burned by night riders in July, 1908, at Gracey, Cerulean Springs and Otter Pond.

Williams & Radford's race horse sire, Albert, one of the great sires of his day, died January, 1910, aged twenty-eight years.

A. J. Webber and B. W. Summerford, on January 19, 1910, made a demonstration of a wireless telephone, in Hopkinsville, for the first time, at the Bank of Hopkinsville.

A. H. Anderson appointed census supervisor, for the Second District, work to begin April 15. Twenty-seven enumerators were appointed for the county.

Henry E. Edmunds, the oldest man in Hopkinsville, died February 16, 1910, at the home of his son, N. B. Edmunds. He was born in Virginia in January, 1814.

BOOKER WASHINGTON SPEAKS

Booker T. Washington, the leading negro educator of the United States at the time, lectured at the Tabernacle, November 22, 1909, to 4,500 people. He arrived on a special train from Nashville. A section of seats was reserved for white people, and many heard him. He died a few years later.

FIRST AUTO OWNERS

On March 15, 1910, the automobiles in the county had increased to twenty-nine, owned by the following persons: E. H. Higgins, Dr. J. E. Stone, Joe Claxton, George M. Clark, Sam Frankel, Dr. W. H. Ketcham, A. H. Edwards, Noah McDonald, Dr. F. P. Thomas, Dr. L. R. Duncan, R. T. Stowe, Dr. J. B. Jackson, E. Bradshaw, Miss Sallie G. Blakey, E. K. Dewey, W. D. Humphrey, C. W. Jordan, T. T. Roberts, S. N. Fleming, Forbes Manufacturing Company, John P. Thomas, M. H. McGrew, Dr. F. M. Brown, C. S. Jackson, J. H. Watson, Richard Leavell, T. C. Jones, J. P. Myers and Dr. J. A. Paine.

John H. Sergeant, the tallest man in the county, died near Pembroke, March 27, 1910. He was seventy-five years old. His height was six feet six inches.

Second Baptist Church of Hopkinsville organized with forty-five members, and Rev. E. J. Weller as its first pastor. Otho McCord, A. E. Word and Walter East were elected deacons, and John T. Ricketts, clerk. Plans were made to build on West Seventh Street.

The laying of the cornerstone of the new high school was celebrated April 8, 1910, by a parade of 1,250 school children through the streets. From a stand on the school lot, speeches were made by Prof. Barksdale Hamlett, superintendent; Mayor Charles M. Meacham, County Attorney J. C. Duffy and Alvan H. Clark. T. L. Metcalfe gave away 1,500 carnations to the school children. A musical program was conducted by Miss Ellen Young. The architect of the building was Capt. B. B. Davis, with John T. Walker, resident architect. The building has a frontage of 233 feet, two stories and a basement. A picture of the building is in this book. It was completed and opened in September.

The town of Gracey was swept by a wind storm, April 14, 1910, and three stores and two residences were unroofed. Many barns were blown down.

KITTY LEAGUE ORGANIZED

The Kentucky-Indiana-Tennessee Baseball League, known as the Kitty League, was organized at Evansville, Ind., April 8, 1910, with Vincennes, Ind.; Henderson, Paducah, Madisonville, and Hopkinsville, Ky., and Clarksville, Tenn. This was a reorganization of the old Kitty League of 1906, that had three towns in Illinois, one in Indiana, one in Kentucky and one in Tennessee. The park was located west of the river on Seventh Street.

On the night of May 18, 1910, Halley's comet, after being visible for several nights, changed its position from the east to the west, the earth passing through the comet's tail. There were many "comet parties," but nothing unusual occurred, so far as the observers could see.

Rev. George W. Latham, a Methodist preacher, holding meetings in Christian County, was gifted with a remarkable memory. He could repeat eighty chapters of the Bible without reference to the book.

The streets in the city of Hopkinsville were oiled for the first time in 1910.

Caron's Directory Company, of Louisville, began the issuing of a city directory every three years, taking the place of Meacham's Directory, last issued in 1907.

Dr. H. P. Sights, of Paducah, appointed superintendent of the Western Asylum, June 17, 1910.

A HOME-MADE AIRPLANE

Judge Charles O. Prowse, on July 11, 1910, made his first flight in an airplane, of his own invention, on the Phelps' farm. It left the ground only a few feet, but made a short flight, with Judge Prowse in the pilot's seat. Two years later, the airship was perfected to a point where it made real flights in the county near Hopkinsville.

The Hopkinsville Water Company names its new lake for W. T. Tandy, calling it Lake Tandy. The Hopkinsville Hunting and Fishing Club organized January, 1911.

The Elk Brand Shirt & Overall Company, from Lewisburg, Ky., locates its factory in Hopkinsville. It is still operating with L. D. Browning as its president, and now has two hundred employes.

Joseph Fry, former citizen of Hopkinsville, claiming to be a hundred and one years old, returns from New York to make a visit in Hopkinsville. He was born in Poland in 1810 and came to America in 1828.

W. T. Tandy succeeded E. B. Long as president of the City Bank in February, 1911. Mr. Long died June 1.

THE GREAT COMMONER

On February 20, 1911, William J. Bryan lectured at the Tabernacle on "The Prince of Peace." Following his lecture, he was given a banquet at Hotel Latham. The toastmaster was T. C. Underwood, and speeches were made by Rev. H. D. Smith, "We're Here Because"; by Charles M. Meacham, "In Old Kentucky"; by W. T. Fowler, "A Man's a Man for A' That"; by Dancey Fort, "A Look Ahead," and by Mr. Bryan, "And Finally, Brethren."

The seventeen-year locusts, last seen in 1894, made their appearance, but not in destructive numbers.

Thomas Miller appointed postmaster at Pembroke, to succeed C. E. Mann.

BROTHERS REUNITED

John T. Markham, an aged Confederate veteran, found a baby brother he had not heard from in fifty years. The long lost brother was found to be Charles Markham, president of the Illinois Central Railroad. Seeing Mr. Markham's name in print, Thomas R. Hancock arranged a conversation between them over the 'phone, and the older brother soon learned that the railroad magnate was his brother. The veteran was poor, but his brother enabled him to pass his last years in ease and comfort. He had lived in Christian County many years. He served under General Tighlman, was born in Ireland, June 24, 1839.

Elks Home, on Ninth Street, destroyed by fire, March 31, 1911. Rebuilt in the fall, on corner of Ninth and Water Streets.

Three inches of snow fell while a "Spring carnival" was under way at Mercer Park, the first week in April.

Hopkinsville's population for 1910 shown to be 9,419.

First aviation meet in Hopkinsville November 2, 3, and 4, 1911. Admission to the field, fifty cents, to see six flights every afternoon. James Ward and A. H. Lockwood, aviators, made alternate flights, going up twelve hundred feet. No passengers were taken up. Ward made one flight of 4,000 feet altitude, circling over the city.

William J. Bryan and James B. McCreary, candidate for governor, on the Democratic ticket, made early morning speeches at Peace Park, from a special train touring the state, October 3, 1911.

U. D. C. FOUNTAIN PRESENTED NOVEMBER 19, 1911

The Christian County Chapter U. D. C. presented to the city of Hopkinsville a public drinking fountain, located at Ninth and Main Streets. Charles K. Wheeler, of Paducah, delivered the formal address. The formal presentation was made by Mrs. W. E. Warfield, and the acceptance speech was made by Mayor Charles M. Meacham. The work had been under way for several years. The fountain cost about $1,500. Free water was provided by the Hopkinsville Water Company.

The Princess Theatre, the first movie theatre in the city, with quarters specially built, was opened by George A. Bleich, the night of November 26, 1911. At that time, there were ten thousand picture shows in the United States. The proprietor had come from Arkansas, in the fall of 1910, and had been running a small show in a store room for about a year. The building was erected by L. H. Davis for Bleich, on the site of the Elks Club building, burned a short while before.

A. D. Noe & Son purchased Hotel Latham from Mrs. John C. Latham and Miller Brothers for $40,000. It was erected in 1893, and cost $104,000.

The hotel is still being run by Col. A. D. Noe, whose biography appears elsewhere.

Charles Lockwood made successful flights in the Hopkinsville-made airplane of C. O. Prowse, on January 1, 1912. In July, DeLloyd Thompson made flights in the machine.

January 14, 1912, Pembroke was visited by a severe conflagration that burned ten business houses at a loss of $60,000, with but little insurance.

Vincent M. Williamson succeeds Major John W. Breathitt as postmaster of Hopkinsville, January, 1912.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, Polar explorer, lectured on his discovery of the North Pole, January 21. He said Commander R. E. Peary reached the Pole, but a year after he did.

Fire destroyed McLean College, formerly South Kentucky College, February 4, 1912. It had been rebuilt after being partially destroyed November 2, 1905. The college was under the control of A. C. Kuykendall and H. C. Smith, and had a hundred and sixty boys and girls as pupils. It was rebuilt and re-opened October 1.

Tom Slaughter, colored, murderer of Lee Jenkins, at Edgoten, was tried in March, 1912, and sentenced to death. Was granted a new trial later, and was given a prison sentence.

Hopkinsville Business Men's Association organized, with R. E. Cooper, J. T. Wall and A. H. Eckles, officers, April, 1912.

Major John W. Breathitt died April 16, 1912. Was born January 9, 1825. Was a brave soldier and public official for many years.

Little River dammed at Second Street, and bathhouses built at the bend of the river by the city, for swimming and boating parties; opened May, 1912.

The city of Hopkinsville compromised the suit of Mrs. John C. Latham, growing out of Mr. Latham's bequests to the city, by giving her $24,000 of the $50,000 Poor Fund.

Hopkinsville Council contracts for first improved streets, fourteen thousand yards, about twelve blocks, for $21,000, the city to pay half and the property owners half.

First consolidated school of the county made of the Elmo, Gordonfield, Longview and Oak Grove districts. Charles E. Barker, chairman of the meeting, in June, 1912. Christian and Mason first counties to try the schools.

Circuit Judge J. T. Hanbery upheld a contract between the City Council and the County Board of Education for $15,000, for five years' free tuition of county pupils in the new city high school, to be paid in advance. It was opposed by Miss Jennie West, county superintendent.

Cumberland Telephone Company and Home Telephone Company, using automatic dial instruments, consolidated; the Home Company established five years before, retired from business.

New Christian Church building at LaFayette dedicated July 28.

Free aviation meet given, with machines made by C. O. Prowse. Four passengers taken up, one of them Mayor Charles M. Meacham.

Hiram Phelps Thomas, a young veteran of the Spanish-American War, for whom the local post is named, died of typhoid fever, August 16, 1912, aged thirty-nine years.

Hopkinsville city schools opened with a thousand and forty-six pupils in September. The new high school building was opened. Davis A. Clark was superintendent of schools.

The ninth annual Horse Show was held at Pembroke the first week in September.

Number of automobiles in the county increased to a hundred and seventeen during the year 1912.

The following farmers, in Christian County, by 1912 had erected modern silos on their farms: A. J. Culver and W. T. Fowler, two each, and Holland Garnett, Fox Holloway, John C. Gary, J. B. Walker, F. B. Caudle, J. R. Caudle, C. H. Cayce, W. L. Caudle, A. H. Wallace, W. L. Gore and J. B. McGee, one each.

John C. Hooe resigned as agent of the L. & N. Railroad, September 27, and was succeeded by R. F. Brasher, the present agent.

Women voted for the first time, in school elections only, and two hundred and seventy-six registered in Hopkinsville.

The old Brick Church, six miles west of Hopkinsville, one of the oldest Baptist churches in the county, was replaced by a new building, and dedicated October 27.

Rex Theatre opened with Dr. R. F. McDaniel, president of the company owning it.

New parcels post law put into operation for the first time, with deliveries made by carriers in Hopkinsville for Christmas.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY

Carnegie Library Board of Directors, appointed by Mayor Meacham, as follows: Frank Rives, W. T. Tandy, Ira L. Smith, Mrs. W. A. Radford, Mrs. T. C. Underwood, January 7, 1913. The Carnegie appropriation of $15,000 was made upon condition that the city furnish a lot, and a suitable site was selected upon the corner of Eighth and Liberty Streets, and the building was erected during 1913.

January 10, 1913, Little River reached a flood stage only two feet lower than the great flood of November 6, 1906. Several stores were flooded.

Bronze tablets, containing the names of thirty-nine Revolutionary soldiers, buried in Christian County, placed upon the gates of Riverside Cemetery.

THE AVALON OPENED

The Avalon, a new assembly hall, erected by Thomas L. Metcalfe, was opened with a luncheon to the Christian County Medical Society, attended by twenty-six doctors and six druggists, January, 1913.

Revival at First Baptist Church, held by Dr. J. W. Porter, of Lexington, resulted in eighty-seven additions to the church.

Pennyroyal Fair Company organized, with S. L. Cowherd, president.

JENNIE STUART MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Dr. E. S. Stuart, of Fairview, announced a donation of $50,000 to erect a hospital in the city of Hopkinsville, to be controlled by a self-perpetuating board of directors named by him. The hospital was to be named the Jennie Stuart Memorial Hospital, in honor of his deceased wife. Dr. Stuart was eighty years old at the time, and died a few years afterwards. The hospital was erected on Seventeenth Street, and since its completion has been under the official direction of Mrs. Wanda M. Williams, superintendent.

Miss Emma Noe made her debut as an operatic soloist with the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music March 25, 1913.

In May, 1913, the City Council added several more blocks of bithulithic streets to the twelve blocks put down in 1912, about nine thousand yards.

A reunion of the pupils of a school taught by Quintus M. Tyler at Garrettsburg, Ky., in 1867-8-9, was held, July 25, 1913, with the following present: J. T. Steger, Thomas H. Major, C. K. Fleming, John S. Northington, Irving Davie, Thad J. Giles, Virgil Bradshaw, Whit W. Radford, H. H. Abernathy, Mack Radford, James L. Taylor, J. F. Giles, John F. Taylor and Dr. W. B. Radford.

Imported Cyclades, by Cyclene, out of Vale Royal, died at Adelbert Stock Farm, owned by Williams, Radford & Company, August 25, 1913, worth $15,000.

Ordinance creating a Board of Commissioners for the City Park was passed by the City Council, and the Mayor appointed: Charles F. Jarrett, Dr. F. P. Thomas, Thomas L. Metcalfe and B. F. McClaid, with the mayor as ex-officio member.

Rev. J. N. Prestridge, Baptist minister, editor and author, of Louisville, died October 31, 1913, and his body was brought to Hopkinsville for interment.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE LEAGUE

The Christian County Woman Suffrage League was organized about 1914. A public meeting, April 7, was addressed by Judge W. P. Winfree, Miss Lily Ray Glenn and Judge W. T. Fowler. A large audience was present. The officers of the League were Mrs. W. T. Fowler, president; Mrs. A. R. Kasey, vice-president; Miss Martha Kelly, secretary, and Mrs. Ed C. Gray, treasurer.

Rumors of war with Mexico caused Gen. Roger D. Williams to put the three thousand Kentucky troops on a war footing. President Huerta of Mexico refused to accept President Wilson's demand for an unconditional salute of the American flag, for an insult offered to a body of American marines. On April 22 Vera Cruz was seized and occupied by American troops, with the loss of four Americans killed and twenty wounded. The next day three more Americans were killed and twenty-five wounded in holding the city. War fever ran high. The Mexican minister was sent to Canada, and American affairs in Mexico were turned over to Brazil. Villa, who was at war with the American Government, announced that he would not be drawn into war with the United States. Volunteers were clamoring to fight all over the United States, even military schools' cadets in many states. Vera Cruz was put under martial law. Then negotiations for peace were put under way, and in the end there was no more fighting. Huerta was eliminated, and General Carranza became President of Mexico.

A movement was started by business men in Hopkinsville in May, 1914, to bring about a physical connection of the I. C. and L. & N. Railroads. This was ultimately successful, when a belt line was constructed.

Augustus W. Miles, Union veteran, aged sixty-eight, and John H. Patillo, Confederate veteran, aged seventy-five, near neighbors and friends for fifty years, died the same day, May 12, 1914, near Bennettstown.

The Hopkinsville Presbyterian Church, Westminster, celebrated the hundredth anniversary of its organization June 2-9, 1914. Rev. J. C. Tate preached Sunday morning, and Rev. C. H. H. Branch closed on Tuesday evening.

CHAPTER XLIV

Beginning of War in Europe; Ferrell's Boys Organize; Border Trouble in 1916; Woodrow Wilson Re-elected President; Work for State Guards.

BEGINNING OF THE WORLD WAR

On June 28, 1914, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand was assassinated in Servia, and after a month of diplomatic exchanges, Austria, on July 27, declared war on Servia. This was the beginning of the World War. Russia supported Servia, Germany became allied with Austria, and other nations were rapidly drawn into the war that the United States entered in April, 1917.

The Jennie Stuart Memorial Hospital was opened for business July 1, 1914. The board of directors, selected by Dr. E. S. Stuart, was J. E. McPherson, Ira L. Smith, Thomas W. Long, W. T. Tandy, Dr. Austin Bell and Dr. T. W. Blakey. Mr. Smith, Mr. Tandy and Dr. Bell are still living and holding their positions as trustees.

President Wilson received a delegation of five hundred women suffragists in July, but told them woman suffrage was not a national issue, but a problem for the states.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY COMPLETED

The Carnegie Library, begun in December, 1913, was completed in July, 1914. It was designed by John T. Waller, architect, and cost $16,500. Mrs. Virginia Lipscomb has been the librarian since it was opened.

NEW POST OFFICE BUILDING

The beautiful new Hopkinsville Post Office Building, begun in 1913, was completed in the autumn of 1914. It has a frontage on Ninth Street of eighty-two feet eight inches, two stories and a basement.

Envoy Phillips and Envoy Vallier, from Nashville, established a Salvation Army post in Hopkinsville, September, 1914.

A vote on prohibition for Christian County was taken in September, 1914, and the county went five hundred and seventy-four majority against prohibition.

William A. Wilgus, who committed suicide November 1, 1914, in his will left to the city of Hopkinsville his estate of $36,000, to be invested in public playgrounds.

S. L. Cowherd reports the yield of Prolific corn from a field of twenty-three acres to be ninety-one bushels to the acre.

Postmaster V. M. Williamson occupied the new Government Building February 15, 1915.

Raymond Skerritt granted permission to operate a jitney bus line in Hopkinsville, giving a five-cent fare.

Ed L. Weathers, cashier of the Bank of LaFayette, becomes vice-president of the First National Bank of Hopkinsville, March, 1915.

J. E. Moseley succeeded V. M. Williamson as postmaster of Hopkinsville, March 15.

Governor McCreary commissioned Henry J. Stites as Captain of Company D.

A stock law for Christian County went into effect in April. All live-stock prohibited from running at large.

Former pupils of Major J. O. Ferrell's High School, from 1873 to 1903, met at Lake Tandy, with nearly a hundred and fifty of the total of six hundred and twenty-one, present, and organized the Ferrell Boys' Association, August, 1915, which has since held reunions every year except 1917 and 1918. Col. M. H. Crump and Hon. F. T. Glasgow, two of the former teachers, attended the reunion. Pupils from ten states were present.

Commission form of city government for Hopkinsville authorized by a vote of the people.

Christian County Poultry Improvement Association adopts White Wyandottes to be bred by the Boys' and Girls' Clubs.

A bond issue of $400,000, to improve the roads of the county, was voted in November, 1915, and in January, 1916, the following road commissioners were named to supervise the road construction: W. C. Binns, Dr. W. W. Durham, D. T. Cranor, Howard Brame, Waller Martin, O. E. Layne, Ben F. Wood and J. P. Myers.

Commission government for Hopkinsville was started in January with F. K. Yost, hold-over mayor, and F. H. Bassett and W. R. Wicks, commissioners. Lawson B. Flack was elected clerk and James Breathitt, Jr., attorney.

Joseph Fry, the oldest K. of P. in the United States, died in Roanoke, Va., February 11, aged a hundred and five years. He was a former merchant of Hopkinsville.

A LEAP YEAR BRIDE

Accepting a proposition made in the papers of Hopkinsville to the first Leap Year bride who would be married as the result of her own proposal, a young couple from Crofton appeared, Feb. 14, 1916, and, making the required affidavit, were married in the offices of Richard Leavell's sales stables. Their names were Sallie Eldora Brown and James Herbert Tweddell. They received the following bridal presents: L. J. Harris, license; Judge J. W. Knight, ceremony; W. T. Cooper, $100 worth of premium store tickets; Wall & McGowan, $200 worth of premium store tickets; George's Bakery, a cake; T. L. Metcalfe, a bouquet; J. L. Freedman, a beef roast; McClaid & Armstrong, a tombstone; Mrs. D. L. Mitchell to make the bride a dress; Keach & Fears, a $5 rocker; George McCord, groceries; H. L. Lebkuecker, box cigars; G. W. Southall, side of meat; Blakey, Bass & Barnett, wedding ring; Hopkinsville Bottling Works, 24 bottles Coca-Cola; Hopkinsville Auto Company, gallon gasoline; Dixie Cafe, supper; Ben Winfree, fire insurance on all awards; J. R. Renshaw, setting Rhode Island Red eggs; W. R. Bowles, life size picture; Mrs. D. E. Foster, setting Plymouth Rock eggs; Ellis Ice Company, 1,000 pounds of ice; Anderson & Fowler, 12 bottles of Castoria; J. H. Reese, setting White Leghorn eggs; and last but most valuable of all, a $150 mule by Richard Leavell. The bride was a pretty brunette, a daughter of James H. Brown. A large crowd attended the wedding at Mr. Leavell's stable, and a picture was taken. The young couple returned home, taking most of the presents with them. The rest were sent later.

Christian County Strawberry Growers' Association incorporated May, 1916.

Contract let by city of Hopkinsville for the erection of the colored high school building, for $17,372, in May.

City of Hopkinsville ordered $13,000 to be expended in putting tarvia on certain streets.

THE BORDER TROUBLES

The internal struggles between the Mexican Government, headed by President Carranza, and the insurgents under Villa had been growing acute for a year, the insurgents making attacks on Americans, to bring about hostilities with the United States. Several thousand troops were sent to border towns in 1915, but by June, 1916, there came an order for more troops, and the Hopkinsville Company of State Guards was ordered into national service. The company recruited, to a hundred and fifteen men, and officers as follows: Col. Jouett Henry, Lt. Col. E. B. Bassett, Capt. B. G. Nelson, Capt. Ben S. Winfree, Sergeants R. T. Hayes, Lawson B. Flack and Ernest Cravens, Capt. Henry J. Stites, Lieutenants A. H. Clark and Riley B. Butler, Sergeants Cecil Armstrong and W. B. Bohannon, and Corporals James L. Moss, P. M. Lackey, William L. Tandy, Cooke Edwards and Allen Radford. This company remained on duty until the World War was ended.

Gen. George W. Littlefield, of Texas, in September pledged the financial aid necessary to complete the monument to Jefferson Davis at Fairview. He visited the scene and arranged for the work to be started without further delay. Soon after the famous Orphans' Brigade, with forty-eight present, held a reunion in Hopkinsville and visited the Davis home.

The chapel in Riverside Cemetery was erected in the summer at a cost of $4,000.

Hopkinsville Golf and Country Club incorporated for $10,000 by J. E. McPherson, George C. Long, T. B. Fairleigh, Ed L. Weathers, L. M. Cayce, John Stites, George E. Gary, John E. Byars and T. C. Underwood. Grounds were purchased south of Hopkinsville, on the Nelson place.

Senator W. L. Gore, the blind Senator from Oklahoma, spoke to three thousand people at the Tabernacle, October 9, for the Democratic ticket of Wilson and Marshall. He was introduced by W. R. Howell. The next week Hanly and Landrith, Prohibition candidates for President and Vice-President, spoke from a train at the L. & N. depot in Hopkinsville. On the night of October 27, Charles W. Fairbanks, Republican candidate for Vice-President, spoke at the court house. The night of October 30, C. G. Tefteller, Socialist candidate for President, spoke at the court house.

Woodrow Wilson re-elected President by an unexpected victory in California. The Democrats of Christian County held the greatest jollification meeting and parade since 1892, when Cleveland was elected.

Road connecting Pembroke and Fairview designated as Littlefield Highway by the Fiscal Court.

Kee R. McKee, formerly of Hopkinsville, made president of the Oklahoma Refining Company, a $2,000,000 corporation.

E. L. Foulks, the oldest man in Hopkinsville, died February 26, 1917. He was born on January 12, 1823, at Belleville, Ill., and came to Hopkinsville as a photographer in 1858.

First services held in the new Methodist Church in Hopkinsville by Rev. Lewis Powell, the pastor, first Sunday in March, 1917.

Inauguration of Woodrow Wilson as President and Thomas R. Marshall as Vice-President, March 4, with the country on the verge of war.

The homestead of the late R. J. Cooper, at LaFayette, burned, April 11, and C. M. Horn, aged eighty-seven, father of R. L. Horn, who occupied the house, lost his life.

December 11, 1917, the coldest day in sixteen years in Hopkinsville. The thermometer registered thirteen degrees below zero, and snow was fourteen inches deep.

Thomas R. Hancock, one of Stonewall Jackson's men, died in Hopkinsville, January 14, 1917. He was born in January, 1842, in Charlotte County, Virginia. He came to Hopkinsville in 1872, and was engaged in the tobacco business for more than forty years.

THREE HOPKINSVILLE MEN HONORED

Dr. G. P. Isbell, of Hopkinsville, made president of the Kentucky State Veterinary Association. Robert A. Cook was president of the State Board of Control and Lucian H. Davis Grand Chancellor of the Order of Knights of Pythias in Kentucky.

A COURAGEOUS JUDGE

During a murder trial at Murray, Ky., Judge Charles H. Bush, the presiding judge, was threatened with violence by a mob, intent on lynching a negro, and had the negro sent in the night to the Hopkinsville jail. The Hopkinsville bar adopted the following resolution:

> "We, the bar of Hopkinsville, hereby reaffirm our confidence and respect in Hon. C. H. Bush, and commend him for saving the life of the negro defendant, and call attention to the fact that he is one circuit judge in this section of Kentucky, and in the South, who has placed his own life in danger for the protection of prisoners on trial before his court, and we hereby feel that the full credit for saving this negro's life is due Judge Bush." Committee: Thomas P. Cook, John Stites, Ira D. Smith.

Soldiers returned with the prisoner, February 17, to Murray, and the trial of the negro, Lubie Martin, for the murder of Guthrie Diuguid, proceeded without further disturbance, and Martin was tried and sentenced to death. The bars of all counties in the district adopted resolutions commending Judge Bush's bravery and prompt action.

Company D, Kentucky National Guards, on duty on the Mexican border, was ordered home, January 18, 1917, with other Kentucky companies. Col. Jouett Henry and Lieut. Col. E. B. Bassett were each presented with a silver loving cup, at El Paso, by their troops.

ELK BRAND SHIRT & OVERALL CO. BLDG.,
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

CHAPTER XLV

Into the European War; Patriotism at Fever Heat; Christian County's 3,000 Soldiers Registered in 1917; The World's Greatest Struggle; The Glorious But Dearly Bought Victory.

THE WORLD WAR

On February 2, the German Kaiser notified the American Government that American ships would not be allowed to furnish supplies to England, and that ships would enter the war zone at their peril. President Wilson replied, refusing to recognize the right of the German Government to take such action, and the issue was sharply joined. On February 5, Ambassador Bernstorff was given his passports, and President Wilson sent a message to Congress, stating that two years of German aggressions had cost two hundred American lives, and that sixty-four Americans, taken from ships captured by Germans, were held as prisoners. He asked that their immediate release be demanded, and that steps be taken to enforce the demand. Diplomatic sparring followed. Germany was open to further criticisms. On March 4, the Democratic President was inaugurated for a second term. After the middle of March, Germany carried out her threat, and began the sinking of Amercian ships that entered the war zone. Congress, in extra session, on April 6, passed a resolution declaring that a state of war existed. The country rapidly advanced to a war basis. War fever in Hopkinsville caused fifty new recruits to be added to Company D. Flags everywhere were hung out and the patriotism of the populace was intense. On April 19, a flag twenty feet long was unfurled by E. D. Jones and C. F. Jarrett, Confederate soldiers, over the Elks Club Building. The address was made by Robert A. Cook. On April 21, Capt. Henry J. Stites, with seventy men of Company D, left for Lexington, Ky. Gov. A. O. Stanley issued a proclamation calling upon all Kentuckians to respond as patriots to any call.

WHEN PATRIOTISM RAN HIGH

When, in April, 1917, after a month of diplomatic sparring over Germany's attempt to establish a war zone around England, into which American ships could not enter, President Wilson notified Congress that "a state of war existed," and patriotism ran high. The full import of the declaration was not at once realized. The question of sending a great army to Europe was not at first regarded as a part of the program. Plans were made to arm the ships, to extend all necessary aid to the Allies and to prepare for a vigorous defense. Events moved rapidly. It soon became evident that the peace of the world was at stake. The year 1917, the fourth of the war, was the darkest hour before the dawn. France, with her back to the wall, was making her last stand. Belgium was already crushed and Russia had gone to pieces. Within thirty days after America entered the war, the country realized that help must be sent across the ocean. Even then, the drafting of an army of millions of soldiers from the walks of peace was not dreamed of. There were adventurous spirits who were quick to volunteer. Organized units of National Guards received many recruits, and others enlisted in the regular army, anxious to get a chance to go overseas. The chance soon came. It was to be a world war. Congress quickly passed laws that could mean nothing else. Then came the national draft law for the registration, subject to call, of thirty million men between eighteen and thirty-one years of age. They were promptly listed, and Christian County's quota was three thousand. Eventually nearly two-thirds of them were called into service. All of the names were sent to Washington, after the unfit had been exempted, and by early in 1918, the drafts began to come in. The first call for Christian County, one hundred or more, was headed by John T. Beard, who had the honor to be the first man drawn. With blanched faces, the young men stood about the posters containing the names sent by wire, and looked for their names. The men drawn were summoned to appear before a board, who selected about half of them to be sent to camp. There was some latitude, the board trying to select those in better position to go. Volunteers would be called for, and sometimes more than the required number would stand up and answer "ready." Those left over would be drawn upon to take the places of those who failed to pass examinations, or who died in camp, as many did. The drafts came every month, and grew larger as the months passed. Separate drafts were made for white and colored soldiers. As the calls came, one after another, all seemed willing to go, even when it was realized that go meant services in the bloody trenches of France. On other pages are recorded the names of the gallant boys who answered their country's call. Some trained in camps were made officers and assigned to duty in the departments of their choice. The records, taken from official sources, tell the story in its details. They tell who went, where they went and how long they stayed. Some did not come back, others came wrecked in health and scarred or crippled in body. All marched away with heads erect and patriotism in their hearts. They returned as heroes, who had done their duty for their country and humanity.

Not all of the patriotism and courage was shown by those who went to battle. Many a mother saw her only son march away, with a proud smile on her face, while her mother heart was filled with anguish. The young wife kissed her husband good-bye, proud that he was not a "slacker." The people, left behind, bought bonds and thrift stamps, the women made bandages and Red Cross supplies, the doctors gave up their work and tendered their services to their country, even the churches posted honor rolls of their members who had gone to the front.

Then came the reports from the front. There were long lists, with here and there the name of some mother's boy in Christian County who had died with his face to the enemy. More bonds were sold, more prayers were offered, more boys marched to battle, more money was poured into the exhausted treasuries of Europe, and then came the glorious end of it all, when on a November day the white flag went up, and the world was safe for democracy. Then came the sad news that even in the last desperate charges some Christian County boys had died in achieving victory. Another year and the boys came marching home, covered with glory, to take up their work where it had been laid down. A glorious chapter had been written in the history of Christian County.

Scores of young men of Christian County early in May volunteered and left for officers' training camps, or for active service in the regular army. Their names all appear in the official roster of the soldiers taking part in the war, with their ranks.

On June 5, 2,887 young men, between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one, registered for war service in the county.

The first quota of bonds for the county was taken, with enthusiasm everywhere shown. The issue was $400,000.

Dr. J. H. Rice, Jewell W. Smith and C. R. Clark were named as an exemption board for Christian County drafts. County Judge J. W. Knight calls for volunteers for July 4, in advance of drafts.

On July 13, there were flag raisings at sixty school houses in the county, with speakers sent to each of them, making patriotic addresses.

July 16, President Wilson made the first call for troops, 687,000, under the selective drafts; 14,236 of them from Kentucky. The draft was made in Washington, and 120 were drawn for Christian County. Of the entire number, 56 lived in Hopkinsville.

Early in August, seven young men in training camps were commissioned, viz.: Capt. Thomas G. Skinner, Capt. William T. Radford, Lieut. Ellis J. Melton, Lieut. Henry L. Bass, Lieut. Robert L. Wright, Lieut. Herschel A. Long, Lieut. Harry W. Ware.

The examining boards were kept busy all summer, as call after call was made. The lists were examined and those physically fit were classified and held subject to orders.

An organization of Four-Minute Men was formed, to speak between acts at the theatres and on other public occasions, on the subject "Why We Are Fighting." Charles M. Meacham was placed at the head of this organization, to assign the speakers.

Christian County's first quota, of thirty-nine young men, were chosen and sent to Camp Taylor, September 19, viz.: Ernest Cravens, Raymond E. McGraw, Barney Carroll, Israel S. Kanepsky, Thomas D. Griffey, W. Garnett Fields, John Smith, Milus J. Cooper, Claude E. Grau, Thomas T. Cunningham, Ernest L. Sharber, Fred Cain, Eugene Carter, E. Trice Waller, Millard F. Gilliam, Oscar Porter, Walter W. Wright, Hiley Cobb, Newton M. Moss, Gordon Sheppard, Reggie L. Jones, Lawrence Draper, William E. Price, Claude E. Barnes, Charles Ira Wood, Thomas J. Bryant, Russell Hester, James E. Laffoon, Estell Vanractor, Lucian A. Sadler, William Reese, Marion Rutland, Lucien McGee, Charles W. Griffin, Robert B. Waller, Samuel P. Elgin, C. H. Henderson, William P. Hayes, John T. Wall.

The daylight saving adjustment of the clocks went into effect April 1, 1918, the clocks being set forward one hour.

A telegram came, March 30, to Miss Sallie George Blakey, chairman of the Surgical Dressing Class, for 250 absorbent pads for the army. She assembled her unit and shipped them in forty-eight hours.

Out of three thousand men in Christian County of draft age, only forty, who failed to fill out questionnaires by April 22, were reported, thirty-five colored and five white.

Mrs. A. J. Culver donated a mule to the Red Cross funds. It was sold at auction.

William Jones, gassed in action, was the first Hopkinsville soldier reported injured. He was in an artillery company.

Phil H. Brown, negro editor, of Hopkinsville, appointed director of negro activities for food administration in Kentucky.

On June 6, Americans went into battle, and attacked northwest of Chateau-Thierry, on a front of two and a half miles. Distinct gains were made in two days of fighting, many prisoners taken and a definite check made to the German advance towards Paris.

Misses Pansy Jenkins and Emma Hunt, Red Cross nurses from Christian County, arrived overseas in June. Miss Jenkins returned in July.

On June 20, American deaths reported: all causes, 3,367 in the war. Soldiers killed in battle to date, 940; marines, 191.

The latter part of June, the Americans captured Belleau Woods, after three days of fighting. Early in July, another smashing advance of two miles was made.

In July, much patriotic work was done by the Red Cross organization of Hopkinsville by the following workers: Mrs. F. P. Thomas, supervisor; Misses Susie Stites, Mary Cook, Mary Danforth, Mary McPherson, Mary Cloud, Mary Rice, Mary Goldthwaite, Lula Moseley and Mesdames J. O. Cook, J. H. Rice, G. A. Johnson, A. W. Wood, E. P. Barnes, F. L. Friedman, Sallie Warfield, Tillie T. Thomas, W. H. Cobb, Saul Sacks, Archie Higgins, Bailey Waller, Jouett Henry, J. W. Downer, M. H. Nelson, Garner Dalton, R. E. Cooper, J. H. Ware, R. M. Wooldridge, J. L. Harvey, L. H. Davis, B. E. Jones, W. T. Tandy, Mattie Roper, T. C. Underwood, E. C. Frye, J. C. King, D. W. Kitchen, Cora Manson, S. U. Woodridge, George T. Callis, J. L. Freedman, and J. C. Johnson.

Order that electric street lighting be dispensed with, on moonlight nights, was issued to save fuel.

By July 20, these doctors from Christian County had gone to the front: Capt. F. P. Thomas, Capt. R. L. Woodard, Capt. Austin Bell, Capt. J. G. Gaither, Capt. W. W. Durham, Lieut. Randolph Dade, Lieut T. D. Rudd, Lieut. R. F. McDaniel, Lieut. O. F. Miller, Lieut. Ben. F. Eager, and Lieut. Earl Thomas and Lieut. J. L. Barker, of Pembroke; and Lieut. Stanley Stroube, of Edgoten.

Sugar control was tightened, and no one could purchase sugar in the county without a certificate from the food administrator.

Miss Betsy Ware volunteered for Red Cross work, and was assigned to a naval hospital at Norfolk, Va.

President Wilson vetoed an act fixing the minimum price of wheat at $2.40 a bushel, an increase he said that would cost the people $387,000,000.

Congress empowered the President, in July, 1918, to take over the control of the telegraph, telephone, radio, and cable systems during the war. The radio was then in its infancy.

Word received that Capt. Joseph G. Stites was in a hospital in France, suffering from a gassing received in action.

A sandwich sale, for the benefit of the French and Belgian children, held in Hopkinsville the first Monday in August, netted $50, which was turned over to Mrs. Charles M. Meacham, chairman of the Relief Work Committee of the Woman's Council of National Defense.

A letter from Joe M. Kelly to his father, M. D. Kelly, under date of July 30, 1918, told that his ship, the U. S. transport *Tippecanoe*, off the coast of France, had been torpedoed and the crew taken off in life boats, and all rescued but one man. Kelly was in charge of the gun crew.

WOMEN IN WORLD WAR

The following Christian County women and girls saw active service in some capacity during the war:

OVERSEAS

Miss Alice Anderson, of Hopkinsville; Miss Alice Anderson, of Pembroke; Miss Alice Radford, of Hopkinsville; Miss Alma Payne, Pembroke, canteen work in France; Miss Alma T. Cary, army nurse, in France; Miss Emma Hunt.

IN CAMPS

Miss Patsy Jenkins, Miss Betsy Ware, Miss Sallie George Blakey, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Lucille Lander, nurse at Nashville.

RENDERED SERVICES IN WASHINGTON

Misses Grace McReynolds, Bertha Turner, Lena Thacker, Ruth Harris, Rosalie Green, Mary Green, Martha Green, Illa Green, Annie May Brasher, Mary Starling and Miss Garnett, of Pembroke.

CHAPTER XLVI

THE WORLD WAR

CHRISTIAN COUNTY DEATHS

WHITE SOLDIERS

Joseph G. Armistead, killed in action.......Hopkinsville
Cecil Armstrong, Lieut......Hopkinsville
Lyman E. Barnes, Lieut......Hopkinsville
John Watson Barr, killed in action.......Hopkinsville
Julian Bertram Blakemore...Hopkinsville
Barney L. Carroll, killed in action.......Hopkinsville
Turner Lane Cline, killed in action.......Dawson Springs
John Covington, Jr., killed in action.......Hopkinsville
Frank W. Dabney, killed in action.......Hopkinsville
La Fayette Dunn, killed in action.......Pembroke
Daniel Gordon Foster, killed in action.......Pembroke
James William Gamble...........Crofton
John C. Gary, killed in action.......Hopkinsville
Meddie Hardway................Gracey
Charles Henderson.........Hopkinsville
Mack House...............Hopkinsville
John Johnson.............Kirkmansville
H. Clay Jones, killed in action.Hopkinsville
Clarence Allen Lander......Hopkinsville
Vernon Allen Lindley, killed in action.......Hopkinsville
William Henry Lowry, killed in action.......Oak Grove
Raymond McCord, killed in action.......Hopkinsville
William Taylor McKnight........Crofton
Everett Parker.........Dawson Springs
Ernest Raymond Pursley, killed in action.......Hopkinsville
William F. Reese.......Cerulean Springs
Dr. Charles A. Robertson, Lieut., killed on the battlefield while attending a wounded comrade........Hopkinsville
Shellie Rogers, killed in action.......Hopkinsville
Eugene Sedberry, lost at sea.Hopkinsville
Gordon Shepherd, killed in action.......Hopkinsville
Raymond L. Skerritt, killed in action.......Hopkinsville
Howard Brame Smith, killed in action.......Hopkinsville
Marvin Smithson...........Hopkinsville
George N. Stevens.........Hopkinsville
Henry D. Wallace, Jr., Lieut.Hopkinsville
Genie Ware..................Pembroke
Frank Weakly.............Hopkinsville
Edward O. White...........Hopkinsville
Oscar E. White............Hopkinsville

COLORED SOLDIERS

Albert Bell...................Pembroke
Rivers Clardy...............LaFayette
Sanders Collins, killed in action.LaFayette
Lenzy Elam...............Hopkinsville
Dudley Flowers................Crofton
Walter McKinney..........Hopkinsville
Ben McKnight.............Hopkinsville
William S. Smith...........Hopkinsville
Conrad Watt..............Hopkinsville
Roger Williams, killed in action.Pembroke

CHRISTIAN COUNTY WOUNDED

WHITE AND COLORED

Alex Anderson	Pembroke
David Barnes	White Plains, R. 2
General Bell	Hopkinsville
Leonard Bowling	Mannington
Ray Boyd	Hopkinsville
Lawrence Buck	Oak Grove
Eugene Burnett	Pembroke
Benson Cansler	Crofton
John A. Chapman	Hopkinsville
Milton Lewis Clemens (Chaplain)	Hopkinsville
J. S. Cooper	Hopkinsville
Graham Cowherd	Hopkinsville
Eager Davis	Hopkinsville
Wm. H. Gibson	Hopkinsville
Rodgers Goodrich	Hopkinsville
DeWitt Hoskins (Corp.)	Empire
David A. Jackson	Trenton
Charles F. Johnson	Hopkinsville
Addison W. Jones	Hopkinsville
William T. Jones	Hopkinsville
John H. Jordan	LaFayette
Cephas Lawson	Beverly
Emmett Ledford	Herndon
Millard E. Lindsey	Hopkinsville
William Long	Crofton
Dewey McCord	Hopkinsville
Owen McGee	Herndon
Jack McReynolds	Hopkinsville
Luther H. Marquess (Corp.)	Hopkinsville
Douglas Morgan	Hopkinsville
Ernest F. Moseley	LaFayette
William H. Ratcliffe	Hopkinsville
Philip Cleveland Redd	Hopkinsville
Thomas D. Roberts (Lieut.)	Gracey
Reid Shaw	
John H. Smith	LaFayette
John T. Smith	Hopkinsville
Wm. Sherman Smith (Corp.)	Hopkinsville
Joseph Gant Stites	Hopkinsville
Charlie Roach Taylor	Pembroke
Ila R. West (Corp.)	Crofton
Clardy White (Corp.)	Crofton
Albert Wilson	Hopkinsville
Cyrus M. Williamson (Corp.)	Hopkinsville

ARMY AND NAVY

MEN FROM CHRISTIAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, WHO SERVED IN THE WORLD WAR, 1917-1919

Armstrong, Jonathan (S. A. T. C.)	402 W. 3rd, Hopkinsville
Abernathy, Henry H., Jr. (S. A. T. C.)	Hopkinsville
Ashby, Karl (Navy) (O. S.)	514 S. Campbell, Hopkinsville
Adams, Washie	Hopkinsville
Abbott, Luke C.	Hopkinsville
Armstrong, Cecil (Lieut.) (deceased)	Hopkinsville
Armstrong, Andrew (Mar.) (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
Allen, Thos. Barker (Navy)	Pembroke
Armstrong, Charles Wesley (Navy)	Hopkinsville
Aldridge, Walton (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
Allen, Joseph Benjamin (Mar.)	Pembroke
Alexander, Olace	Crofton
Alexander, Wm. (Sergt.), wounded (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
Allen, Samuel Preston	Hopkinsville
Alexander, Allen	Hopkinsville
Adcock, Henry (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
Anderson, Rollie H. (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
Armistead, Joseph (vol.) (Corp.) (O. S.) (killed in action)	Pembroke
Abbitt, Henry (Lieut.)	Hopkinsville
Anderson, Alec. (wounded) (O. S.)	Pembroke
Adwell, Hubert	Va. St., Hopkinsville
Adams, John	Va. St., Hopkinsville
Anderson, Clyde (O. S.)	Va. St., Hopkinsville
Anderson, Ernest	Cerulean

Armstrong, McKinley (Navy) (O. S.) ....Hopkinsville
Acree, Ross ....Hopkinsville
Alder, Andrew ....Hopkinsville
Arnold Claude ....Hopkinsville
Alder, Sam ....Hopkinsville, R. 6
Atkinson, Geo. Winburn (Corp.) (O. S.) ....Bluff Springs
Alexander, Everett ....Cerulean, R. 1
Alder, John H. .O'Neal Ave., Hopkinsville
Adams, Autie Wilson ......Crofton, R. 1
Armstrong, Geo. Ellice..........Crofton
Adams, James Archie......Crofton, R. 1
Buckley, Arthur Herman (O. S.)..... ....Hopkinsville
Baker, Robt. A. (O. S.).............. ....So. Va. St., Hopkinsville
Blakemore, Page B., 1st Lieut. (O. S.). ....Paducah
Buck, Lawrence (wounded)..Oak Grove
Bowling, Leonard (Vol.) (O. S.)...... ....Mannington
Bible, John Franklin, Capt...Hopkinsville
Boyd, Frank Rives, Sgt. (O. S.)...... ....Hopkinsville, R. 3
Barnes, Lyman E., Lieut. (died overseas) ....Hopkinsville
Brunson, Dock ....Hopkinsville
Braswell, James ....Hopkinsville
Butler, Patrick ....Hopkinsville
Bennett, Dewitt ....Hopkinsville
Bennett, Anson ....Hopkinsville
Bohannon, Willie ....Hopkinsville
Bowling, Herbert ....Hopkinsville
Brake, Jesse ....Kelly
Brown, Pratt Edgar ....Hazel St., Hopkinsville
Bone, Lemuel Ishmael.......Haley's Mill
Biggerstaff, Walter Thos.....Hopkinsville
Boyd, Isom ....Kelly
Brent, Herman ....854 N. Campbell, Hopkinsville
Burks, Jas. Moore ....LaFayette
Bates, Forrest...311 Brown, Hopkinsville
Brown, Thos. Julian.116 W. 13th ....Hopkinsville
Buckley, Joe ...314 W. 2nd, Hopkinsville
Brackrogge, Chas. Augustus, Jr. (OS) ....E 12th St., Hopkinsville
Barnes, Vego Eugene, Lieut. ....Elks Club, Hopkinsville
Bowles, Robt. Lee.36 Barrow, Hopkinsville
Barker, Frank Pendleton, Capt..Pembroke
Brame, Sam ....Hopkinsville, R. 4
Bivin, Veachal Edgar (O. S.) ....Hopkinsville
Burt, Richard Henry..Hopkinsville, R. 5
Barnes, H. H., Lieut........Hopkinsville
Breathitt, Jas., Jr. (Ensign, Naval Aviation) ....Hopkinsville
Blakemore, Julian Bertram (O. S.).... ....S. Main St., Hopkinsville
Baynham, Thos. H. (S. A. T. C.)..... .... Oak Grove
Bass, Henry L., Lt. Va. St., Hopkinsville
Breathitt, John (Aviation) ....Va. St., Hopkinsville
Blakemore, Carroll (O. S.)..Hopkinsville
Brown, Claude ....Hopkinsville
Bostick, Theodore ....Hopkinsville
Bell, Gilmer (Capt.)........Hopkinsville
Buckner, Gordon ....Hopkinsville
Bryant, Wm. H. (S. A. T. C.) ....Hopkinsville, R. 1
Braxton, Tom ....Pembroke, R. 2
Boyd, Wm. H. ....Hopkinsville
Burris, Wm. Thos. (Navy).....Cerulean
Bowles, A. M. (Navy)......Hopkinsville
Boyd, Hansel (O. S.)........Hopkinsville
Bearden, James B. (O. S.)........... ....322 O'Neal Ave., Hopkinsville
Broadus, Earl (Corp.) (O. S.)........ ....Hopkinsville
Burkholder, John (Sgt.) (O. S.).Crofton
Blair, Russell A., Private (O. S.)..... ....Hopkinsville
Boyd, Wm. V. (O. S.)......Hopkinsville
Bassett, E. B., Colonel (O. S.)....... ....Hopkinsville
Baker, Joe Clyde (O. S.)....Hopkinsville
Barren, Ford (O. S.).......Hopkinsville
Brown, Barrett E. (O. S.).......Crofton
Barefield, Henry Virgil (O. S.)...... ....Hopkinsville
Baker, Pettus (O. S.).......Hopkinsville
Blakemore, Neville (O. S.)..Hopkinsville
Barron, Bryan M. (O. S.)..Hopkinsville
Bryant, Holland (S. A. T. C.)....... ....Bowling Green
Brown, Ralph (Navy) (O. S.)...... ....Hopkinsville
Brumfield, Robt., 2nd Lieut. (C. O. T. C.) ....Hopkinsville
Boardman, Gilbert (S. A. T. C.).... ....Hopkinsville

Barker, Dr. J. L. (Capt.) ...... Pembroke
Bell, Dr. Austin (Capt.) .... Hopkinsville
Barr, John W. (wounded, deceased) .. (Marines) .... Hopkinsville
Brown, Homer .... Crofton
Brown, Frank James .... Herndon
Bagby, Ernest Glenn .... LaFayette
Blakey, Churchill E. (Navy) Hopkinsville
Barnett, Wm. .... White Plains, R. 2
Boxley, Buck J. (O. S.) .... 9th St., Hopkinsville
Beardon, Jas. Bailey .... Hopkinsville
Blades, Aubrey .... Crofton
Boyd, Ray Wm. (prisoner, Germany) . ... 302 Elm St., Hopkinsville
Boyd, Leonard Harris ... Dawson Springs
Breathitt, Harvie Whitlock (Vol.) .... Hopkinsville
Brown, Ernest McKinley .... Crofton
Barrow, Oren .... Hopkinsville, R. 8
Bryan, Oscar Alonzo ... Hopkinsville, R. 5
Boyd, Isaac .... Oak Grove
Barnes, David Carley .. White Plains, R. 2
Barnett Claude .... Dawson Springs
Brent, Earl F. .... Gracey
Boyd, Hugh Preston (O. S.) .... 908 S. Campbell, Hopkinsville
Breathitt, Edward (Navy) .. Hopkinsville
Boyd, Hermann A. (Navy) .. Hopkinsville
Brown, Claude M. .... Hopkinsville
Barr, Rogers (Navy) .... Hopkinsville
Brown, Felix Manning, 2nd Lieut. (Navy) .... Hopkinsville
Brown, Robt. C. .... Hopkinsville
Burnett, Eugene (wounded) (O. S.) .. .. Pembroke
Bond, Jimmie .... Hopkinsville
Baggett, Newell (O. S.) ..... Hopkinsville
Boyd, Harry .... Hopkinsville
Bearden, Maxie .... Hopkinsville
Boyd, Arthur T. ...... Hopkinsville, R. 2
Bond, Claude E. .... Pembroke
Boyd, Gordon (O. S.) .. Hopkinsville, R. 6
Boyd, Hillman .... Crofton
Boyd Earl R. (O. S.) .... Kelly
Bryant, Thos. J. (O. S.) .... Herndon
Bohannon, Walter B. ... Indianapolis, Ind.
Brown, Leslie .... Parkersburg
Boyd, Clifton T. ...... Hopkinsville, R. 6
Cavanah, Coleman .... Crofton, R. 2
Cason, Starling .... Pembroke
Childers, Genie .... Empire
Cavanah, B. T. .... Crofton, R. 4
Combs, Volney Antony ...... Haley's Mill
Cannon, Gaynor .... Hopkinsville
Cluck, Oria Arvil .... Hopknsville
Choate, Lawson N. .... Hopkinsville
Cornelius, Luther Clarence . Cerulean, R. 1
Cavanah, Ben S. .... Crofton, R. 4
Cooper, Herman Charles .... Hopkinsville
Cunningham, Fenton S. ..... Hopkinsville
Crick, Jas. .... White Plains, R. 2
Cantrell, Ernest ... Va. St., Hopkinsville
Campbell, Ben S. (O. S.) .... Va. St., Hopkinsville
Cayce, Durwood D. .. Va. St., Hopkinsville
Clark, Ernest ...... Va. St., Hopkinsville
Clark, Byram .... LaFayette
Cannon, Dewey (O. S.) .... Hopkinsville
Campbell, Fletcher .... Hopkinsville
Callis, William .... Hopkinsville
Campbell, Piner .... Hopkinsville
Cox, Glyde .... Hopkinsville
Cannon, M. D. (Capt.) (O. S.) .... Hopkinsville
Cook, Granville M. (Lieut.) . Hopkinsville
Clemens, Milton Lewis, Rev. (O. S.) .. .. Hopkinsville
Cary, Edgar L. .... Hopkinsville
Cowherd, Ben T. .... Hopkinsville
Cravens, Ernest .. Brown St., Hopkinsville
Crutchfield, C. B., Capt. ..... Hopkinsville
Carroll, Oscar (Sgt.) (O. S.) . Hopkinsville
Cunningham, Terry .... E 7th St., Hopkinsville
Carter, Eugene .... Hopkinsville, R. 3
Cato, Frederick (Corp.) . Hopkinsville, R. 6 .... Hopkinsville
Clardy, Will J. .... Pembroke
Cooper, Miles Jasper ..... Herndon, R. 2
Crews, Walter W. (O. S.) .... LaFayette
Cobb, Hiley .... S. Main St., Hopkinsville
Crutchfield, Lilburn .... Pembroke
Cunningham, Albert .... Mannington
Cate, Wm. Robt. ... 9th St., Hopkinsville
Campbell, Buckner Herschel .... Hopkinsville, R. 5
Chisholm, Warren (S. A. T. C.) . Pembroke
Campbell, Ed Lambert (S.A.T.C.) .... Va. St., Hopkinsville
Catlett, Willie .... Hopkinsville, R. 7
Corum, Grundy .... Pembroke
Crabtree, Herbert .... Hopkinsville
Coombs, Johnnie .... Haley's Mill
Coppedge, Chas. Jr. .... LaFayette
Cooley, Geo. .... Hopkinsville

Cherry, Hugh ....Hopkinsville
Cayce, John Clifton (O. S.).Hopkinsville
Cushenberry, Ben (Navy).....Pembroke
Cowherd, Graham (Marines) Hopkinsville
Carmack, Willie ....Hopkinsville
Coffman, H. B. (Navy)......Hopkinsville
Combs, Hugh (O. S.).......Hopkinsville
Carroll, Varney (deceased) (O. S.).... ....Hopkinsville, R. 8
Cline, Turner (deceased).Dawson Springs
Cooper, Robert ....Hopkinsville
Crawley, Willie H. (O. S.)..Hopkinsville
Crawley, James D. (O. S.)..Hopkinsville
Crawley, Sam B. (O. S.)....Hopkinsville
Cansler, Benson (wounded) (O. S.)... ....Crofton
Cate, Geo. H. (Navy) ......Hopkinsville
Coleman, Jas. (O. S.)...........Gracey
Coleman, Dan (O. S.).......Hopkinsville
Cox, Clyde (O. S.)............Cerulean
Cook, Thomas ....Hopkinsville
Covington, John (deceased).Hopkinsville
Chiles, Wm. (Marine)............... ....S. Walnut, Hopkinsville
Chiles, Agee (Marines).....Hopkinsville
Croft, Leslie (O. S.)........Hopkinsville
Campbell, Mills (1st Lieut.) (O. S.)... ....Hopkinsville
Clark, Alvan H. (Capt.) (O. S.)..... .... Hopkinsville
Cowherd, Luther (S. A. T. C.)........ ....Bowling Green, R. 1
Cavanah, G. Worthie (Navy).Owensboro
Cordrey, Stanley (O. S.)...Hopkinsville
Cooper, J. Summers (wounded) (Marines)..1555 S. Campbell, Hopkinsville
Clark, E. W., Capt..........Hopkinsville
Carothers, R. J., Jr. (Navy).Hopkinsville
Carter, Hosea Alex ....Pembroke
Culver, Forest B......Hopkinsville, R. 1
Capps, Herschell ....Cerulean, R. 2
Cardin, Hansel ....Pembroke
Crick, Felix Nixon ....White Plains
Crutchfield, Galbraith ......Hopkinsville
Cannon, W. Estill ....Hopkinsville
Cate, Roy Lee ....Crofton
Cook, John Harvey ...Hopkinsville, R. 8
Combs, Thos. Fowler ...Hopkinsville, R. 2
Christopher, Tom, S. Walnut, Hopkinsville
Coleman, John ....LaFayette
Cox, Wm. Edgar ....Paducah
Capps, Everett (O. S...)..Cerulean, R. 2
Conyers, Jos. Benton ....Pembroke
Cato, Robt. Henry......Hopkinsville, R. 1
Clark, Clarence A..........Crofton, R. 3
Coleman, William (Willard)...LaFayette
Coleman, Henry (O. S.)......Oak Grove
Chapman, Thos. (Y. M. C. A.) (O. S.) ....Hopkinsville
Chapman, John A. (wounded).Hopkinsville
Dawson, Ernest Y. (O. S.).....Herndon
Dabney, Frank W., Jr. (Corp.) (O. S.) (killed in action).........Hopkinsville
Dade, Charles, Jr. (Navy) ....Hopkinsville, R. 4
Dalton, Wesley (Lieut.) (Aviation) (O. S.) ....Va. St., Hopkinsville
Diuguid, James C. (Corp.) (O. S.).... ....Hopkinsville
Dennis, Walter E. (O. S.)..Hopkinsville
Dade, Randolph, Dr. (Medical) (O. S.) ....Hopkinsville
Dabney, Edward (Lieut.) (S. A. T. C.) ....Hopkinsville
Dunn, Virgil L. (Aviation)....Pembroke
Draper, Lawrence ....Pembroke
DeTreville, Will ....Hopkinsville
Davis, Edgar (O. S.) wounded ....Hopkinsville
Dillman, Dennis Wm. ....765 E. 7th, Hopkinsville
Daniel, Paul G. ....Crofton
Davis, John Stark, Jr. ....905 S. Walnut, Hopkinsville
Durham, Leonard Clitus....Crofton, R. 3
Downer, Charlie ....Pembroke
Dulin, Charlie (O. S.)..Hopkinsville, R. 8
Davis, Jim ....Hopkinsville
Davis, Albert ....Hopkinsville, R. 2
Day, Joseph Perry ....Hopkinsville
Draper, Geo. C. ....Crofton
Daniel, James W. ....Crofton
Deason, Osbie ....Kirkmansville
Ducker, Lakin ....Hopkinsville
Dunn, Lafayette (S. A. T. C.).Pembroke
Davis, Arthur (S. A. T. C.).Hopkinsville
Draper, Fraser (O. S.)......Hopkinsville
Durham, Dr. W. W. ....Hopkinsville
Danforth, Ed (Navy) .....Hopkinsville
Davis, Aaron (Navy)......Hopkinsville
Dunbar, Oscar ....Dawson Springs
Dossett, Forrest ....Pembroke
Dockery, Wm. Thos. ....Hopkinsville
Draper, John W. (S. A. T. C.)...Howell
Day, Hilton (Navy) ....Owensboro
Dorris, Albert Edgar (Navy)..Pembroke

Delaney, Arnold E. (Navy) . Crofton, R. 2
Diuguid, Clarence .... Hopkinsville
Datillo, Thos. P. .... Hopkinsville
Dycus, Mark .... Hopkinsville
Draper, John A. .... Hopkinsville
Dority, Guy H. (Navy) .... Hopkinsville
Durham, A. E. (1st Lieut.) (O. S.) ... . Hopkinsville
Davis, Allen (O. S.) .... Hopkinsville
Elliott, Dennis .... Hopkinsville
Eaton, Emmett Seymore . . Pembroke, R. 3
Ebling, Fred .... White Plains, R. 2
Elwood, John Harold .... 767 E. 9th, Hopkinsville
Elam, Richard .... Hopkinsville, R. 6
Eaton, Buford Edgar .... Pembroke
Ely, Tom (O. S.) .... Hopkinsville
Edwards, Cook (O. S.) ..... Hopkinsville
Edwards, Carroll (O. S.) ... Hopkinsville
Elgin, Sam P. (O. S.) . . Hopkinsville, R. 3
Evitts, Howard (Sgt.) (O. S.) Hopkinsville
Eager, Henry (Lieut.) ..... Hopkinsville
Ezell, Samuel .... Hopkinsville
Edwards, Virgil .... Hopkinsville
Edwards, Thos. C. .... Hopkinsville
English, Logan B. (Lieut.) (Chaplain) .... Hopkinsville
Fernia, Walter (Sgt.) (O. S.) .... Hopkinsville
Fields, W. Garnett .... Hopkinsville
Franklin, Thos. .... Dawson Springs
Faughn, Desford (O. S.) Hopkinsville, R. 8
Francis, Claud (Navy) ..... Mannington
Fields Claudie .... Hopkinsville
Felix, Lawrence .... Hopkinsville
Fuller, Harrison McKinley ...... Crofton
Fuller, John Virgil .... Hopkinsville
Fish, Otto Willis ..... Hopkinsville, R. 8
Faxon, Lawson Hickman ... Hopkinsville
Fields, Jimmie .... Hopkinsville, R. 6
Frankel, Malcolm D. (O. S.) . Hopkinsville
Fields, Robt. Lee .... Empire
Ferrell, Herschell (O. S.) .... Kelly
Fuller, Clifton (O. S.) .... Kelly
Foster, D. Gordon (Corp.) (O. S.) ... . Pembroke
Foster, Bryan Owen (Corp.) (Deceased) .... Hopkinsville
Faulkner, E. T. (Sgt., 1st Corp.) (O. S.) .... Hopkinsville
Fortner, Arthur Lee (Marines) (O. S.) .... Hopkinsville
Fowler, Wm. Earl (S. A. T. C.) .... Hopkinsville, R. 1
Fox, Robt. G. .... Hopkinsville
Fuqua, Clark (O. S.) .... Hopkinsville
Fox, Frank Runyan .... Hopkinsville
Fuller, W. Bradley (O. S.) . Hopkinsville
Feland, Logan (Colonel) .... Hopkinsville
Feland, Caldwell (Marines) . . Hopkinsville
Ford, Russell R. .... Hopkinsville
Forgy, W. Garnett .... Pembroke
Foster, James Herman (Sgt.) .... Crofton
Goodlett, Collier (O. S.) ...... Pembroke
Gibson, W. H. (O. S.) ...... Hopkinsville
Green, Thurman (O. S.) ... Hopkinsville
Golden, John E. (1st Lieut.) ...... Kelly
Griffey, Thos. (O. S.) ..... Herndon, R. 2
Goodwin, Carl Ray (S. A. T. C.) .... Ky. Ave., Hopkinsville
Gary, R. C., Jr. (S. A. T. C.) .... Hopkinsville, R. 7
Gilliam, Millard F. (O. S.) ..... Pembroke
Gray, Raymond . Liberty St., Hopkinsville
Gilben, Watson .... Hopkinsville
Gregory, Joe S. (Marines) (O. S.) .... Hopkinsville, R. 3
Goin, Harry W. .... Hopkinsville
Goin, Jos. .... Hopkinsville
Goin, Louie .... Hopkinsville
Grace, Arthur .... Hopkinsville
Goolsbey, Hillard .... Hopkinsville
Graves, Lou M. .... Hopkinsville
Gilbert, Watson .... Hopkinsville
Gardner, Thos. D. .... Hopkinsville
Garth, Coleman D. .... Hopkinsville
Gray, Thos. .... Hopkinsville
Goldthwaite, Tom . . . Va. St., Hopkinsville
Green, Logan .... Hopkinsville
Gerard, Elmer ..... Va. St., Hopkinsville
Grace, Lee .... Hopkinsville
Gilkey, Taylor .... Hopkinsville
Garrott, Robert T. (Marines) (O. S.) . . .. Hopkinsville
Girard, Francis Marion (O. S.) .... Hopkinsville
Garrott, Ned Long .... Pembroke
Gafford, Lawrence (O. S.) .... Hopkinsville, R. 4
Graves, Geo. C. (O. S.) ..... Hopkinsville
Gilkey, James Frederick ..... Hopkinsville
Gladdish, Lee Wallace .... Crofton
Gray, Raymond William .... Hopkinsville
Grau, Claud Edw. .... Hopkinsville

Goldthwaite, Thos. Petrie (Sgt.) ....
........................Hopkinsville
Gilkey, Jas. H.........Hopkinsville, R. 5
Gilkey, Clarence Garner.....Hopkinsville
Goodwin, A. Keller ....Hopkinsville
Gordon, Perry ....Hopkinsville
Garrott, Frank L. ....Pembroke
Garrott, Columbus .....Oak Grove, R. 1
Gray, Martin ....
........622 N. Campbell, Hopkinsville
Griffin, Elan Ed. ....LaFayette
Griffin, Lawrence ....Pembroke, R. 1
Griffin, C. W. (O. S.).........Pembroke
Gary, Elbridge B. (O. S.) ....
...................Hopkinsville, R. 3
Gamble, M. Edward (O. S.).........Carl
Grant, Chas. Lee (O. S.)........Herndon
Grace, Levi ....Kirkmansville
Gooch, Wm. ....Hopkinsville, R. 7
Gnice (Guin), Eugene ....Empire
Griffin, Geo. (O. S.)..........LaFayette
Gore, Geo. P. ....Hopkinsville
Garrott, Isaac ....Pembroke
Grant, Wm. ....Crofton, R. 1
Gary, John C., Jr. (O. S.) (Deceased)
.........................Hopkinsville
Gee, Charles (Lieut.) ......Hopkinsville
Gordon, G. Benjamin (O. S.)....Crofton
Gaither, Gant (Major).....Hopkinsville
Gresham, Dewey (O. S.)...Hopkinsville
Gresham, Luther Renshaw..Hopkinsville
Gresham, Autie Reed (O. S.).Hopkinsville
Gresham, Wm. Cullon ......Hopkinsville
Gooch, Bernard ....Hopkinsville
Gore, Wm. ....Hopkinsville
Gore, E. W. ....Hopkinsville
Gore, P. T. ....Hopkinsville
Gore, David (O. S.) ....Hopkinsville
Guthrie, Joe B. ....Hopkinsville
Green, John R., Jr. (2nd Lieut.) .....
.........................Hopkinsville
Gray, T. J. (Sgt.) (O. S.)..Hopkinsville
Hille, John K., Infantry, Co. 10......
.................Camp Taylor, 1 year
Hamby, Walter ....Cerulean
Harned, Clifton Paul (O. S.).Hopkinsville
Hanna, Morrill.......Hopkinsville, R. 1
Higgins, Fred James (O. S.).Hopkinsville
Henderson, Chas. H. (Rep. dead) ....
...................Hopkinsville, R. 8
Hackney, James Toyle .....Hopkinsville
Hight, Lennie Reuben (O. S.).White Plains
Hancock, Luther .....Hopkinsville, R. 8
Hancock, Lewis Carter ......LaFayette
Hampton, Arthur Thomas .....Pembroke
Harris, Geo. Bowling.Hopkinsville, R. 5
Hale, Robt. Earl ....Cerulean
Hamby, Ulys ....Frankfort
Harned, John Hobson (O. S.) Hopkinsville
Harris, Willie ....Hopkinsville, R. 2
Holmes, Eugene ....Mannington
Hill, Tyler (O. S.) ....
...............E. 9th St., Hopkinsville
Harned, Wm. E. .....Hopkinsville, R. 8
Hight, Larkin C. ....Gracey
Hopson, Nick A. ....Gracey
Hayes, Wm. Henry (Corp.) ....
..................E. 9th, Hopkinsville
Henderson, Wm. Gray (O. S.).....Carl
Hayes, Wm. (Navy) ....Hopkinsville
Hubbard, Dennis Brown (O. S.)......
.....................Pembroke, R. 3
Hester, James Bertie ...Oak Grove, R. 2
Homer, Andrew ....Hopkinsville
Hancock, Richard Clarence....LaFayette
Hulse, Frank B. ....Pembroke
Hill, Otho Lee (O. S.) ....
.................W 15th, Hopkinsville
Harlan, Wm. Bryan ....Hopkinsville
Harrison, Robt. E. ....
.............724 E. 19th, Hopkinsville
Henderson, Omar H. (Corp.) (O. S.)..
...................Hopkinsville, R. 6
Hurt, Rodman T. (Corp.)...Hopkinsville
Humphreys, Walter F. (O. S.) Hopkinsville
Hayes, Herbert Wade (O. S.)....Crofton
Holloman, James (Corp.) (O. S.) ....
.........................Hopkinsville
Hayes, Wm. Henry ....Hopkinsville
Hester, Russell ....LaFayette
Haskins, DeWitt (wounded) ....Empire
Herb, Paul ....Hopkinsville
Hobson, Charlie (Sgt.) (O. S.)..Crofton
Hester, Jos. G. (S. A. T. C.)...LaFayette
Hickerson, Estill (S. A. T. C.).LaFayette
Haynes, W. P. (S. A. T. C.).....Howell
Hartman, Dan (Navy)......Hopkinsville
Humphreys, Thos. J. ....
.............863 E. 7th, Hopkinsville
Holmes, Andrew (Navy)....Mannington
Hayes, Wm. Henry (Navy) ....
..Mannington (or Herndon, or Gracey)
Hopkins (Henry) Theodore (Cornelius)
.........................Hopkinsville
Herndon, Thos. E. ....Hopkinsville
Hill, Lawrence ....Hopkinsville

Henderson, Will .... Hopkinsville
Henson, Arthur .... Hopkinsville
Helm, Arthur .... Hopkinsville
Hammonds, Arthur .... Hopkinsville
Hobson, Charlie E. .... Hopkinsville
Higgins, James E. .... Hopkinsville
Hogan, Richard .... Hopkinsville
Hawkins, Lowery .... Hopkinsville
Hawkins, Norris W. (Corp.) . Hopkinsville
Hodges, Ira O. .... Hopkinsville
Hanes, Doris A. (Major) ... Hopkinsville
Hight, Herman Clyde ..... Hopkinsville
Humphrey, Wm. Mack ..... Hopkinsville
Haddock, Willie (O. S.) .... Hopkinsville
Humphreys, Thos. (O. S.) .. Hopkinsville
Henderson, Robt. W. (O. S.) . Hopkinsville
Hightower, Howell .... Hopkinsville
Hight, Lilburn (O. S.) .... Crofton
Hurt, Robt. .... Hopkinsville
Harris, John (Navy) .... Pembroke
Hammonds, Wm. Bailey .... Crofton, R. 3
Henser, Israel Lucian .... St. Charles
Hicks, Ernie Gaye .... Dawson
Hendrick, Herbert Lee. White Plains, R. 2
Hawse, Frank (Mack) (Chas.) .... Hopkinsville
Hunter, Richard (died) .... LaFayette
Howard, Vernon. .206 O'Neal, Hopkinsville
Humphreys, Lunt (Quint) .... Gracey
Henry, Jouett (Major) ..... Hopkinsville
Hendrix, E. L. (Navy) .... Crofton
Hayes, Howell B. .... Hopkinsville
Harris, Thorne (O. S.) .... Pembroke
Higgins, Fred (Aviation) (O. S.) .... Hopkinsville
Hisgen, Carl Wm. (S. A. T. C.) .... Hopkinsville
Higgins, James G. .... Hopkinsville
Hanbery, Rex (O. S.) ...... Hopkinsville
Hanbery, Rouel (Navy) (O. S.) .... Hopkinsville
Harris, Jas. (Sgt.) (Marines) .... Va. St., Hopkinsville
Hanbery, John .... Hopkinsvlle
Hanbery, Virgil .... Hopkinsville
Jones, Samuel Preston. Hopkinsville, R. 3
Jackson, Lenn ..... Elm St., Hopkinsville
Johnson, John Wm. ..... Pembroke, R. 1
Johnson, Oza (O. S.) ...... Hopkinsville
Johnson, Roscoe (O. S.) .. Kirkmansville
Johnson, Alfred Killibrew .... 205 W. 19th, Hopkinsville
Johnson, Roy .... Hopkinsville
Jones, Vester (Corp.) (O. S.). Hopkinsville
Jenkins, Oscar (Corp.) (O. S.) .... Hopkinsville
Jenkins, Dennis (Sgt.) (O. S.) .... Va. St., Hopkinsville
Jenkins, Ulysses (O. S.) .... Va. St., Hopkinsville
Johnson, Herbert (O. S.) ... Hopkinsville
Johnson, James C., Jr. (O. S.) Hopkinsville
Jones, Addison Wm. (O. S.) (wounded—first Christian County boy wounded in France) .... Hopkinsville
Joiner, Frank Stone (Navy) .. LaFayette
Jones, Tom .... Clifty
Johnson, Wm. Earl (O. S.) ... Greenville
Johnson, Chas. F., Jr. (O. S.) (wounded) .... Hopkinsville
Jarrett, Chas. (O. S.) (Lt.-Capt.) ... . Va. St., Hopkinsville
Jarrett, H. K. (Lieut.) .... Va. St., Hopkinsville
Jackson, J. H. (S. A. T. C.) .... S. Main, Hopkinsville
Jesup, Wm. E. (2nd Ltd.) .. Hopkinsville
Johnson, Marvin .... Hopkinsville
Johnson, Frank (O. S.) .... Hopkinsville
Jones, Tubal (O. S.) ...... Hopkinsville
Jackson, David A. (O. S.) (wounded) ..
Johnson, Jno. Pee (died) .. Kirkmansville
.... Trenton, R. 1
Jones, Reggie .... Pembroke, R. 1
Johnson, Oxy (O. S.) ..... Kirkmansville
Johnson, Wyatt .... Hopkinsville
Jenkins, Clay .... St. Charles
Jordan, Roy .... Hopkinsville
Johnson, Leo Smith (S. A. T. C.) .... Bowling Green
Johnson, Wm. G. (S. A. T. C.) .... Pembroke, R. 2
Johnson, Walter (Navy) .... Herndon
James, Robert .... Hopkinsville
Jones, Ernest D. .... Hopkinsville
Jones, Wm. T. (1st Sgt.) ... Hopkinsville
Johnson, Chas. H. .... Hopkinsville
Keatts, Cordie (Navy) .... Hopkinsville
King, Geo. Ernest (O. S.) .. Herndon, R. 2
Knight, Horace W. (O. S.) .. Hopkinsville
Koon, Oscar T. (O. S.) . Hopkinsville, R. 1
Keatts, Doris .... LaFayette
Keeling, Rufus W. (O. S.) .... E. 23rd, Hopkinsville
Klein, Louis (O. S.) .... 417 Walnut, Hopkinsville

King, J. Claud (O. S.) ....16th St., Hopkinsville
Kennedy, Thos. P. (O. S.) (Navy) ....Hopkinsville
Kelly, Joe (Navy) ..Va. St., Hopkinsville
Keel, Willie (Corp.) (O. S.) .Hopkinsville
Kelly, Albert ....Hopkinsville
Kelly, Leslie ....Hopkinsville
Keach, Wagoner Hawkins...Hopkinsville
King, Walter ....Hopkinsville
Klein, Sol (O. S.) ....Hopkinsville
Kelly, Louis ....Hopkinsville
Kelly, Tom (O. S.) (Navy) .Hopkinsville
Kemp, Franklin (O. S.) (Sgt.) ....Hopkinsville
Keatts, Logan ....Hopkinsville
Kanepsky, Israel...Clay St., Hopkinsville
Knight, Horace W. ....Pembroke
Kemp, Ashley Doris (Lieut.) ....Hopkinsville, R. 2
Knight, Wm. Aaron (Navy).....Herndon
Kemp, Ivy F. ....Hopkinsville
Kilgour, Seburn ....Hopkinsville
Kennedy, Wm. ....Hopkinsville
Kennedy, Eugene ....Hopkinsville
Koon, Wm. Henry (O. S.) ....Hopkinsville, R. 1
Knight, David Ellison ......Hopkinsville
Lature, Athen ....Hopkinsville
Latham, Wayman ....Hopkinsville
Lantrip, Robert ....Hopkinsville
Lackey, Jas. Potter (Sgt.) (Marines) ....Hopkinsville
Langford, Oscar (O. S.) ...Hopkinsville
Long, Jas. B. (O. S.) ......Hopkinsville
Long, Robt. S. ....Hopkinsville
Long, J. B. (Navy)........Hopkinsville
Lawson, Cephas (O. S.) (wounded) ....Beverly
Lipscomb, Thos. Errett (Navy) ....Hopkinsville
Lackey, Geo. E. (1st Lieut.) .Hopkinsville
Long, Herschel A. (1st Lieut.) (O. S.) ....Hopkinsville
Lowery, A. R. (O. S.).......Hopkinsville
Lebkuecher, Stanley (Marines) ....Hopkinsville
Lowery, Will H. (Deceased)...LaFayette
Long, Gabe (Lieut.) (O. S.) .Hopkinsville
Lawrence, Lonnie (Corp.) (O. S.)... ....Hopkinsville
Lacey, Sam (O. S.)........Hopkinsville
Lindley, Vernon (Navy) (killed in action) ....Hopkinsville
Long, Wm. (O. S.) ....Hopkinsville
Lindsey, Millard (O. S.) (Wounded)... ....Hopkinsville
Lackey, W. A. (Capt.) (Doctor) ....Hopkinsville
Ladd, Reuben Richard (Navy) Hopkinsville
Latham, Willie ....Hopkinsville
Long, Leslie ....Hopkinsville
Luttrell, Richard P. (O. S.) .Hopkinsville
Long, Willie (O. S.) (Wounded) ....Kirkmansville
Long, Dudley (Lieut.)......Hopkinsville
Lacey, Wm. English (S. A. T. C.) ....Pembroke, R. 2
Lacey, Clyde Shaw (Navy)..Hopkinsville
Lenn, Percy D..............Hopkinsville
Laffoon, Jas. Enow (O. S.)......Crofton
Lesiro, Herbert ....Crofton, R. 7
Lyon, Horace (O. S.).......Hopkinsville
Ledford, Carter ....Pembroke
Lunderman, Otis B. ....Pembroke
Long, Chas. B. ....Hopkinsville
Lacy, Forrest Lawson (O. S.) ....Hopkinsville, R. 6
Lantrip, Jas. Elmer ....Dawson
Lamb, Allen (O. S.) ......Hopkinsville
Lacy, John R. ....Crofton, R. 3
Lacey, Ira E. ....Hopkinsville, R. 4
Long, Jack ....Hopkinsville
Lander, Carl C. (O. S.) (Navy) ....Hopkinsville
Lander, Sam J. (O. S.).......LaFayette
Lander, Otho G. (Sgt.) ....Hopkinsville
Ledford, Dudley ....Hopkinsville
Layne, Howell (O. S.).........Fairview
Lander, Vivian (Lieut.)....Hopkinsville
Loveless, Marvin ....Hopkinsville
Lander, Allen (Deceased)...Hopkinsville
Lemons, Opples (O. S.)....Hopkinsville
Lyon, Mack ....Hopkinsville
Lafan, Urie L. ....Hopkinsville
Lander, W. B. ....Hopkinsville
Long, Robt. (O. S.).......Hopkinsville
Long, Leslie ....Hopkinsville, R. 2
Long, Jesse (O. S.).......Kirkmansville
Long, Jas. T. ....Crofton
Love, Francis M. ....Crofton, R. 3
Ledford, Dudley Wooton ....Hopkinsville, R. 3
Layne, Thurston N. (O. S.) .Hopkinsville
Ladd, Elmer ....Cerulean, R. 2

Layne, Will ....Oak Grove, R. 2
Lacey, Frank ....Pembroke
Lowe, Wm. ....Hopkinsville
Long, Geo. Tom ....Crofton
Lander, Jas. A. ....Hopkinsville
Majors, Ammon ....Crofton
Mason, Brockman (Navy) ..Hopkinsville
Martin, Edward ....Hopkinsville
Miller, Colin Stewart .....Hopkinsville
Martin, Harvey Ovid .....White Plains
Major, Wm. Garnett (Corp.)...Herndon
Mobley, Percy ....Fairview
Mabry, Clarence Calvin ....Edwards Mill Rd., Hopkinsville
Morris, Earl (Marines)....Hopkinsville
Minor, Henry Clay ...Hopkinsville, R. 6
Merritt, Marcus (Capt.)....Hopkinsville
Martin, Reuben Gared ....Kelly (Crofton, R. 2)
Menner, Wm. Lester........Hopkinsville
Mockbee, Herbert T. (O. S.).Hopkinsville
Meacham, Rodman (Capt.) (O. S.) ... .Hopkinsville
Major, Bryant (O. S.).....Hopkinsville
Marquess, Luther H. (Corp.) (O. S.) (Wounded) (Rainbow Division) ... .Crofton, R. 2
Moore, T. D. (Doctor).....Hopkinsville
Marquess, Eldridge (Navy).Hopkinsville
Mills, B. D. (O. S.)........Hopkinsville
Myers, Rex ....Crofton
Moss, Jas. L. ....Hopkinsville
Miller, Ernest ....Hopkinsville
Mason, Reno ....Fairview
Morris, Zara ....Hopkinsville
Mason, Bluford (O. S.) (Deceased).... ....Hopkinsville
Moorefield, Dicks (Sgt.) (O. S.) (Croix DeGuerre) ....LaFayette
Mason, Milton L. ....Hopkinsville
Miller, J. O. (Corp.) (O. S.).Hopkinsville
Moseley, Ernest F. (1st Lt.-Capt.) (O. S.) ....LaFayette
Morrison, Edward David (Lieut.) ....Hopkinsville
Marshall, Owen ....Hopkinsville
Morgan (?), Jas. W. (O. S.)........ ....Cerulean, R. 1
Meacham, Frank A....Hopkinsville, R. 6
Moss, Newton ....Hopkinsville, R. 8
Moore, Harvey ....Hopkinsville
Morris, Fred O. (Sgt.)........Pembroke
Morris (Morse), Noble T. ....Gracey

Meacham, Marion Henry ....216 Brown, Hopkinsville
Metcalfe, John Orr ....306 6th St., Hopkinsville
Mason, Thos. Foster (O. S.).Hopkinsville
Martin, Robt. ....Cerulean, R. 2
Major, Walter Bennett ....Bardwell
Morefield, Fulton (O. S.)...Hopkinsville
Mitchell, Eli Duffy (O. S.)..Hopkinsville
Morgan, Jas. W. ....Hopkinsville
Melton, Ellis Jas. (1st Lieut.) ....Va. St., Hopkinsville
Martin, Rufus ....Kelly
Morgan, Douglas (O. S.) (Wounded).. ....Clay St., Hopkinsville
Morris, Jas. C. ....Pembroke
Moseley, Edward Downer....Hopkinsville
Mason, Walter Browder ....Casky
Moore, Jas. E. (O. S.)......Hopkinsville
Miller, Jas. D. (O. S.)..........Gracey
Maxey, Sherman ....Hopkinsville
Mabry, Otho Carl (O. S.) ....Hopkinsville, R. 7
Morris, Aaron ....Pembroke, R. 1
Myers, Rex ....Crofton
Morris, Raymond (Navy)...Hopkinsville
Major, Bentley Clark (Navy) ....Pembroke, R. 2
Moseley, Lucien (Navy)......LaFayette
Moseley, Joe G. (S. A. T. C.) Hopkinsville
Metcalfe, Lee Douglas (S. A. T. C.) ... .Hopkinsville
Morris, Wm. Rudolph (S. A. T. C.).... ....Pembroke, R. 1
Moss, W. Ray (S. A. T. C.)..Hopkinsville
Moseley, Vernon R. ....Cerulean, R. 1
Marquess, Audley R. ....Hopkinsville
Mason, Reno L..............Hopkinsville
Mason, Walter ....Hopkinsville
Moore, James Robt. (Navy).Hopkinsville
Mayes, Bryan ....Hopkinsville
Morgan, Jos. A. ....Sinking Fork
Major, Horace E. ....Hopkinsville
Mullen, Azro ....Hopkinsville
Monroe, Calvin ....Hopkinsville
Morris, Robt ....Hopkinsville
Marshall, Owen ....Hopkinsville
Moore, Chas ....Hopkinsville
Murphy, Raymond ....Hopkinsville
Miller, James ....Hopkinsville
Mayton, Wyly S. ....Hopkinsville
McGar, Iley (O. S.) ....County
McCord, Eldridge ....Hopkinsville

McGee, Chas. M.	Hopkinsville
McReynolds, Calvin (Navy) (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
McIntosh, Harry W. (O. S.)	Hopkinsville, R. 7
McReynolds, Jas. S.	Hopkinsville
McKee, Chas. Francis (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
McShane, Hugh, Jr. (S. A. T. C.)	Hopkinsville
McCulloch, Chas.	Hopkinsville
McCarroll, Robt. H. (Navy)	Hopkinsville
McReynolds, W. F. (Marines)	Gracey, R. 3
McCollum, Bugler (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
McIntosh, Douglas Jacob (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
McIntosh, Wm. Goebel (Navy)	Hopkinsville
McCord, W. L. (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
McCord, Dewey (O. S.) (Wounded)	Hopkinsville
McReynolds, Tom (Lieut.)	Hopkinsville
McReynolds, Hudson	Hopkinsville
McCartney, Chas	Hopkinsville
McKnight, Wm. Henry (Sgt.) (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
McDaniel, Dr. R. F.	Hopkinsville
McGraw, Raymond E. (Deceased)	Hopkinsville, R. 1
McKnight, Jas.	Hopkinsville
McReynolds, Dr. John Olin	Hopkinsville
McGee, Lucien (O. S.)	Herndon
McGowan, Jas. Huber	Hopkinsville
McNealy, Samuel Kerr	Mannington
McKnight, Wm. Taylor (Deceased)	Crofton, R. 1
McCarroll, Wm. Starling	Hopkinsville
McIntosh, John Wm. (O. S.)	Hopkinsville, R. 7
McIntosh, J. J.	Hopkinsville, R. 7
McCarley, Lucien T. (Corp.)	Pembroke
McKee, David	Hopkinsville
Neblett, Walter (S. A. T. C.)	Alumni Ave., Hopkinsville
Nelson, Hugh, Lieut. (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
Nourse, Chas. L. (Chaplain)	Hopkinsville
Norris, Geo.	Hopkinsville
Newell, Geo.	Oak Grove
Nance, Lucien	Hopkinsville
Nichols, Herschel	Pembroke
Nixon, D. Estill	Crofton, R. 2
Nourse, Jas. B., Lieut.	Hopkinsville
Outlaw, Wm. Henry (O. S.)	Herndon
Overby, V. Martin	610 Main St., Hopkinsville
Owen, Buren Thos.	Pembroke, R. 1
Overby, Guy	Crofton, R. 3
Oliver, Wm. (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
Owen, Floyd, 2nd Lieut. (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
Omer, Aaron, Sgt.	Hopkinsville
Oliver, Fayette	Hopkinsville
Owen, Thos.	Hopkinsville
Owen, Will A. (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
Owen, Joe	N. Va. St., Hopkinsville
Oden, W. Garnett	Cerulean, R. 2
Oldham, Samuel Lee (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
Oldham, Geo. (S. A. T. C.)	Hopkinsville
Owen, Bailey	Hopkinsville
Oliver, Thomas Gibson	N. 19th St., Hopkinsville
Owen, Richard	Hopkinsville
Odin (Oden), Albert Lloyd	Cerulean, R. 2
Orten, Noah Ervin	Crofton
Peterson, Eric	Hopkinsville
Powell, W. A. (Corp.) (O. S.)	W. 19th St., Hopkinsville
Pugh, Fred H. (Corp.) (O. S.)	Elm St., Hopkinsville
Pugh, Arman (Corp.) (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
Petrie, Chas. J., Lieut.	Hopkinsville
Putty, Wm. Henry	White Plains, R. 2
Perkins, Wm. T. (Corp.)	Hopkinsville
Page, Sam (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
Powell, Wm. H.	Hopkinsville
Poole, Grant	15th St., Hopkinsville
Perdue, Ben	Hopkinsville
Petty, Wm. H.	Hopkinsville
Pendleton, Jas. Malcolm	Pembroke
Parker, Everett	Hopkinsville
Prichard, Carl Robt.	Mannington
Parker, Clifton Shaw	Hopkinsville
P'Pool, Omer (Lieut.)	Hopkinsville
P'Pool, Henry Garnett	Cerulean, R. 1
Powell, Geo. Estill (Navy)	Crofton, R. 2
Puckett, Geo.	Pembroke
P'Pool, Wilson W.	Pembroke
Putty, Guy V.	Hopkinsville
Peden, Elzie Andrew	Hopkinsville
Pepper, Frank Vernon (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
Pace, Timothy	Fruit Hill
P'Pool, James Gardner	Cerulean
Parker, Chas. Marion	Crofton
Powell, Clarence	Hopkinsville
Pitzer, Clinton	Bluff Springs

Petty, Wm. H. ....Hopkinsville
Petty, Rice D. ....Nortonville
Penick, E. N. (O. S.)......Hopkinsville
P'Pool, Golay (Navy) ......Hopkinsville
Powell, Marvin Gill (O. S.) .Hopkinsville
P'Pool, Harry Floyd (Navy) .Hopkinsville
Powell, Elmer ....Hopkinsville
Perry, Vern L. (Marines) (Corp.) ... .Hopkinsville
Pace, Bryan ....Hopkinsville
Pursley, Ernest (deceased) (Marines) .... Hopkinsville
Perry, Dillon J. (O. S.) ....Hopkinsville
Perryman, John R. (O. S.)..Hopkinsville
Proffitt, Lee (Corp.) (O. S.) Hopkinsville
Petrie, Wm. Paul (S. A. T. C.) Hopkinsville
Pendergrass, Hughlin (Corp.) (O. S.). ....Fairview
Pritchett, Sidney M. (Corp.) (O. S.).. ....Hopkinsville
Pendleton, Walter G. ....Pembroke
Powell, Lucien ....Fruit Hill
Porter, Oscar ....Crofton
P'Pool, Orie ....Hopkinsville
Price, Wm. Lee ....Pembroke
Poole, Ewell (Navy) ....Oak Grove
Powell, Geo. Estill ....Hopkinsville
Petrie, Henry Morton (S. A. T. C.)... .... Fairview
Quarles, Malcolm Ernest (O. S.) ....Hopkinsville, R. 8
Redd, Philip C. (O. S.) (Marines) ....Hopkinsville
Ratcliffe, Wm. H. (O. S.) (Wounded). ....Hopkinsville
Ramey, Frank ....Hopkinsville
Ramey, Robt. ....Hopkinsville
Robinson, Eugene ....Hopkinsville
Robertson, Murry ....Hopkinsville
Robertson, Wade ....Hopkinsville
Radford, Allen, 1st Lieut. (O. S.) ....Hopkinsville
Reece, Jas. A. (O. S.) .....Hopkinsville
Rawls, D. B. (Navy)......Hopkinsville
Reese, Herman W. (Navy) ..Hopkinsville
Radford, Jas. A. ....Pembroke
Rutland, Marion (O. S.) Hopkinsville, R. 8
Richardson, Bernice ....Hopkinsville
Renshaw, Ed ....Hopkinsville, R. 6
Russell, Warner (O. S.)...Hopkinsville
Robertson, Chas. Arthur, Lieut. (O. S.) (Wounded) (Deceased)...Hopkinsville
Radford, Wm. W. (Corp.)......Howell

Riggins, Jas. E. (O. S.)....Hopkinsville
Rager, John ....Hopkinsville, R. 6
Reese, Wm. H. (O. S.) (Missing) ....Cerulean
Radford, Leslie Parker (O. S.)...... ....Hopkinsville
Ryan, Jas. Ozat.....9th St., Hopkinsville
Reese, Jas. Aaron ....Cerulean
Rice, Clarence ....Mannington
Renshaw, Wm. E. (O. S.)..Hopkinsville
Rogers, Shellie (O. S.) (Deceased) ... .Hopkinsville, R. 6
Rives, Raymond Allen (Marines) ....Hopkinsville, R. 5
Riley, Napoleon W., Colonel.Hopkinsville
Rollow, S. J., Jr. (O. S.)....Hopkinsville
Rose, Durwood L. (Navy).....Pembroke
Roberts, Thos. D., Lieut..........Gracey
Rice, Marvin H. (Navy).....Hopkinsville
Renshaw, Stanley, Lieut. ...Hopkinsville
Radford, W. H. (O. S.).....Hopkinsville
Radford, Fred (O. S.).....Hopkinsville
Rose, Durwood (O. S.).....Hopkinsville
Reeder, Arthur, Sgt. (O. S.) .Hopkinsville
Rudd, M. D., 1st Lt. (O. S.) .Hopkinsville
Rudd, Bentley (Marines)....Hopkinsville
Radford, W. T., Capt. (O. S.) Hopkinsville
Radford, Cyrus S. ....Hopkinsville
Rowe, Arthur T. ....Hopkinsville
Radford, Cyrus S., Brig. Gen..Hopkinsville
Roe, Corbitt ....Hopkinsville
Rhea, Ernest Claiborne (O. S.) ....Hopkinsville
Ruder, Edw. ....Hopkinsville, R. 6
Reece, Jos. L. ....Bainbridge, R. 2
Rogers, Wm. Ralph ....Crofton
Richardson, Jas. ......Hopkinsville, R. 8
Randle, Jos. E. (Navy).....Hopkinsville
Russell, Lee ....Hopkinsville
Rogers, Clarence (O. S.)....Hopkinsville
Redd, Hugh (O. S.)........Hopkinsville
Stamps, Dudley ....Hopkinsville
St. John, Earl Drane.......Hopkinsville
Sisk, Wm. Robert ....Hopkinsville
Slaughter, Johnson ....Hopkinsville
Stamper, Herman Lacey ....Gracey
Sizemore, Thos. Milton.Hopkinsville, R. 5
Swain, Kenneth P. ....Cleveland Ave., Hopkinsville
Shanklin, Walter ....
Smith, Guy Linn (O. S.) ....123 E. 16th, Hopkinsville
Shaw, Emory B. ......Hopkinsville, R. 8

Swain, Wm. Lee ....Ovil
Steger, David O., Sgt......Detroit, Mich.
Stennett, Newton .....Hopkinsville, R. 6
Soyars, Wm. Oglesby (Corp.) (Marines) ....Hopkinsville
Sabel, Abe (O. S.) ....Central Ave., Hopkinsville
Stewart, Jas. Backus..Hopkinsville, R. 4
Smith, Ira Dorman (Ensign, Naval Aviation) ....Hopkinsville
Shepherd, Gant ....Hopkinsville
Snead, Wade (O. S.).......Hopkinsville
Spurlin, Jas. Curtis...Hopkinsville, R. 5
Steele, Lackey ....Hopkinsville
Sharber, Jonathan MacMahan ....Haley's Mill
Smithson, Clyde ....Gracey, R. 3
Shanklin, Rhea ....610 E. 9th St., Hopkinsville
Smithson, Austin Pearce (O. S.) .... Hopkinsville, R.
Stinnett, Asa E. (O. S.).Hopkinsville, R. 8
Stowe, Henry Clay ...Hopkinsville, R. 4
Southall, Geo. (O. S.).....Hopkinsville
Samples, Herbert ....Empire
Simms, Clifton D. (O. S.)..Hopkinsville
Smithson, Guy (O. S.).......Oak Grove
Stewart, David Thos. (O. S.).Hopkinsville
Shepherd, Gordon (O. S.) (deceased).. ....Hopkinsville, R. 1
Stites, Jos. G. (Sgt.) (O. S.) (wounded) (Marines) (Croix de Guerre) ....Hopkinsville
Stites, Jas. (O. S.).........Hopkinsville
Stites, J. T. E. (Maj.).....Hopkinsville
Stites, Henry J. (Maj.) (O. S.) .... Hopkinsville
Stewart, Eppie D. (Navy)..Hopkinsville
Shaw, Reid (O. S.) (wounded) Hopkinsville
Schmidt, B. C. (O. S.) ....502 S. Main, Hopkinsville
Sims, C. L. (O. S.)........Hopkinsville
Stewart, Raymond ....Hopkinsville
Stroube, Bryant Will (Navy).Hopkinsville
Smith, Howard Brame (O. S.) (deceased) ....Oak Grove
Skerritt, Raymond (O. S.) deceased).. ....Hopkinsville
Shelton, Clarence ....Hopkinsville
Stewart, Comer (Corp.) ...Hopkinsville
Steele, Leslie Jos. (O. S.)...Hopkinsville
Smithson, Edward ....Hopkinsville
Stadelman, Oscar Paul (O. S.) ....Hopkinsville
Smith, Christy ....Hopkinsville
Samuels, Monroe ....Hopkinsville
Steger, David (Sgt.) ......Hopkinsville
Shaw, Frederick ....Hopkinsville
Sumner, Robt. ....Hopkinsville
Stroube, Stanley (Capt.) (O. S.) ....Oak Grove
Stroube, Samuel A. (Navy)...Oak Grove
Scott, Frank ....Hopkinsville
Scott, Leo Frank ....Hopkinsville
Sloan, Vance (deceased)....Hopkinsville
Skerritt, Jas. L. (S. A. T. C.) Hopkinsville
Shelton, Tim ....Hopkinsville
Shanklin, Chas. (Lieut.).......Louisville
Severance, Oscar M. (Navy).Hopkinsville
Scates, Reuben Wm. (Navy)....Crofton
Sharber, Emmette Leslie.Hopkinsville, R. 8
Smith, Roy ....Hopkinsville
Smith, John (O. S.) (wounded) ....Hopkinsville, R. 7
Smith, Chas. Gill (Corp.) (O. S.) ... .123 E. 16th, Hopkinsville
Smith, Edwin Runyan (Marines) ....Hopkinsville
Smith, Drury (S. A. T. C.)....Pembroke
Shepherd, Luther ......Hopkinsville, R. 1
Spear, Earl Raymond (Sgt.).Hopkinsville
Sizemore, T. N. ....Hopkinsville
Smithson, Marvin (deceased).Hopkinsville
Smithson, John L. (Corp.) (O. S.) ... .Hopkinsville
Stewart, Amos G. ....Hopkinsville
Shaw, G. Dennis (O. S.)....Hopkinsville
Stratton, Carl M. ....Hopkinsville
Sisney, Herbert C...........Hopkinsville
Smith, Felix ....Hopkinsville
Solomon, Fred ....Hopkinsville
Saunders, Ernest ....Hopkinsville
Stewart, John C. ....Hopkinsville
Stewart, Burnette ....Hopkinsville
Sneed, Will ....Hopkinsville
Scott, Dewey ....Hopkinsville
Scott, Leo Frank ....Hopkinsville
Sargent, John B. C., Sgt. (O. S.) ....Hopkinsville
Taylor, Benj. Frank ....Pembroke
Torian, Sam, Sgt. ....Hopkinsville
Trabue, Eugene (Corp. Med. Corps) .. ..Hopkinsville
Thomas, Dr. F. Preston, Capt. (O. S.) ....Hopkinsville

Tunks, Harry R., Sgt........Hopkinsville
Tandy, Jack, Capt. (Marines) (O. S.) ....Hopkinsville
Tichenor, McHenry, Jr. (O. S.) .... Hopkinsville
Tichenor, W. Clay, Capt....Hopkinsville
Tandy, Wm. L. (S. A. T. C.)........ ....129 16th St., Hopkinsville
Tinsley, Chas., Corp. ......Hopkinsville
Trahern, Wm. (O. S.) (Navy) Hopkinsville
Torian, Cecil ....Hopkinsville
Thomas, Allison Troy (Navy).Pembroke
Thomas, Frank Prentice (Marines)... ....Hopkinsville
Trabue, Dr. W. Lee (Sgt.) (O. S.).... .... Hopkinsville
Taylor, Benj. F. (S. A. T. C.) Hopkinsville
Tucker, Wm. B. ....Hopkinsville
Taylor, Charlie R. ....Pembroke
Thomas, Dennis Lee (O. S.)...Herndon
Thomas, W. Clarence ....Cerulean
Tanner, Louis (O. S.)......Hopkinsville
Tresch, Henry (Sgt.)......Hopkinsville
Thompson, Calvin M. (Lieut.) (Chaplain) (O. S.) ....Hopkinsville
Thaxton, Jos. Boone (S. A. T. C.) ....Pembroke, R. 1
Thomason, Lewis (S. A. T. C.)...Crofton
Thacker, Lewis Robt. (O. S.)........ ....Bryan St., Hopkinsville
Twyman, Paul Edw., Corp..Hopkinsville
Thweatt, Henry J. (O. S.)...Oak Grove
Thompson, Bruce T. ....315 Jessup Ave., Hopkinsville
Trice, Walter G..S. Main St., Hopkinsville
Teasley, Artie Earl (Navy).Hopkinsville
Thompson, Cecil Brooks.....Hopkinsville
Thomas, Bennie ......Hopkinsville, R. 2
Tucker, Ed. Warren ....Hopkinsville
Thomas, Wm. Clarence (O. S.) ....Hopkinsville
Taylor, Benj. Harrison ....Brown St., Hopkinsville
Taylor, Chas. Roach (O. S.) (wounded) ....Hopkinsville
Turner, Dave ....Hopkinsville
Trice, Ben (O. S.)........Hopkinsville
Tinsley, Charlie ....Hopkinsville
Tappan, Harry (Corp.) ....Hopkinsville
Thompson, Geo. W. (Maj.).Hopkinsville
Underwood, Ura ....Crofton
Underwood, Rawley Andrew (Corp.) .. ..Hopkinsville, R. 5
Underhill, Martin ....Hopkinsville
Utley, Milton ....Hopkinsville
Underwood, Thos. J. ....Hopkinsville
Vaughn, Wm. Marvin (Marines) (O. S.) ....Cerulean
Venable, John Wesley ......Hopkinsville
Vaughn, C. W. (O. S.).....Hopkinsville
Vass, Ernest (O. S.).......Hopkinsville
VanHooser, Wm. ....Hopkinsville
Vasey, Bayard (1st Lieut.) (O. S.) (Navy) ....Hopkinsville
Vass, Clarence Henry (O. S.) Hopkinsville
VanVactor, Estill ....Crofton
Vaught, Charlie ....Hopkinsville
Vass, Claude O. (O. S.)....Hopkinsville
Wall, J. Newton (Marines).......... .... Hopkinsville
Wolfe, Clyde (O. S.) ......Hopkinsville
Warfield, Wm. Christian (1st Lieut.) (O. S.) ....Hopkinsville
Warfield, Jas. Temple Wallace (Navy) (O. S.) ....Hopkinsville
Williams, Theo. W. ....Hopkinsville
Ward, Clyde ....Herndon, R. 1
Watson, Herbert (O. S.).........Crofton
Webb, Sylvester......White Plains, R. 2
Williams, Herbert Ella.......St. Charles
Williams, Carl H. ....Crofton, R. 1
West, Ernest Ezra ....Bluff Springs
West, Herbert ....Fruit Hill
Wright, Hugh (O. S.) ....Fairview
Wade, Richard (O. S.)..Hopkinsville, R. 2
Wood, Bowling S. ....927 S. Main, Hopkinsville
Withers, Harold Clinton (Sgt.) ....Kirkmansville
Wright, Lloyd ....Hopkinsville
White, Elza ....Hopkinsville
West, Willie (O. S.).......Hopkinsville
Wade, Edgar (O. S.) ......Hopkinsville
Wolfe, J. H. (O. S.).......Hopkinsville
Wells, Ben ....Casky
White, Lonnie W. ....Crofton, R. 3
Wicks, Jas. Madison ....Hopkinsville
Woosley, Burnis L. (O. S.).Hopkinsville
Wilson, Jarred ....Haley's Mill
Waltrup, Horace A. (Navy)....Herndon
Weaver, Harold Wm. (Navy) Hopkinsville
Wiley, Raymond Ennis (O. S. (Navy) ....Hopkinsville
West, Lawrence Austin (Navy) ....Crofton, R. 3
Walden, Thos. (Navy)..Oak Grove, R. 2

Weekly, Frank (O. S.) (died)	Hopkinsville
Wright, Walter (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
Warren, Geo. R. (O. S.) (Navy)	Hopkinsville
Warren, Lawrence M. (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
Wooten, Tom C. (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
Winfree, Robt. (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
Winfree, Pat (Lieut.)	Hopkinsville
Wood, Walter E. (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
Wiley, R. E. (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
Ware, W. R.	Hopkinsville
Warder, Elwood	Hopkinsville
Wright, Robt. (1st Lt.)	Hopkinsville
Watt, Conrad (O. S.) (Deceased)	Hopkinsville, R. 6
Ware, Jas. (Navy)	Hopkinsville
Wilson, John C.	Hopkinsville
Wilson, Hilliard	Hopkinsville
Waller, Edwin Trice	Water St., Hopkinsville
Wells, Harry W.	Haley's Mill
Wright, Walter W.	Fairview
Wade, John T.	Pembroke
Wood, Chas. Ira	Hopkinsville, R. 5
White, Harvey Willis (O. S.)	Hopkinsville, R. 2
Weaver, Wm. Franklin (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
White, Clardy West (O. S.) (Wounded)	Hopkinsville
West, Hugh	Hopkinsville
White, Jos. Fagan (S. A. T. C.)	Hopkinsville
West, Louis Lytle (S. A. T. C.)	Hopkinsville
Wadlington, Harry (Navy)	Hopkinsville
Warfield, Ben S. (Navy)	Hopkinsville
Waller, Robt. Bailey	Hopkinsville
Watkins, Eddie	Gracey
Ward, Wilbur	Herndon, R. 1
Wilson, Albert (O. S.) (Wounded)	Hopkinsville
Windes, Sadler W. Thos. (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
Whitt, Willie (Sgt.) (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
Whittaker, Herman (O. S.) (Navy)	Hopkinsville
Walker, Blangy (O. S.) (Navy)	Hopkinsville
Wallace, Henry D. (Lieut.) (Died)	Hopkinsville
Winfree, Ben S. (Capt.) (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
Winfree, Floyd (Sgt.) (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
Ware, Harry (1st Lieut.)	Hopkinsville
Wood, H. B.	Hopkinsville
Wells, Ura	Hopkinsville
Wheeler, Forest	Hopkinsville
White, Oliver E.	Austin, Texas
White, Bobby M.	Hopkinsville
Wall, Jos. A. (Lieut.) (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
Walker, Gordon T. (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
Word, Clarence (O. S.)	Crofton
Winfree, Arthur A.	Hopkinsville
White, Jack (Marines)	Hopkinsville
Wells, Andrew	Hopkinsville
Woodard, Dr. R. L. (Capt.)	Hopkinsville
Woodson, Dr. H. H. (O. S.)	Kirkmansville
Walker, Fred	Hopkinsville
Wadlington, Wilbur L. (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
Wallace, John W. (Lieut.)	Hopkinsville
White, Oscar E. (O. S.) (Died)	Hopkinsville
Worsham, Oscar L.	Hopkinsville
Winfree, Geo. H. (O. S.)	Hopkinsville, R. 1
Waldrop, Wm. Robert	Hopkinsville
White, Jesse	Pembroke
Wells, Harry W.	Hopkinsville
White, Otho E.	Hopkinsville, R. 6
Waltrip, Horace (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
Winfree, Floyd (O. S.)	Hopkinsville, R. 1
Woodruff, Bruce (Navy)	Hopkinsville
Williams, Garner T. (S. A. T. C.)	Hopkinsville
Ware, Fairleigh (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
Waller, Herndon (Lieut.)	Hopkinsville
Wilkinson, Eph (Lieut.) (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
Wilkinson, Ford (Navy)	Hopkinsville
Wilkinson, Jack (Lieut.)	Hopkinsville
Wadlington, William L. (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
Wolfe, Martin Luther (Navy) (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
Williams, Theron E. (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
Wood, Benjamin Ora	Hopkinsville
Woodson, Harry (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
Wells, Christopher Columbus	Hopkinsville
West, Ila R.	Crofton, R. 2
Walker, Blane	Kelly
Williamson, Cyrus Marion (O. S.) (Wounded)	Hopkinsville
Walker, Gaither (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
Wells, Frances Estill	Haley's Mill
West, Mack	Crofton, R. 2

Young, Geo. (Sgt.) (O. S.)..Hopkinsville
Young, Oliver ....Haley's Mill
Young, Benjamin Henry.Hopkinsville, R. 6

COLORED

Adams, Eulas ....Pembroke
Alvis, Adams ....Pembroke
Allen, Sam ....Hopkinsville, R. 3
Allen, Jas. ....Hopkinsville
Allen, David ....Pembroke, R. 3
Allensworth, Roger B.......Hopkinsville
Allensworth, Clarence Wilson (O. S.).. ....Hopkinsville
Anglin, Jesse ....Pembroke
Arbuckle, Emery ....Gracey
Allen, Sam, Jr., 704 E. Fourth...... .... Hopkinsville
Anglin, Roy ....Hopkinsville
Armstrong, Lewis (O. S.)..Hopkinsville
Anderson, Wm. Andrew.Hopkinsville, R. 2
Anderson, Roscoe (O. S.)....Hopkinsville
Anderson, Solomon ...Hopkinsville, R. 5
Arbuckle, Ed ....Hopkinsville, R. 4
Adams, Sam, Jr. ....Hopkinsville
Allensworth, Ross Stanley (O. S.) ....Hopkinsville
Allen, Henry ....Oak Grove, R. 1
Avery, Walker ....Hopkinsville
Berry, Milton.1021 R. R. St., Hopkinsville
Brent, Alec Coleman ....Hopkinsville
Berry, Lewis ....Hopkinsville
Buckner, Henry ....Va. St., Hopkinsville
Boyd, Collun ....Hopkinsville
Bruin, Charles ....Hopkinsville
Bronaugh, Jas. ...Hayes St., Hopkinsville
Bullock, Frenzie (O. S.)........Herndon
Brown, Alvin (O. S.).Hopkinsville, R. 6
Brodie, Robt. ...E. 3rd St., Hopkinsville
Barker, Bud ....Hopkinsville, R. 6
Bronaugh, Jesse ....Pembroke
Bell, Virgil ....Pembroke
Bell, Geo. ....Pembroke
Bradley, Harry ....Hopkinsville, R. 6
Boyd, Jackson Alexander .... Liberty, Hopkinsville
Baker, Albert ....Gracey
Baker, Allen ......Va. St., Hopkinsville
Bell, Ernest ....LaFayette
Bronaugh, Sy ....Hopkinsville, R. 4
Brewer, Mac ....Hopkinsville
Brewer, Alec ....E. 1st, Hopkinsville
Broady, Buck ....Hopkinsville, R. 7
Boatright, Jno. ....Hopkinsville
Buckner, Robt ....Hopkinsville
Bell, Luther Childs.........Hopkinsville
Butler, Leroy ....Hopkinsville
Burris, Will ....Hopkinsville
Burton, Leavell ....Pembroke, R. 2
Bailey, Sam ....Hopkinsville
Bible, Chas ....Howell
Brown, Zachriel ....Hopkinsville, R. 5
Brame, Johnnie ....Hopkinsville
Baker, Dave .....R. R. St., Hopkinsville
Bronaugh, Geo. W. ....Hopkinsville
Bowles, Harry ....Hopkinsville
Batson, Horton Harrison....Hopkinsville
Baker, John ....Hopkinsville
Bronaugh, Arthur ....Pembroke
Bush, Will ....Pembroke
Boyd, Harrison ....Hopkinsville, R. 4
Barbour, Neal ....Howell
Bowling, Tandy ....Hopkinsville
Britton, Walker ....Oak Grove
Berry, Jarral ....Casky
Brown, Elliott ....Hopkinsville, R. 5
Boyd, Johnson ....Hopkinsville
Buckner, Arthur ....Hopkinsville
Buckner, Henry ....Hopkinsville
Bronaugh, Hugh ....Hopkinsville
Brinson, Jiles ....Montgomery
Bronaugh, Robt...622 Hayes, Hopkinsville
Buckner, Geo. Tandy ....Hopkinsville
Bacon, Edw. McKinley ....Hayes St., Hopkinsville
Billingsley, John W. ....Herndon
Burrus, Joe ....Pembroke
Bruin, Lucy ....Casky
Bush, Robt. ....Pembroke, R. 1
Blane, Ulysses Harper...LaFayette, R. 1
Bruin, Harry ....Casky
Brinkley, Otho Anderson.Hopkinsville, R. 7
Buckner, James L. (S. A. T. C.) ....Nashville, Tenn.
Baker, Peter Williams......Hopkinsville
Bell, General ....Hopkinsville
Black, Herman ....Hopkinsville
Boyd, Johnnie ....Hopkinsville
Buckner, Charlie (O. S.)........Herndon
Bridges, Jim ....Herndon
Cabell, D. B. (Sgt.) ....Hopkinsville
Coleman, Willard ....LaFayette
Calloway, Jewett Baker ....S. Walnut St., Hopkinsville
Coleman, Caesar ....Gracey

Carneel, Winters (O. S.) .... Weber St., Hopkinsville
Collins, Sanders (O. S.) ..... Hopkinsville
Cole, Geo. .... Hopkinsville
Catlett, Allen .... Hopkinsville, R. 7
Clardy, Rivers (O. S.) .... LaFayette
Cayce, Jimmie .... Hopkinsville
Crutchfield, Allen .... 531 Liberty, Hopkinsville
Cox, James ..... Barrow St., Hopkinsville
Caldwell, Mort C. .... Gracey
Cates, Mack Chester .... Crofton
Cushenberry, Claude. W. 2nd, Hopkinsville
Cunningham, Jas. .... 407 Water St., Hopkinsville
Croney, Alvin ... E. 9th St., Hopkinsville
Catlett, Willie .... Hopkinsville, R. 7
Christian, Herbert .... Hopkinsville, R. 1
Cushenberry, Geo. Edw. .... Pembroke
Clark, Leslie .... Pembroke
Chilton, Will .... Pembroke
Cox, Geo. .... Hopkinsville
Cravens, Joe .... Hopkinsville
Cooper, Chas .... Howell
Crenshaw, Bud .... Crofton
Croney, Geo. .... Hopkinsville
Caldwell, John Allen .... Hopkinsville
Carter, Fred C. .... Gracey
Coleman, Wm. .... Howell
Carter, Ben .... Hopkinsville
Cross, Harry .... Hopkinsville
Coklow, Willard A. .... Hopkinsville
Coleman, Lawrence .... Hopkinsville
Cox, Jackson .... Gracey
Chappell, Jerry .... Hopkinsville
Chasteen, Wallace .... Hopkinsville
Clardy, Tom .... Hopkinsville
Caldwell, Edw. .... Hopkinsville, R. 4
Douglas, Willie .... Hopkinsville, R. 4
Davis, Lucian .... Hopkinsville
Dickerson, Dale .... Clarksville
Dulin, Geo. .... Haley's Mill
Dillard, Will .... Hopkinsville
Dillard, Will .... Hopkinsville
Davie, Martin .... Hopkinsville
Dade, Lucien A., Jr. ...... Hopkinsville
Davis, Augusta R. .... Gracey
Danforth, Denny .... Hopkinsville
Dade, Alexander Lucien ..... Hopkinsville
Diuguid, Geo. .... Hopkinsville
Davis, Raymond .... Hopkinsville
Dickinson, Paul .... Hopkinsville
Dickerson, Will .... Hopkinsville
Dulin, Wm. .... Crofton
Davenport, Sephus .... Pembroke
Danford, Cabun .... Hopkinsville
Duerson, Dee .... Pembroke
Eades, Henry .... Hopkinsville
Elam, Fred .... LaFayette
Edmonds, Finis .... Pine Bluff
Edmonds, Ray .... Pembroke
Ewing, Thos. .... Hopkinsville
Everett, Howard .... Pembroke
Edmonds, Alex .... Pembroke, R. 3
Edwards, Grant .... Herndon
Elam, Lynn .... Hopkinsville, R. 4
Faulkner, S. P. .... Pembroke
Fields, Wm. .... Pembroke
Ford, Jas. Henry .... Hopkinsville
Fleming, Otho .... Howell
Faulkner, Ledley (Corp.) (O. S.) Pembroke
Foston, Edgar .... Hopkinsville
Fleming, Ross (O. S.) .... Oak Grove
Fox, Edw. .... Oak Grove, R. 1
Flowers, Dudley .... Crofton
Foston, Oliver .... Hopkinsville
Foreman, Marcellus Earl ... Hopkinsville
Ford, Ebb .... Gracey
Frazier, Sam .... Hopkinsville
Farrow, Nathaniel .... LaFayette
Ford, Clarence .... Gracey
Finch, Clarence . . 262 W. 3rd, Hopkinsville
Finch, Wm. .... Pembroke
Ferguson, Peter ...... Hopkinsville, R. 1
Fleming, Wm. Edw. .... Oak Grove, R. 2
Foston, Owen .... Hopkinsville, R. 1
Futrell, Jesse .... Gracey, R. 1
Gant, Alfred ..... E. 7th St., Hopkinsville
Gant, Eddie .... Casky
Gant, Trabue .... Casky
Gohlson, Aaron .... Hopkinsville
Garnett, Will .... Hopkinsville
Gilliam, Henry Howard (O. S.) .. Fairview
Gant, Fred .... Casky
Givens, Herbert .... Hopkinsville
Garrott, Jesse .... Pembroke
Gee, Will .... Gracey, R. 3
Gohlston, Lan (Lem) . Hopkinsville, R. 8
Glass, Philip .... Crofton
Glass, Harry .... Gracey, R. 3
Gray, Gus .... Hopkinsville
Green, Richard .... Vine St., Hopkinsville
Gladdish, Wm. Henry .... N. Clay, Hopkinsville
Goodman, Pete .... Pembroke, R. 2
Gribble, Louis .... Roland, Tenn.

Gee, Fred ....Oak Grove, R. 1
Griffie, Wm. Henry ....LaFayette
Gore, Charlie ....Hopkinsville
Griffey, Eno Hilton..E. 1st, Hopkinsville
Gregory, Napoleon ....Pine Bluff
Gant, Albert Tally ....Herndon, R. 2
Giles, John (O. S.).......Herndon, R. 2
Green, Douglas ....Oak Grove
Goodrich, Wallace..E. 10th, Hopkinsville
Garrott, Frank ....Pembroke
Gray, Clarence Wm. ....Crofton
Gladdish, Arthur ....Hopkinsville
Gibson, Roy ....Hopkinsville
Garnett, Clifton ....Crofton
Gray, Geo. ....Gracey
House, Chas. ....Hopkinsville
Hooks, Gaines Sidney....Pembroke, R. 2
Hargrove, Edw. ....Hopkinsville
Harris, Sylvester ....824 Williams St., Hopkinsville
Hendricks, Walter Lee.....White Plains
Henson, Doc ....Howell
Hunt, Wm. Melton ....Hopkinsville
Hunter, Samuel ....LaFayette
Hawkins, Arthur ....Gracey
Hale, Sam ....Hopkinsville, R. 6
Henderson, Phil ....Hopkinsville
Humphrey, Wm., Jr. ....Gracey
Hopper, Ross (O. S.) ....Herndon
Hudgins, Ben (O. S.) ......Hopkinsville
Hite, Geo. ....Hopkinsville
Hopkins, Donald ....Oak Grove, R. 1
Harris, Sam ....Hopkinsville
Hubbard, Gus (Geo.)..Hopkinsville, R. 2
Hobson, Hugh...Pembroke (Pine Bluffs)
Hopkins, Will (O. S.) 10th St., Hopkinsville
Harris, Jimmie ......Hopkinsville, R. 3
Howard, Hugh ....Gracey
Holland, Doris Leonard ....717 Mechanic, Hopkinsville
Higgs, Hobart ....Hopkinsville, R. 3
Hopper, Lorenzo (O. S.)...Herndon, R. 2
Hayes, Carroll Wm. ....621 E. 1st, Hopkinsville
Hendricks, Will ....Fruit Hill
Houston, Tom ....Empire
Hooks, W. B. ......12th St., Hopkinsville
Holmes, Preston ....Masonville
Hale, Garland ....Hopkinsville, R. 6
Hanna, John H. ......Hopkinsville, R. 1
Harrell (Howell) Linton ....Hopkinsville, R. 3
Hawkins, Elmer ....Hopkinsville

Hopkins, Henry (O. S.)......Oak Grove
Johnson, Wesley ......Hopkinsville, R. 5
Jordan, Jake ....Hopkinsville, R. 6
Johnson, Wm. ....Oak Grove, R. 1
Jackson, Robt .....15th St., Hopkinsville
Johnson, Herbert ....Herndon
Jordan, John H. (O. S.) (Wounded).............................LaFayette
Jones, Walter ....Hopkinsville
Jessup, Louis .....Fairview (Pine Bluff)
Johnson, Alex...686 Jackson, Hopkinsville
Jackson, Alexander ....Pembroke
Jameson, Robt ....Hopkinsville
Johnson, Isaac. Durrett Ave., Hopkinsville
Jefferson, Walter ....Hopkinsville
Jones, Richard ....Pembroke
Jones, Tommie ....Hopkinsville, R. 1
Jones, Jesse ....Hopkinsville, R. 1
Jones, Govie ....Hopkinsville, R. 6
Jones, Ed. ...725 Crescent, Hopkinsville
Johnson, Austin ....Pembroke, R. 2
Kendrick, Edlish ....LaFayette
Kimbrough, Douglas (Sgt.)....Fairview
Kendrick, Webster ....Howell
Kenner, Clyde Foster.....Pembroke, R. 1
Killibrew, Will Henry ....E. Jackson, Hopkinsville
Kennedy, Wm. Henry.E. 1st, Hopkinsville
Kenner, Oscar ....Pembroke
Keezee, Pearlie ....Hopkinsville
Kimbrough, Henry ....Pembroke
Killibrew, Allen ....Pembroke
Knott, Al ....Hopkinsville
King, Jas. ....Oak Grove
Killibrew, Webster ....Herndon, R. 2
Kendrick, Marion ....LaFayette
Kenner, Ealey ....Pembroke
Killibrew, Devatress ....Pembroke
Kendrick, Reuben ....LaFayette
Kennedy, Thos. ....Hopkinsville
Locker (Lockeridge), Dave .... Columbia, Tenn.
Leavell, J. B.........Casky (Pine Bluff)
Love, Mose Allen ....Fairview
Lindsay, Wallace ....Hargrave
Leavell, Allen ....Pembroke
Leavell, Fairleigh..Liberty, Hopkinsville
Lucas, Wm. Alexander......Hopkinsville
Long, Mercer ....Oak Grove, R. 1
Leavell, Leslie ....Pembroke, R. 2
Long, Eddie ....Gracey
Lander, Robt. ....Hopkinsville
Leavell, Geo. ....Casky

Lacy, Will	Pembroke
LaPrade, Jos. Andrew	Cerulean, R. 1
Langley, Galie (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
Leavell, Sam Jones (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
Lauder, Samuel	Hopkinsville
Leavell, Sylvester	Hopkinsville
Lacy, Terry	Hopkinsville
Lunderman, Walker	Pembroke, R. 1
Leavell, Wm.	Oak Grove, R. 2
Leavell, Hugh	Casky
Love, Mose Allen	Fairview
Lisenby, Gilmer	Oak Grove, R. 1
Leavell, Rozzell	Hopkinsville
Mumford, Bennie	Hopkinsville
Moore, Walter	Hopkinsville
Mayes, Milton Dabney (O. S.)	N. Virginia, Hopkinsville
Milton (Miller), Luther	Elm St., Hopkinsville
Moss, Will	Hopkinsville
Miller, Arthur	S. Virginia, Hopkinsville
Martin, Ed	Pembroke
Malone, Levi	Hopkinsville
Moore, Willie	Pembroke
Moore, Sam	Pembroke, R. 1
Mayweather, Emmett	Hopkinsville
Matthews, Chas. (Thos.)	Hopkinsville
Moore, Jas. E.	Hopkinsville
Moore, Jas.	Hopkinsville
Major, Otis	Hopkinsville
Massie, Henry	McGowan St., Hopkinsville
Major, Henry	Hopkinsville
Morrison, John Henry	Pembroke
Moore, Will	Hopkinsville
Mimms, Otis	Pembroke
Morrison, Frank	Pembroke
Massie, Winston	16th St., Hopkinsville
Moss, Thos.	Herndon, R. 2
Moss, Thos.	LaFayette
Mallory, Bishop	Pembroke, R. 1
Metcalfe, Will	Oak Grove
Mansfield, Frederick	Pine Bluff (Howell)
Massie, Will E.	Hopkinsville
Martin, Frank	Pembroke
Martin, Will	Hopkinsville
Mumford, John	Hopkinsville
Moseley, Dennis	Hopkinsville, R. 8
Mayes, Edgar	E. 10th, Hopkinsville
Manson, Moses	2nd St., Hopkinsville
Mason, Willie	Hopkinsville, R. 6
Miller, Hershell	Boyd St., Hopkinsville
Moore, Jos.	Oak Grove, R. 1
Moore, Matt	Hopkinsville
Moore, Geo. W.	Hopkinsville, R. 6
Manson, Jake	Pembroke, R. 2
Mumford, Jim	Hopkinsville, R. 3
Majors, Leonard	Hopkinsville
Mason, Orderly	Gracey
Major, Edgar	Hopkinsville
McReynolds, Randy	Hopkinsville
McKnight, Daniel	Hopkinsville, R. 7
McReynolds, Jack (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
McCrory, Edward (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
Major, John (O. S.)	Hopkinsville
McReynolds, John S.	Elm St., Hopkinsville
McKinney, Tom	Pembroke, R. 2
McKnight, Alvin	Hopkinsville
McReynolds, Dennis	Gracey
McCray, Edward	Hopkinsville
McCutcheon, Napoleon	Pembroke
McWayne (McElwain), Geo.	Hopkinsville
McKnight, Ben (O. S.) (Deceased)	Hopkinsville
McCauley, Rochelle	Pembroke
McKinley, Wm.	Hopkinsville
McKinley, Thos.	Hopkinsville
McGowan, Pete	Gracey
McKinney, Walter	Hopkinsville
McReynolds, Emmett	Hopkinsville, R. 4
McReynolds, Jeff	Hopkinsville
McReynolds, Nelson	Hopkinsville
Merriwether, Will	E. 1st, Hopkinsville
Nance, Morton B.	Gracey
Nance, Herbert	Hopkinsville
Neblett, Luther	Adams
Owen, Luther	Crofton
Owen, Ira	W. 17th St., Hopkinsville
Owens, Dan F.	Casky
Owen, Lloyd Bradley	Cerulean, R. 1
Pepper, John Roy	Crofton
Payne, Clarence	Pembroke
Preacher, Howard	Oak Grove, R. 1
Perkins, Mose Edw.	Hopkinsville
Poston, Robt. L.	Hopkinsville
Perkins, Frank	Adams
Pinckins, Robt.	Fairview
Prince, Robt.	St. Charles
Pollard, Gus	Hopkinsville
Poindexter, Clarence	Hopkinsville
Penner, Sammie	Hopkinsville
Pepper, Frank Herbert	Kirkmansville
Poston, Ulysses	Hopkinsville
Pepper, Willie	Carl
Prince, Willie	St. Charles
Quarles, Thos. Edw.	Herndon, R. 1
Quarles, Omer	Oak Grove

Quarles, Harry .... Oak Grove
Quarles, Oscar .... Hopkinsville
Richardson, Louis .... Hopkinsville
Robinson, Ed .... Gracey
Radford, Geo. Henry ...... Hopkinsville
Ray, Jake .... Empire
Rudolph, Burnette.912 E. 2nd, Hopkinsville
Ray, Eddie ......Vine St., Hopkinsville
Rossiter, Jas. .... Oak Grove
Radford, Harry .... Oak Grove
Roach, Andrew .... Casky
Redd, Girt .... Gracey
Radford, Wm. W. .... Gracey
Robinson, Ernest Lincoln ....1404 High St., Hopkinsville
Robinson, Rufus M. .... Crofton
Ray, Floyd .... Empire
Reese, Sam .... Hopkinsville
Reaves, Walter .... Gracey
Radford, Tom .... Oak Grove
Rives, Henry .... Oak Grove
Robinson, Robt. Lee ....605 Vine St., Hopkinsville
Radford, Daid .... Pembroke
Robertson, Geo. .... Oak Grove, R. 2
Rice, Wm. W. .... Younglove
Robertson, Joe .... Mechanic
Richardson, Otis .... Pembroke, R. 1
Radford, Chas........... Oak Grove, R. 2
Rogers, John........W. 3rd, Hopkinsville
Robertson, Kelly .... Hopkinsville
Robinson, Chas .... Hopkinsville
Spurlin, Jake........ Hopkinsville, R. 3
Skinner, Charlie .... Pittsburgh, Pa.
Smith, Wm. Sherman (Deceased) .... Hopkinsville
Shanklin, Ada .... Nortonville
Siveley (Senday), Robt. ...... LaFayette
Smith, Joe Willie .... Hopkinsville
Stewart, Ledford .... LaFayette
Sharpe, Alex .... Fairview
Sebree, Owen (O. S.) .... Pembroke
Shelby, Elbridge .... Hopkinsville
Shanklin, Caliph....... Nortonville, R. 2
Slaughter, Lovier (Lovell) .. Hopkinsville
Smith, Samuel .... Marietta, Texas
Smith, Ulis .... Hopkinsville
Suggs, Caleb .... Hopkinsville
Spurlin, Enoch .... Hopkinsville
Sanders, Ed. .... Pembroke
Sanders, John .... Hopkinsville
Sharpe, Robt. .... Crofton
Sargeant, Thurston .... Pembroke
Smith, Lee Hilton.......... Hopkinsville
Slaughter, Wm. .... Hopkinsville
Smith, Jesse .... Hopkinsville, R. 1
Slaughter, Johnnie .... Oak Grove
Smith, Ray.403 N. Campbell, Hopkinsville
Southern, Omer ....315 Thompson St., Hopkinsville
Stacker, Ernest (O. S.) .... Herndon
Spencer, Freeman .... Hopkinsville
Smith, John H. (O. S.) (Wounded)... .... LaFayette
Smith, Jasper T. (O. S.) ..... LaFayette
Smith, John T. (O. S.) (Wounded)... .... Hopkinsvile, R. 7
Summers, Robt. Washington (col.).... .... Gracey
Tandy, Roger .... Hopkinsville, R. 2
Taylor, Dave .... Hopkinsville, R. 4
Thomas, Frank.......... Oak Grove, R. 1
Trice, Herbert .... Crofton
Thompson, Jas. Marvin.......... Howell
Tandy, Geo...102 Mechanic, Hopkinsville
Thomas, Chas. L. ....656 E. 4th St., Hopkinsville
Turley, Ollie .... Fairview
Thomas, Monroe ....405 Water St., Hopkinsville
Tandy, Gaither .... Fairview
Taylor, Willie .... Pembroke
Turner, Albert (O. S.) .... Herndon
Tandy, Will Lewis .... Hopkinsville
Taylor, Richard....... Hopkinsville, R. 1
Thacker, Joe .... Hopkinsville, R. 5
Thomas, Lewis.......... Hopkinsville, R. 4
Thomas, McKinley .... Hopkinsville
Thacker, Ben .... Hopkinsville
Tandy, Geo. .... Hopkinsville
Vaughn, Art .... Hopkinsville, R. 8
Vass, Ed .... Hopkinsville
Vaughn, Geo. Ed .... Pembroke, R. 2
Wright, Alvin .... Cerulean, R. 1
Weathers, Randolph .... Hopkinsville
Whitlock, John .... Gracey
Warfield, David .... Oak Grove
Wimberly, William ... Hopkinsville, R. 4
Waller, Robt. .... Hopkinsville
Woods, Willie .... Hopkinsville
Wooldridge, Fred Douglas .... Hopkinsville, R. 1
Weaver, Willie .... Hopkinsville
Watkins, Jolen (O. S.) ...... Hopkinsville
Wilson, Robt. .... Hopkinsville
Williams, Arthur .... Oak Grove, R. 2

Ware, Robert Herschel.........Pembroke
Whitlock, Jas. S.......Hopkinsville, R. 4
Watkins, Edward ....Hopkinsville
Wright, Ben ....Hopkinsville
Wilson, Jas. ....Hopkinsville
Williams, Marcellus....Hopkinsville, R. 2
Wooten, Daniel ....Hopkinsville, R. 1
Williams, Henry Everett....Hopkinsville
Wooten, Will M. (O. S.) Hopkinsville, R. 1
Whitlock, Robt. ....Gracey
Woodson, Jas. ....Hopkinsville
West, Jas. ....Hopkinsville
Wilcox, Al ....Hopkinsville
Wilson, Ernest ....Hopkinsville, R. 6
Wooten, Frank ....Hopkinsville
Whitlock, Chas....High St., Hopkinsville
Williams, Alexander ....Pembroke
Western, Freddie ....Gracey
Wynn, Joe Hall ....Hopkinsville
Wooden, Hayes ....Hopkinsville, R. 3
Woodford, Rogers..High St., Hopkinsville
Woodson, Oscar ....Hopkinsville
Wright, Frank ....Hopkinsville
Warden, Will M. ....Hopkinsville
Williams, Roger (O. S.) (Deceased)......................................Fairview
Wilson, Archie ....Gracey
Weathers, Riley ......Hopkinsville, R. 3
White, Albert ....Hopkinsville
Williams, Warren C., Jr.......LaFayette
Wills, Kirk ....Oak Grove
Wright, Jack ....Hopkinsville, R. 4
Willoughby, Arthur Eldrid (O. S.).............................Hopkinsville
Wright, Geo. S. ....Hopkinsville
Whiteside, Harry (O. S.) (Sgt.).............................Hopkinsville, R. 6
Williams, Elijah ....Hopkinsville
Wash (West) Hosea....Hopkinsville, R. 6
Williams, Richard ....Hopkinsville
Yates, Bud ....Hopkinsville

The lists above are taken from war records in the public library and there are many errors in spelling, and there may be some in classification. The lists are the best obtainable.

WORK DONE BY COMMITTEE FOR ALLIED RELIEF

The committee commenced its special work May 1, 1918, and worked up to December 15th. It raised the money for buying materials, which were cut into garments and distributed to various ladies in the city and county. These ladies made the garments, and returned them to the cutting room in the Y. M. C. A. building, where they were packed into boxes by the committee. Three boxes were shipped to the Belgian children through the Red Cross. Seven smaller boxes were sent to children in the mountains of Kentucky, whose father's had given their services to the country. The city committee was as follows: Chairman, Mrs. Chas. M. Meacham; vice-chairman, Mrs. T. W. Blakey; treasurer, Miss Lotta Gunn; Mrs. C. H. Tandy, Mrs. Garland Cooper, Miss Nora Noe, Mrs. W. S. Davison, Mrs. Walter E. Howe.

The county chairmen, in the various school districts, were as follows: Casky, Mrs. Chas. R. Garland; Crofton, Mrs. Liken; Church Hill, Mrs. Henry Boyd; Gracey, Mrs. John L. Thurmond; Masonville, Mrs. Will C. Summers; Canton Pike, Mrs. J. B. Littlefield; Oak Grove, Mrs. Dan Claggett. All of these units did splendid work. Special mention should be made of the unit of Mrs. J. B. Littlefield, which averaged fifty garments a week, for several months. Crofton and Gracey units furnished their own material, and brought in box after box of ready-made garments.

The first box was packed and sent, May 22, 1918, and contained six hundred and thirty-one garments. The second box was sent July 18, 1918, and contained eleven hundred and sixty-two garments. On September 26, 1918, in response to a request to the Red Cross for a special box for the immediate relief of children in Belgium and Northern France, we donated to the Red Cross Chapter a box containing twelve hundred and eight garments.

The ladies of different churches and societies formed sewing circles, all doing wonderful work. The Eastern Star Auxiliary, with Mrs. S. Sacks as chairman, finished up and turned in more than two hundred, the material being donated by the smaller Jew merchants of Hopkinsville. The Missionary Society of the Westminster Presbyterian Church made many garments, sewing one day out of each week.

Some of the ladies who helped to make the work a success by cutting and distributing the garments were: Mrs. E. B. Bassett, Miss Estelle Bassett, Mrs. Frank H. Bassett, Miss Viola Blackwell, Mrs. E. V. Rawn, Mrs. Belle H. King, Mrs. Mamie Morris, Mrs. John R. Green, Mrs. Mollie Boyd, Mrs. W. S. Davison, Mrs. Walter E. Howe, Mrs. Dudley Ledford, Mrs. Harry C. Anderson, Mrs. W. R. Howell, Mrs. Garland Cooper, Miss Lotta Gunn, Mrs. Will Wash, Mrs. John B. Trice.

WORLD WAR SOLDIERS WHO ENLISTED ELSEWHERE, BUT LIVE IN CHRISTIAN COUNTY

O. C. DeCoursey, 44th Infantry, Logan County, Kentucky.
C. B. Dowdy, Company D Headquarters, Tennessee.
T. E. Eastland, 89th Division, Boyle County, Kentucky.
J. C. Fleming, Wisconsin.
Henry Hayes, enlisted in navy from Tennessee.
W. B. Holmes, Jr., S. A. T. C., Tennessee.
John L. Hanbery, Evansville, Ind.
H. Grady Holmes, 168th Rainbow Division.
Samuel B. Hughes, McCracken County. 126th Infantry, Company G.
Dr. J. W. Gaines, Y. M. C. A. Overseas.
L. L. Jaquier, Navy, Kansas.
E. B. Littlepage, Henderson, Ky.
W. B. McKenzie, 19th Infantry, Texas.
Luther M. Poindexter, of Christian County, failed to pass on account of eyesight, went to Canada and served two years, one year overseas; now lives at Pontiac, Mich.
Marvin A. Quinn, Tennessee.
Alvin H. Schutz, 128th Infantry, Wisconsin. Now a Captain, K. N. G.
Capt. Ewing D. Sloan, St. Louis, 22nd Engineers.
Dudley H. Taylor, Georgia.
W. B. Tucker, Clarksville, Tenn.
Troy Thomas, Navy, Tennessee.
H. Jackson Williams, Alabama.
Russell Mattingly Hall, enlisted from Christian County, but was honorably discharged, and three months later enlisted in the navy.

CHAPTER XLVII

THE U. S. VETERANS HOSPITAL No. 79, OUTWOOD, KY.

In 1920 roads throughout this section of the country were primitive, the reservation site being almost inaccessible at certain seasons except by horseback. When construction gangs began to arrive, army wagons and trucks loaded with lumber and supplies had to be driven over trails, through swamps and over rocky ledges. Wagon mules had either to go without water or to drink from stagnant pools while, if drinking water for the men failed, the situation really became serious. Wagon trains progressed, despite the indignant protestations of copperheads along the winding, uncertain paths.

A modern city has been built at this place, with fire-proof buildings containing the latest equipment and mechanical devices, concrete roads and walks, sewage system with septic tank and filter beds, water pumping station, with water rectifying plant, a 200,000 gallon reservoir and a 100,000 gallon tank with a 100 foot tower. There is a refrigerating plant, gas system, fire protection, street lights, telephone system, incinerator, and a modern power house with four of the largest boilers used by the government. There is a macadam roadway from Dawson Springs, three and one-half miles, a network of ditches, materials, men, mules, wagon and trucks.

The electric current comes from Earlington, 16 miles away, and a line has been built "over the hills and through the woods" for this distance. Five wells have been sunk.

The following was written October 7, 1922:

"The idea of establishing a hospital for disabled veterans of the World War at Dawson Springs, Kentucky, was first conceived shortly after the close of the war by Mr. Theodore R. Troendle, of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and Representative D. H. Kincheloe. An appropriation for $1,500,000 for this purpose was secured by Act of Congress under date of March 3, 1919, providing that this amount should be expended on a sanitorium of 500 beds on land to be acquired by gift. The land was acquired by purchase from various citizens of Christian, Hopkins, and Caldwell Counties, Kentucky. The money for this purchase was raised by popular subscription to the amount of $60,000. The remaining $40,000 to purchase the 5,000 acres of land was appropriated by the legislature of the state of Kentucky.

In August, 1920, the work was started by contractors on the present site. It soon became evident in order to complete the hospital in accordance with original plans, an additional appropriation would be necessary, although the original $1,500,000 was augmented by immense quantities of salvaged material from the various army camps, especially Camp Johnston, at Jacksonville, Florida. An additional appropriation was therefore requested in the amount of $750,000, which was granted by Congress. New contracts were let July 1, 1921, and the work was rushed to completion. The buildings were finally completed in February, 1922.

Under date of February, 1922, the hospital was formally dedicated. Memorable ceremonies signified this event. The entire legislature of the State of Kentucky, the Governor and his staff, together with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Edward Clifford, Representatives Langley and Kincheloe, Dr. S. M. Rinehart, of the Veterans' Bureau, Colonel James Mattison, of the National Military Homes, Mr. Emmett O'Neal, State Commander of the American Legion, Miss Florence Waite of the Red Cross, Mr. William Lynch and Roy Scott of the city government of Dawson Springs, and many other national government officials and officials of the state of Kentucky and various veterans' organizations were present. It is estimated that more than 12,000 persons were present at the ceremonies. The buildings were dedicated, but at that time the hospital was not ready for opening. Due to the fact that equipment had to be installed in the buildings and a rectification plant for the treatment of the water had to be erected, the hospital was not opened until April 24, 1922.

The first patient received at the hospital was Miss Grace Patterson, a disabled nurse.

The hospital consists of 28 buildings of permanent construction. The total appropriations consisted of $2,250,000 for the erection of the buildings and installation of equipment. The land upon which the hospital is built cost $100,000. Since these amounts were expended, the government has continued to expend various amounts on equipment and on the maintenance and operation of the hospital, so that to October 7, 1922, the total amount spent by the United States in the building and operation of the Dawson Springs hospital was $2,730,481.38.

In completing this plant, a modern city was built, with fire proof buildings and complete equipment and mechanical devices. The roads leading from Dawson Springs and from the railroad spur were constructed. Streets, street lights, telephone system, refrigerating plants, gas system, and modern power house were constructed. A steel bridge and trestle were built over the Tradewater River; in a word a complete plant was built from the ground up.

It is now equipped to handle approximately 500 patients. At the present time the patient population is 300. The hospital specializes in the treatment of tuberculosis and does not attempt to handle any other class of cases.

Compiled by the Dawson Springs Commercial Club, 1924

A BRIEF HISTORY

The United States Veterans' Hospital Number Seventy-nine is located three and one-half miles south of Dawson Springs, Ky., on the road leading from Dawson Springs to Hopkinsville. The hospital proper occupies a site within a densely wooded area at an altitude of 635 feet. While the reservation proper comprises more than five thousand acres, only about twenty-five acres are used for buildings and grounds. Ground was broken early in 1921 and much excavating and filling was necessary, as the ground upon which the hospital is now located was broken by deep gullies and it was necessary to excavate and fill these gullies to properly locate the buildings.

At present, the hospital comprises 27 buildings, including Administrative Building, Junior and Senior Officers' Quarters, Nurses' Home, Infirmaries, Ambulance and Receiving Ward, Mess Hall, Recreation Building, Chapel, Power Plant, Laundry and Attendants' Quarters. The erection of four additional Officers' Quarters and the Personnel Recreation Building has just been completed.

The construction cost of the present hospital was approximately $2,250,000.00. This money was spent in the erection of the buildings, grading of the grounds, road building and the mechanical equipment. The reservation surrounding the hospital was in a measure donated by philanthropic citizens, and practically the only cost to the Government in the erection of the hospital was the buildings and mechanical equipment. This hospital is the last word in hospital construction. It has been pronounced by experts as the best hospital maintained by the United States Veterans' Bureau. The operating expenses run about $45,000.00 per month. Approximately 45 per cent of this sum is absorbed in salary. Fuel consumption per day is about six tons of coal in summer to sixteen tons in winter. This coal is purchased locally and hauled by horses and wagons a distance of five miles from the mine to the power plant. The electric current used in the hospital is purchased from the Kentucky Utilities Company, and is furnished through a power line from Earlington, a distance of eighteen miles. The average consumption of electric current is about 23,000 kilowatts per month. The water used in the hospital is supplied by six wells, having a depth of from 250 to 500 feet. The water is pumped from these wells through a purifying plant to a 100,000 gallon tank. All buildings are constructed of hollow tile with concrete basements and floors, finished on the outside with stucco and are all practically fire-proof; the laundry, infirmary buildings and mess hall are equipped with automatic elevators.

MEDICAL OFFICERS IN CHARGE

Major F. H. McKeon, temporarily C. O. at Dedication.
Dr. H. E. Whitledge, January, 1922, to April 24, 1922.
Dr. John C. Cornell, April 24, 1922, to June 15, 1922.
Dr. H. E. Whitledge, June 16, 1922, to September 30, 1922.
Dr. O. S. Deathridge, October 29, 1922, to November 11, 1923.
Dr. H. C. Von Dahm, December 1, 1923, to July 15, 1925.
Dr. H. E. Whitledge, July 16, 1925, to present date.

CHIEF NURSES

Miss Brooks, at dedication, February, 1922.
Miss Barbara Hunter, April, 1922, to June 1, 1922.
Miss Emma O. Sedahl, June 1, 1922, to August 31, 1925.
Miss Evelyn J. Davis, September 16, 1925, to April 30, 1926.
Miss Emma O. Sedahl, May 1, 1926, to December 21, 1927.
Miss Ethel D. Houston, March 1, 1928, to April 30, 1929.

Miss Florence H. Yeiter, May 1, 1929, to June 18, 1929 (deceased).
Mrs. Emma L. Goddard, July 1, 1929, to present date.

POST OFFICE

Located on the post is a United States Government Post Office named Outwood, Ky. Mr. M. M. Noel is postmaster.

VETERANS' SUPPLY STORE

There is a store, run by Mr. John Sullivan, at which may be bought articles of all description, connected with this is a barber shop, clothes pressing establishment and shoe shining parlor.

THE RECONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT

The Reconstruction Department was formerly composed of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, Occupational Therapy Department, and Physiotherapy Department.

Mr. Oscar C. Campbell was director for the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

In October, 1922, the three departments were united with Miss Edna Duggan as occupational director in charge.

Miss Dorothy D. Rouse replaced the former chief occupational therapy aide in December, 1922, and is filling that position at the present time of writing.

Miss Mary F. Garnett was made head instructor of the Educational Department in February, 1923, and in addition to this work, in October, 1928, she was promoted to assistant chief aide of Occupational Therapy Department. She is also secretary of local board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners.

In 1928, Mr. Michael Martin was made head aide and placed in charge of the Physiotherapy Department, which administers physiotherapy in its several branches—massage electrotherapy, actinotherapy, hydrotherapy, mechanotherapy, thermotherapy; active, passive, resistive and assistive exercises, and remedial gymnastics.

In the Occupational Therapy Craft Shop, as well as at the patients' bedside, the craft aides instruct the patients who have been prescribed this work by their ward surgeons, in stenciling, designing, carving, toy making, whittling, jigsaw, jewelry, modeling, weaving, rug-making, knitting, beading, block printing, pottery, leather carving, leather tooling, and basketry. The craft aides are: Miss Viola M. Butts, Mrs. Mattie de Mey, Mrs. Bertha Gerteisen and Mrs. Martha J. Harlow, assisted by Mr. Albert Boyd, O. T. Orderly, and Mr. Desse Glover, O. T. attendant.

In the O. T. School, and at the bedside, the patients have the opportunity of studying, if their ward surgeon so prescribes any mental work.

Miss Mary F. Garnett teaches academic subjects and Miss Jennie D. Carter teaches commercial, agricultural and floricultural subjects. A modern greenhouse and flower garden may be used by her in her floricultural work as well as a large poultry farm, which is under the supervision of Miss Dorothy D. Rouse and which furnishes fresh eggs and chickens for the patients, besides being another form of occupational therapy.

DIETETIC DEPARTMENT

One entire building is occupied by the Dietetic Department. On the first floor of this building is located the main kitchen and the dining rooms which accommodate an average of 250 members of the personnel and patient body; in the basement of the building are the bakery, butcher shop, three large refrigeration rooms and a storeroom for subsistence supplies. In addition to the main kitchen and dining rooms there are two smaller kitchens, four diet kitchens, and four smaller dining rooms which are located in four of the ward buildings.

The entire department is under the supervision of a chief dietitian. She has a head dietitian and two staff dietitians to assist her. There are fifty-two other employes which include the chef, cooks, baker, butcher, waiters, dishwashers and kitchen helpers.

This department feeds an average of 500 people each meal, which includes about 350 patients. It is the aim of this department to purchase the very best foods obtainable and great effort is made to see that the same is properly prepared and served. The same menu is served to all members of the personnel and most of the patients. Exceptions are made where the patient requires a special diet which is ordered by his ward surgeon and supervised by the dietitians, one of whom is on duty on each of the infirmary wards.

THE LIBRARY

Another important unit of this hospital is the excellent circulating library maintained by the Veterans' Bureau for the benefit of the patients. The therapeutic agency of library service as a necessary and influential branch of hospitalization has become firmly established. This work requires ready sympathy, tact and understanding; a will to please and the sincere desire to be of service, supplemented by a knowledge of library science and practice.

The library here originally consisted of a few hundred books which were kept in locked cases and doled out to readers by promiscuous volunteer help.

Then in September, 1922, Miss Edwina Sue Goree arrived to organize and establish a real library founded on systematic and recognized library economy. This she very efficiently did and in January, 1923, the library opened in its present quarters in the Recreation Building, with a nucleus of twelve hundred books. A trained librarian or an assistant have been in charge of the work from that time forward. Though the position of librarian has been intermittently filled, the work has been so urgent, and the demand so great that it has been little retarded but ever progressed on the wave of its own necessity.

A well rounded selection of books is maintained. Fiction, travel, biography and poetry are stressed as recreational reading. Some few texts on various subjects are to be found on the shelves, as well as a fairly good collection of histories and reference works. New titles in each class are added several times each year. A choice list of excellent periodicals and newspapers is carried.

A regular schedule of book-delivery to each of the infirmary wards is made twice each week by means of a small book-wagon. This is filled with carefully selected books, directly related to the previously ascertained desires and tastes of each reader on the immediate ward to be visited. So, though confined to his ward or bed, each reader is given the opportunity to have just such reading matter as he may desire. Ambulance patients come to the library to read, or make their book selections direct from the library shelves.

At the present writing—six years following the inception of the library proper—the number of active volumes is 3,650, with a highly commendable turnover in circulation of 27,000 volumes in the year just past and ending July 1, 1929.

The various incumbents of the position of librarian in the six years of its existence have been as follows:

Miss Edwina S. Goree, as organizer, whose length of service was eight months; Miss Ruth King, two months; Miss Harriet Bosworth, six months; Miss Margaret Wahl, one year, two months; Miss Corinne Kittleson, three months; Mrs. Menger, one month; Miss Henrietta Wheeler, one day; Mrs. Kate M. McQuigg, eight months, and Miss Elva R. Crain, present librarian, who has now filled the position two years.

The assistants have been, successively: Miss Helen Parsons, Miss Grace McReynolds, Miss Jackson, Miss Moselle Dinsmore, Miss Jessie Dame, and Miss Jennie West, present.

WELFARE WORKERS

When the hospital first opened, the following welfare organizations were represented on this post:

American Red Cross.
Y. M. C. A., Mr. Ralph C. Watson, secretary.
Knights of Columbus, Mr. John Sullivan, and Catholic Chaplain.
Protestant Chaplains, Baptist and Methodist.
At present date we have only:
American Red Cross—Mrs. Alice L. Dulin, Mrs. Lucy Lee Netherton.

Catholic Chaplain—Rev. James O'Hara.
Protestant Chaplain—Rev. W. C. Brandon.
Protestant chaplains who have worked at the hospital:

METHODIST

The Rev. W. C. Brandon became chaplain when the hospital opened in April, 1922, and served for five and a half years. He was away about a year and returned in January, 1929, and is still here. While he was absent, the Rev. B. F. Copas served as chaplain in connection with his pastorate of the Methodist Church at Dawson Springs.

BAPTIST

The Rev. Hawkins came here as chaplain June, 1922, and remained until November of that year and then Rev. O. L. Weir became chaplain and served four years and two months. After he left, the Rev. Gass served about 18 months, giving only part of his time here. At present the Rev. L. J. Covington, pastor of the Baptist Church at Dawson Springs, is giving a part of his time to the work here as chaplain.

The Methodist and Baptist denominations have had chaplains here all the time.

PERSONNEL, SEPTEMBER, 1929

Dr. H. E. Whitledge	Medical Officer in Charge
Dr. Botton S. Compton	Clinical Director
Mr. Joseph G. Kavanagh	Business Manager
Dr. William L. Carman	Medical Officer
Dr. Wm. S. Donehoo	Medical Officer
Dr. W. J. Kesterson	Medical Officer
Dr. L. E. Nichols	Medical Officer
Dr. Frank M. Gaines	Medical Officer
Dr. George A. Stock	Medical Officer
Dr. Thomas A. Wayland	Medical Officer
Dr. Victor H. Bean	Medical Officer
Dr. Walter B. Rile	Medical Officer
Dr. Roy H. Baker	Chief, Dental Clinic
Miss Esther M. Smith	Dental Mechanic
Mrs. Martha L. Hendrix	Auditor-Cost Accountant
Mrs. Eura W. Wilson	Bookkeeper
Mr. William S. Hanley	Personnel Officer
Miss Jessie V. Dame	Procurement Clerk
Mrs. John W. Sullivan	Stenographer
Mr. Thomas Alexander	Property Custodian
Mr. Edward J. Corcoran	Special Disbursing Agent
Mr. Albert Adams	Property Accounts Clerk
Mrs. Hester Terrell	Typist

Mr. Alfred A. Carneal	Chief Engineer
Miss Kate Bosma	Stenographer
Miss Kellye Clark	Typist
Miss Aileen A. Davis	Typist
Miss Kathryn L. Daily	Clinical Clerk
Miss May Chappel	Typist
Miss Thula Morris	Stenographer
Mrs. Emma L. Goddard	Chief Nurse
Miss Gertrude Hasenjalger	Head Nurse
Mrs. Ellen D. Bryan	Head Nurse
Miss Martha A. Hill	Head Nurse
Miss Matilda Leuth	Head Nurse
Miss Mary L. Alhorn	Staff Nurse
Miss Freda H. Bennett	Staff Nurse
Miss Ada E. Bond	Staff Nurse
Miss Marie O'Hara Branham	Staff Nurse
Mrs. Emma W. Brown	Staff Nurse
Miss Rebecca L. Carlton	Staff Nurse
Miss Rubye A. Dotson	Staff Nurse
Miss Mattie Frank	Staff Nurse
Miss Mary E. Gano	Staff Nurse
Miss Mable D. Gohlston	Staff Nurse
Miss Emma E. Jones	Staff Nurse
Miss Margaret G. Kelley	Staff Nurse
Miss Lillian Mahin	Staff Nurse
Miss Elsie Matson	Staff Nurse
Miss Eva S. May	Staff Nurse
Mrs. Mary A. Mills	Staff Nurse
Miss Ada A. Poulsen	Staff Nurse
Miss Ella Rogstad	Staff Nurse
Miss Dorothy F. Smith	Staff Nurse
Miss Lillie Soli	Staff Nurse
Miss Lucille E. Theobald	Staff Nurse
Miss Ruth White	Staff Nurse
Mrs. Sallye T. Whitmarsh	Staff Nurse
Miss Sarah S. Williams	Staff Nurse
Miss Sarah G. Wiseman	Staff Nurse
Miss Dora E. Wood	Staff Nurse
Miss Margaret E. Speerstra	Chief Dietitian
Miss Cleo G. Norman	Head Dietitian
Miss Lura A. Cowan	Staff Dietitian
Miss Dorothy D. Rouse	Chief Aide, O. T.
Miss Mary F. Garnett	Asst. Chief Aide, O. T.
Michael Martin	Head Aide, P. T.
Miss Viola Butts	Staff Aide, O. T.

Miss Jennie D. Carter	Staff Aide, O. T.
Mrs. Mattie W. deMey	Staff Aide, O. T.
Mrs. Bertha B. Gerteisen	Staff Aide, O. T.
Mrs. Martha J. Harlow	Staff Aide, O. T.
Mr. Haydn H. DeFrees	Reconstruction Asst.
Miss Elva R. Crain	Librarian
Miss Jennie West	Library Clerk
Mr. John B. Robinson	Pharmacist
Mr. Raymond F. Dixon	Laboratorian-Bacteriology
Mr. Samuel C. Hemmings	Laboratorian-Roentgenology
Mr. Wallace Warren	Head Attendant
Mr. Lee G. Linder	Chef
Mrs. Anna Lindsay	Head Waitress
Mr. Dallas Jackson	Labor Foreman
Mr. Lonnie J. Parsons	Garage Foreman
Robert F. Elder	Supt. of Laundry
Mr. Daniel Q. Gould	Engineer in Charge of Power Plant
Mr. Preston Lamb	Electrician
Mr. Leonard W. Hancock	Plumber
Mr. Robert L. St. John	Carpenter
Mr. Walter B. Rice	General Storekeeper
Mr. William S. Cox, Jr.	Subsistence Storekeeper
Mrs. Alice L. Dulin	Red Cross Director
Mrs. Lucy Lee Netherton	Red Cross Worker
Rev. W. C. Brandon	Protestant Chaplain
Rev. James O'Hara	Catholic Chaplain
Mr. M. M. Noel	Postmaster
Mr. John Sullivan	Manager of Veterans' Supply Store

CHAPTER XLVIII

Industrial Survey of Hopkinsville, Compiled by the Kentucky-Tennessee Light and Power Company; Historical Sketch.

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY OF HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

Compiled ry the Kentucky-Tennessee Light & Power Co.

Location—Christian County, Kentucky.

Railroads—Louisville & Nashville, Illinois Central, Tennessee Central.

Distance from Nearest Important Cities—St. Louis, 300 miles; Memphis, 299 miles; Chicago, 375 miles; Louisville, 184 miles; Nashville, 71 miles; Evansville, 80 miles.

Altitude—541 feet above sea level.

Climate—

(a) Range of Winter Temperature—Zero to 40 degrees above zero.
(b) Range of Summer Temperature—60 degrees to 95 degrees.
(c) Prevailing Wind Directions—West to southwest.
(d) Average Annual Rainfall—49 inches.
(e) Very little snowfall—some years none, other years from 5 to 6 inches.
(f) Average annual number of days without rain—275.
(g) Climate mild in winter, pleasant in summer. Work can be carried on outdoors practically during entire year. Drouths and long wet spells very rare.

Population and Rate of Growth; Three Decades—

	1900	*1910*	*1920*
(a) City	7,280	9,640	9,720
(b) County	40,200	45,700	50,300

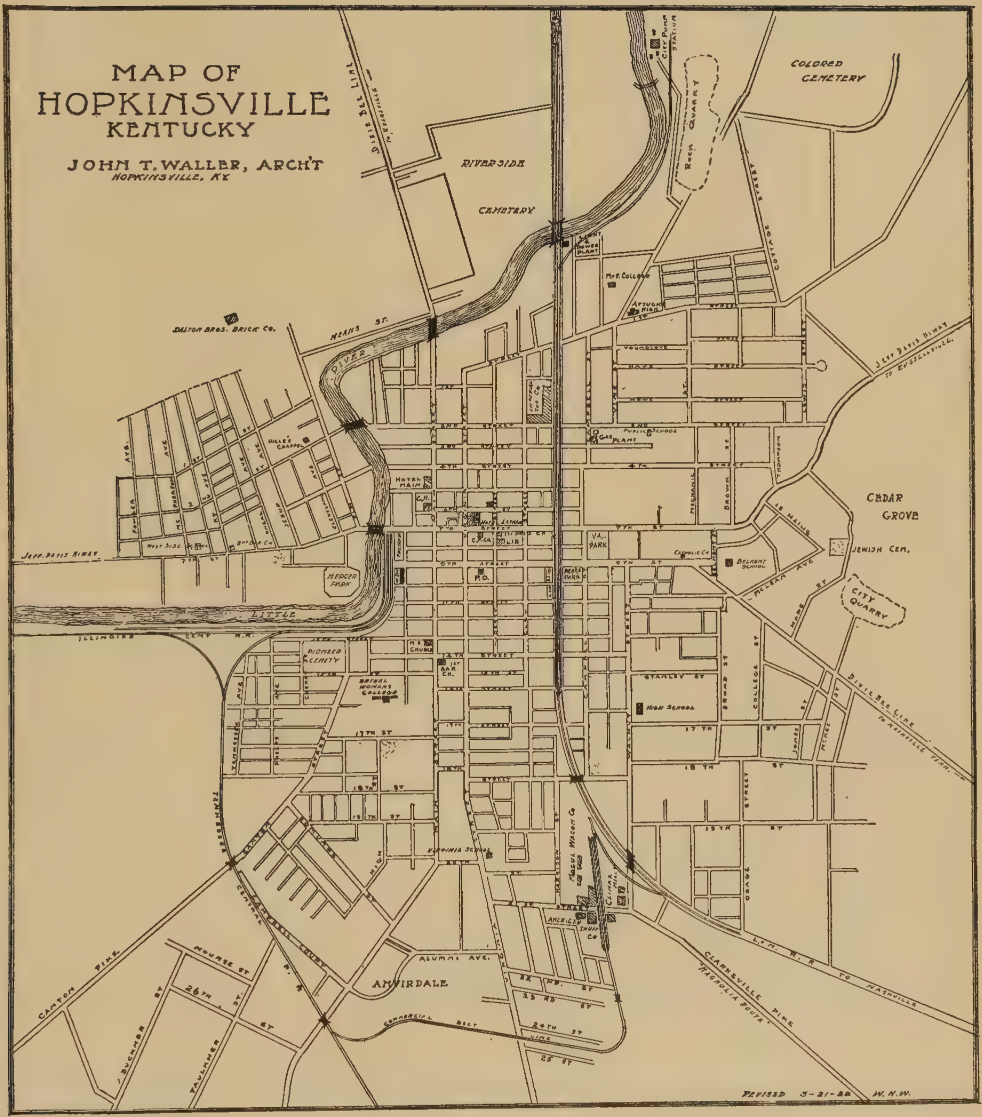
Above population for city not including suburbs.

Federal Census of 1920—

	Male	*Female*	*Foreign Born*	*White*	*Colored*
(c)	5,390	4,330	95	3,940	3,780
(d)	30,210	20,090	100	32,800	17,500

Recent Estimates of Population—

(e) City, 11,000; including suburbs, 14,000.
(f) County, 50,000.


MAP OF
HOPKINSVILLE
KENTUCKY
JOHN T. WALLER, ARCH'T
HOPKINSVILLE, KY
DIXIE BEE LINE
RIVERSIDE
CEMETERY
CITY PUMP STATION
ROCK QUARRY
COLORED CEMETERY
COTTAGE STREET
LIGHT & POWER PLANT
M. & F. COLLEGE
ATTUCKS HIGH
DALTON BROS. BRICK CO.
MEANS ST.
RIVER
JEFF DAVIS HIWAY TO RUSSELLVILLE
HILLE'S CHAPEL
HOTEL MAIN
C.H.
HOTEL LATHAM
LIB.
GAS PLANT
PUBLIC SCHOOL
4TH STREET
7TH ST
9TH ST
VA. PARK
PEACE PARK
P.O.
CATHOLIC CH.
BELMONT SCHOOL
MCLEAN AVE
16 MAINS
CEDAR GROVE
JEWISH CEM.
CITY QUARRY
JEFF. DAVIS HIWAY
WEST SIDE
MERCER PARK
LITTLE
ILLINOIS CENT. R.R.
PIONEER CEMETERY
BETHEL WOMANS COLLEGE
14TH STREET
1ST BAP. CH.
STANLEY ST
HIGH SCHOOL
17TH ST
18TH ST
19TH ST
VIRGINIA SCHOOL
MOGUL WAGON CO
CLIMAX MILL
AMERICAN SNUFF CO
DIXIE BEE LINE TO NASHVILLE TENN.
L. & N. R.R. TO NASHVILLE
CLARKSVILLE PIKE
MAGNOLIA ROUTE
ALUMNI AVE.
ANVIRDALE
COMMERCIAL BELT LINE
24TH ST
25TH ST
26TH ST
CANTON PIKE
FAULKNER
MONROE ST
CENTRAL R. R.
REVISED 3-21-22 W. H. W.

Local Government—Commission form of government for city, consisting of mayor and two commissioners. Mayor elected for four years, commissioners two years.

Sewerage—Sanitary system with 12 miles of sewer lines. Sewerage system empties into septic tanks.

Water Works—

(a) Source of Supply—Creek and artificial lakes.
(b) Storage Capacity of Lakes and Creeks—750,000,000 gal.
(c) Size of Mains—From 4-inch to 12-inch.
(d) Pressure Per Square Inch—85 pounds average.
(e) Pumping Capacity of Plant—1,000,000 gallons.
(f) Water is clarified, treated, and seasoned, but not filtered.
(g) Water Rates per Thousand Gallons—
  Domestic Rate—40 cents per 1,000 gallons.
  Manufacturers' Rates—16 2/3 cents per 1,000 gallons.

Street Paving—

(a) Sixty miles of paving, consisting of Bithulithic, Asphalt, and Tarvia.
(b) Pavements—Concrete.

Street Lighting—Series system 6.6 ampere, two circuits feeding city. City well lighted with incandescent lamps of following sizes: 100 CP, 400 CP, and 600 CP; White Way in business section. Power and gas supplied by same company.

Police Department is headed by the commissioner of public safety. A chief of police and nine patrolmen constitute the force, day and night shifts.

Fire Department is well equipped, motorized, with day and night force of twelve men. Headed by commissioner of public safety. Equipment as follows: 1 service truck; 1 ladder truck; 1 300-gallon pumper; 1 1,000-gallon pumper.

Taxation and Tax Rate—

	Real	*Intangible*	*Tangible*
(a) State	.30	.50	.60
(b) County	.60	.10	.60

(c) City tax flat $2.40 per hundred; total per hundred State, County and City varies according to type of property. See above rates.

Assessed Valuation of City Property—

1920	$5,600,000	1923	$6,888,000	1926	$7,237,000
1921	6,200,000	1924	6,864,000	1927	6,893,000
1922	6,500,000	1925	7,168,000	1928	7,800,000

Above valuation does not include property of state, city, churches, denominational colleges, etc., but does include public utilities. Estimated valuation of this property $1,500,000.

Rate of assessment compared with actual values, 70 per cent.

State and County taxes on machinery, tools, and equipment used in manufacture—State, 30c; County, 10c.

No direct tax on capital employed in business.

No charter taxes or fees paid annually based on the capitalization. Excepting as reflected in estimate of franchise tax made by State Tax Commissioner.

No difference for taxes between domestic or foreign corporations in this state.

No state income tax on corporations.

Post Office—Rating, First Class. Postal Receipts:

1920	$60,000.00	1924	$64,000.00
1921	61,000.00	1925	66,000.00
1922	61,000.00	1926	68,000.00
1923	62,000.00	1927	71,000.00

Number of money orders issued and the amount in dollars and cents by years from 1920 to date, approximately $17,000.00 per year. Publication of exact figures forbidden.

Number of Banks in City—Four; number banks in county, three. Total bank clearings, $13,229,000.00 List of banks:

Name	*Capital*	*Surplus, Undivided Profits*	*Deposits*	*Loans*
Bank of Hopkinsville	$100,000	$100,000	$1,015,000	$349,000
City Bank & Trust Co.	60,000	212,389	1,166,000	861,800
First National Bank	100,000	38,000	912,000	755,500
Planters Bank & Trust	100,000	126,500	992,000	654,000
Bank of LaFayette	15,000	13,000	100,000	87,000
Bank of Crofton	25,000	5,000	211,000	100,500
Bank of Pembroke	20,000	6,100	127,000	107,000

Educational Facilities—

	Enrollment
(a) Grammar Schools—	
West Side School, white	320
Virginia Street School, white	346
Belmont School, white	363
Booker Washington School, colored	750
(b) High School, white	450
Attucks High School, colored	250
(c) Colleges:	
Bethel Woman's College, white	200
Hopkinsville College, colored	50

Churches—There are twenty-eight churches in the city. The Baptists have two for whites and seven for colored people; the Christians one white and one colored; Church of Christ, one white and one colored; Episcopal, one white and one colored; Hebrews, Catholics, Holiness, Universalist, Salvation Army, one each; Methodists, one white, three colored; Presbyterian, two; Cumberland Presbyterian, one. The leading denominations all have splendid edifices and the smaller churches are in good and commodious houses. Some of the buildings are worth more than $100,000 and the total valuation exceeds $500,000. The seating capacity of the larger exceed 1,000 and the others range from 200 to 800.

Libraries—Carnegie Municipal Public Library, Bethel Woman's College has a library for students comparable to any standard college.

Hospitals—Jennie Stuart Memorial Hospital, 50 beds.

Civic Organizations—

	Membership
Rotary Club	50
Kiwanis Club	50
Athenaeum	30
Woman's Club	250
U. D. C.	30
D. A. R.	25
History and Literature	18
Music Club	25

Newspapers—

	Circulation
Daily New Era	4,000
Weekly New Era	2,250

Hotels—

	Rooms
Latham Hotel	120
Central Hotel	30
Main Hotel	20

Many good boarding houses and two first-class restaurants.

(a) Ample supply of homes suitable for workers and their families in sections convenient to industrial locations.

(b) Rate of Rentals:

For white skilled workers	$20.00 to $30.00 per month
For white unskilled workers	15.00 to 20.00 per month
For colored workers	5.00 to 15.00 per month

Recreation Facilities—

(a) Two opera houses.
Two picture shows.
Golf Club.
Hunting and Fishing Club.

(b) High School Ball Park.
(c) Other places of amusement:
  2 parks for whites.
  3 playgrounds for white children.
  1 park for colored people.
  1 aviation field and amusement park.
  1 swimming pool and picnic grounds.

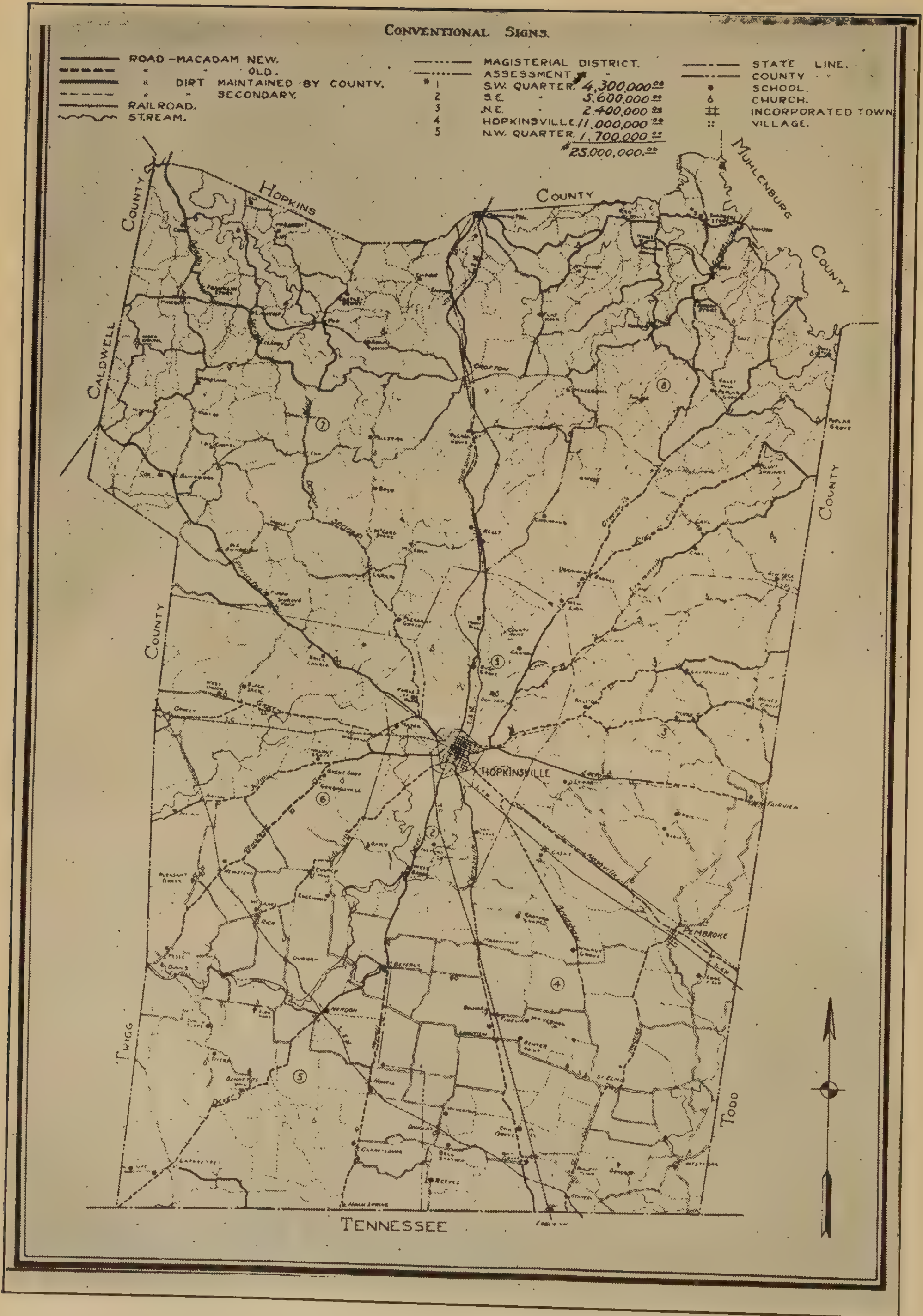
Cost of Living Low—Lower than that prevailing in larger cities in this section.

Labor Supply—
(a) Plentiful.
(b) Female help available.
(c) Skilled help available for wood working industries. Clothing concerns, and mechanics in various lines.
(d) Native-born labor.
(e) Small towns in county have plentiful supply of labor.

Wage Scale—
(a) Male, from $15.00 to $35.00 per week.
(b) Male average, $20.00 to $30.00 per week.
(c) Piece work is practiced in some plants.
(d) Female beginners, from $5.00 to $8.00 per week.
(e) Female experienced, from $8.00 to $15.00 per week.
(f) Piece work is practiced in some plants.
(g) Prevailing hours per week, 50 hours.

Fuel for Industrial Plants—
Coal:
  (a) Grades—Bituminous, mine run and pea and slack.
  (b) Obtained from mines within 30 miles of Hopkinsville.
  (c) No anthracite coal in this section.
  (d) Bituminous coal ranges from $2.00 to $2.50 per ton delivered Hopkinsville.
  (e) Freight rate on coal, 79c ton, Hopkinsville.
Oil:
  (f) No stocks of fuel oil carried in Hopkinsville with the exception of gasoline.
  (g) Market prices prevail.

Transportation—
(a) Louisville & Nashville; Illinois Central, Tennessee Central.
(b) Switching service is available.
(c) I. C. and T. C. joint terminal. Warehouse sq. ft. area, 19,500; terminal capacity, 150 cars. L. & N. warehouse sq. ft. area, 22,000; terminal capacity, 200 cars.
(d) Hopkinsville is largest dark tobacco market in world.
(e) Highways and motor roads leading to nearby important centers are in good condition.


CONVENTIONAL SIGNS.
ROAD - MACADAM NEW.
" " OLD.
" DIRT MAINTAINED BY COUNTY.
" " SECONDARY.
RAILROAD.
STREAM.
MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT.
ASSESSMENT
*1 S.W. QUARTER $4,300,000.00
2 S.E. " 5,600,000.00
3 N.E. " 2,400,000.00
4 HOPKINSVILLE 11,000,000.00
5 N.W. QUARTER 1,700,000.00
$25,000,000.00
STATE LINE.
COUNTY "
SCHOOL.
CHURCH.
INCORPORATED TOWN.
VILLAGE.
HOPKINS COUNTY
MUHLENBURG COUNTY
CALDWELL COUNTY
COUNTY
TODD COUNTY
TRIGG COUNTY
TENNESSEE
HOPKINSVILLE
CROFTON
PEMBROKE
FAIRVIEW
①
②
③
④
⑤
⑥
⑦
⑧

ROAD MAP OF CHRISTIAN COUNTY.

Freight Service—

(a) Fast railroad freight service is available.

(b) To all points and in every direction. Several trains daily.

(c) Freight truck service available to neighboring towns and coal mines.

Freight Rates—Very favorable on all commodities both in and out.

Natural Resources—Coal, limestone, clays, lumber, oil prospects.

Present Industries—

(a) Forbes Manufacturing Co.—Desks, chairs and barrels; ememployees, male, 70; payroll, $1,800.00 per week.

Elk Brand Overall Company—Overalls, suits, shirts, etc.; employees, female, 180; male, 20; payroll, $3,100.00 per week.

Wadsworth-Campbell Box Company—Cigar boxes; employees, female, 30; male, 15; $780.00 per week.

Three small cigar factories; employees, male, 30; payroll, $750.00 per week.

Creamery—Employees, male, 15; payroll, $410.00 per week.

Number of tobacco exporters.

Devil Grip Company—Tire patch; employees, 10; payroll, $280.00 per week.

Acme Mills—Flour and feed; employees, 75; payroll, $1,100.00 per week.

Hopkinsville Milling Company—Flour and corn meal; employees, male, 30; payroll, $500.00 per week.

Christian County Milling Company—Corn meal and feed; employees, 6; payroll, $120.00 per week.

Cook Stone Company—Rock dust, stone; employees, male, 30; female, 35; payroll, $430.00 per week.

Dalton Brick Company—Brick; employees, male, 50; payroll, $600.00 per week.

Metcalfe Greenhouse Company—Florist, wholesale and retail; employees, female, 8; male, 18; payroll, $500.00 per week.

Bass & Company—Lumber mill work; employees, male, 50; payroll, $1,250.00 per week.

Metcalfe Laundry Company—Laundry, employees, male, 6; female, 34; payroll, $400.00 per week.

Model Laundry Company—Dry cleaning; employees, male, 3; female, 3; payroll, $100.00 a week.

Glove Manufacturing Company—Canvas work gloves; employees, male, 10; female, 35; payroll, $555.00 per week.

(b) Total number of plants—20.

(c) Total number of help employed—481.

(d) Yearly payroll—$459,680.00.

Manufacturing Sites—

(a) Plenty acreage available alongside of railroad tracks.

(b) Belt line connecting three railroads gives ample facilities for factory sites.

(c) Several buildings available. Built for handling tobacco. Good locations.

Hopkinsville and surrounding section is well located for any industry or manufacturing plant. The labor supply is good and plentiful and the climate ideal.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

HOPKINSVILLE, CHRISTIAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Hopkinsville became the county seat of Christian County in 1797, and is beautifully situated on the hills and in the valleys separating the two forks of Little River, that come together a few miles south of the town. The streams are only a mile apart, the city extending from one to the other and spreading out west of the west branch. Four bridges cross these streams and three railroads. Eight improved highways extend into a fertile farming region on three sides and into wooded hills and coal mines to the north. There is an abundance of limestone everywhere and the soil about the city produces fine crops of nearly everything growing in the temperate zone. It is essentially an agricultural town, the center of a fine section, the largest city within a radius of fifty miles. It is well watered, close to coal mines and well adapted to manufacturing. It has a number of such plants and all are doing well.

The people of the city are happy and contented. Almost equally divided politically. The city has a non-partisan government and all mingle together pleasantly in business circles, in churches, civic organizations and society. About forty per cent of the population is colored and the colored people have their own churches, schools and business houses. They live largely in one section of the city and there has never been any race troubles in the city.

Hopkinsville is a beautiful city with many beautiful homes, well improved streets, with all of the public utilities that contribute to the welfare and happiness of the people. It aspires to become a manufacturing city and all new enterprises are exempted from city taxes for a period of five years. An Industrial Foundation stands ready to extend substantial aid to new factories. Hopkinsville maintains a Chamber of Commerce, a Farm Bureau, and is the center of activities in Southwestern Kentucky.

CHAPTER XLIX

Hopkinsville's White Way; The Davis Monument; Bethel Woman's College Rejuvenated; The Veterans Hospital at Outwood Completed; The Modern School System of Hopkinsville.

The white way street lighting system for Hopkinsville was put into effect April 16, 1918.

Princess Theatre was burned June 10, 1918, the fire starting at 4:30 P.M. The building was promptly rebuilt.

Gen. George W. Littlefield, of Austin, Texas, who donated $10,000 to the Davis monument, was given a dinner at Hotel Latham, June 13, 1918. The monument was under construction, and it was visited by General Littlefield and Gen. Bennett H. Young.

The historic Bible used by Major J. O. Ferrell in opening his high school, from 1873 to 1903, was presented to the Hopkinsville Cemetery by Mrs. Ferrell, for use in the cemetery chapel, which adjoins the Ferrell lot in Riverside Cemetery. It was handsomely covered by Mrs. V. L. Gates, of the committee to furnish the chapel.

Dr. John W. Gaines, of Rome, Ga., elected president of Bethel Woman's College, July 10, 1919. Work on a new west dormitory being rushed to completion.

Work begun on the Veterans' Hospital in the northwestern part of the county at Outwood, Ky., September 1919.

THE BAPTIST CAMPAIGN

Baptist churches of Christian County participated in a statewide campaign to raise a great fund for worldwide missions. Bethel Association accepted an apportionment of $450,000, of which $246,000 was on the twenty-five churches in Christian County, over a period of five years. The amount was subscribed and eventually the campaign paid nearly a hundred per cent of $75,000,000 in the South and $6,500,000 apportioned to Kentucky. Of the amount raised, $85,000 was donated to Bethel Woman's College and put into new buildings.

William Jennings Bryan made his last visit to Hopkinsville, October 4, speaking at the Tabernacle on prohibition.

Albert P. Crockett, a former citizen of Hopkinsville, died in Oklahoma, where he amassed a large fortune in oil lands. He married Miss Bessie Russell, of Hopkinsville, who survived him and as Mrs. Hayes, in 1929, presented Westminster Church with a broadcasting equipment, making possible the broadcasting of Sunday morning programs.

THE HOPKINSVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The present city schools of Hopkinsville were established half a century ago. Prior to 1880, the city had no public schools worthy of the name. The city schools were merely a district supported by a small per capita from the meagre state funds. The boys and girls were taught separately. A frame building, with two rooms, on East Seventh Street, now used as a dwelling house, was the school house for boys, and about sixty or seventy pupils attended in the late seventies. Two young men taught the school in 1879 and 1880. The girls were taught by Mrs. Leonora Armstrong, and her sister, Miss Pattie White, in their residence in another part of town. About forty attended this school. The well-to-do classes sent their children to Maj. J. O. Ferrell's private military school, or to one or the other of the girls' colleges in the city. The movement for making Hopkinsville a graded school district was started in 1880, as referred to on other pages. A vote, for an issue of bonds, was authorized, and a hard fought contest ensued. The election in the summer resulted in a small majority, and the first public school building was erected on Clay Street, with a capacity for three hundred or four hundred pupils, and the building was, after some annoying delays, made ready for a short session early in February, 1881. It started with Prof. Charles H. Dietrich, a young man from Ohio, who still lives at Lexington, Ky., as the first superintendent. There were eight women teachers. The school opened with three hundred and twenty-four pupils, and entered upon a successful career. The school building had to be enlarged in a few years. Prof. Dietrich remained in charge for nearly 17 years. As the years passed, additional buildings were erected, the first on Virginia Street, and a little later a duplicate of the Virginia Street building was erected on West Seventh Street. About this time, the Clay Street building, having become obsolete, was discarded and sold, and nearly twenty years ago the movement for a high school was started, and later the McLean College property was purchased, and became what is now known as the Belmont School. The system now consists of the high school, twice enlarged since its original construction, and three modern, well-equipped grammar schools in different parts of the city. The high school, though built by the city, admits county pupils, and the attendance in the four white schools exceeds fifteen hundred.

DIRECTORY, HOPKINSVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, HOPKINSVILLE, KY., 1929-30.

Arkley Wright, Superintendent	818 Belmont
Clara Bonte, Music Supervisor	500 N. Main
Elsie Davis, Secretary	Route No. 2
Mollie Martin, Truant Officer	13th and Va.

HIGH SCHOOL

Gladstone Koffman, Principal	1601 S. Virginia
Pete Edwards, Commercial	918 Central Avenue

Oakley Brown, Algebra	804 Maple Court
C. R. Uphoff, Manual Arts	1207 Walnut St.
P. D. Fancher, Biology, Mechanical Drawing	301 Bryan Street
Iva White, Chemistry, Physics, General Science	1505 S. Virginia
Frances Lander, English	209 W. 13th
Julia Arnold, Mathematics	200 E. 14th
Vera Brooks, History, Sociology (Dean of Girls)	1308 S. Virginia
Mrs. Ellen Macrae, Study Hall	207 W. 17th
Mrs. Vera McKee, Clothing	1619 S. Virginia
Ruby Taylor, Foods	2002 S. Virginia
Carolyn Latta, English	2002 S. Virginia
Miss Katherine Franklin, History	2002 S. Virginia
Honor Gray, Commercial	1500 S. Walnut
Mrs. B. J. Wall, Latin-French	1925 S. Main
Emma Wyman, Latin	1607 S. Main
Vivian Brame, English	1607 S. Main

WEST SIDE SCHOOL

Grade 1—Lalla Dennis, Principal	1700 S. Main
Grade 6—Elizabeth Roscoe	120 McPherson Ave.
Grade 3—Bonnie Boyd	Route No. 6
Grade 2—Mrs. G. B. Harris	Route No. 5
Grade 4—Annie May Davis	721 W. 7th
Grade 5—Mrs. B. M. Allen	Route No. 3
Grades 2 and 3—Helen Woodruff	1514 Canton St.
Grade 7—Mrs. D. W. Ledford	203 S. Main
Grade 1—Mrs. W. E. Turner	811 Campbell St.

BELMONT SCHOOL

Grade 7—Mary Walker, Principal	E. 7th St.
Grade 6—Susie Rutherford	817 Central
Grade 5—Ola Foster	924 E. 9th
Grade 4—Emily Braden	711 S. Campbell
Grades 5 and 6—Elizabeth Knight	213 E. 16th
Grades 2 and 3—Ella Shadoin	818 Belmont
Grade 1—Mrs. Guy Barnett	1711 Walnut
Grades 3 and 4—Mrs. E. G. Countzler	1800 Hopper Court
Grades 1 and 2—Sarah Clardy	Route No. 3
Grade 7—Maytie Barker	713 E. 7th

VIRGINIA STREET SCHOOL

Grade 1—Lottie McDaniel, Principal	1824 Main
Grade 7—Juanita Bartley	1712 High
Grade 5—Ethel Golladay	318 E. 18th
Grade 4—Lana G. Annis	318 E. 18th
Grade 2—Jean McKee	1620 S. Main
Grade 6—Mrs. H. H. Abernathy	2003 S. Virginia
Grade 1—Margaret Eckles	1606 S. Main
Grades 2 and 3—Lucy Woodruff	1514 Canton
Grade 3—Mrs. Rebecca Eckles	2003 S. Virginia

EIGHTH GRADE TEACHERS

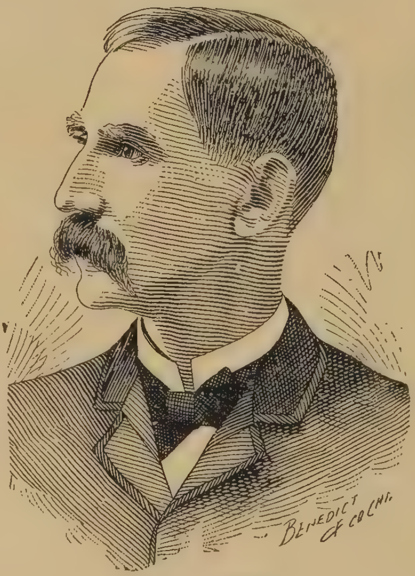
Mrs. George Duffer	Cox Mill Road
Elizabeth Walker	E. 7th St.
Mrs. D. F. Smithson	S. Walnut St.

Helen Woodruff, West Side School, leave of absence; Mrs. W. O. Soyars will take her place.

Ethel Golladay, Virginia Street School, leave of absence; Mrs. Rufus W. Stark will take her place.

Miss Lena Gray Annis, resigned; Miss Louise Butler will take her place.

SEVEN SUPERINTENDENTS



C. H. DIETRICH

Since the opening of the Hopkinsville Public Graded Schools, the beginning of the present system, in February, 1881, there have been seven superintendents of the schools. The first was Prof. Charles H. Dietrich, who came from Ohio as a young man, and remained for seventeen years, during which time there was a wonderful growth and development in the school. It had begun with only three hundred and twenty-four pupils and eight teachers. Professor Dietrich resigned to accept a better position and eventually became a trusted employe of the American Book Co. He has retired from active life and now lives in Lexington, Ky.

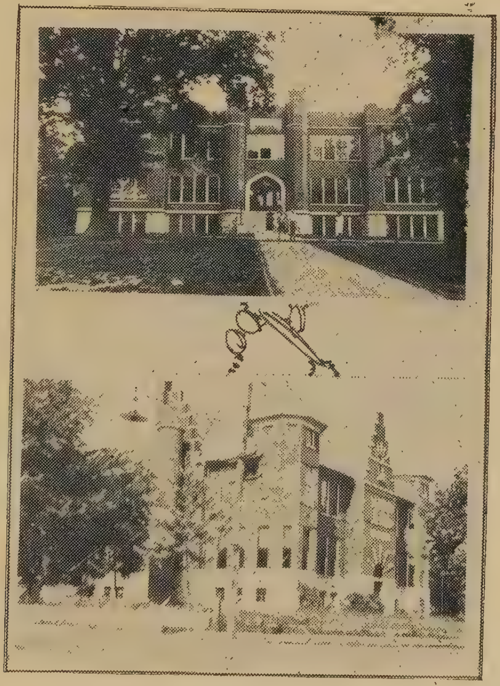
The second superintendent was Livingston McCartney, who remained for a term of four years, and went to a larger field. He was a popular and efficient superintendent, and under his direction the schools prospered greatly. He was succeeded by J. B. Taylor, who held the position for three years.

Next came Barksdale Hamlett, in 1905, who was a man of great energy and ambition, and additional buildings were erected and steps put on foot to erect a high school building. Professor Hamlett became a candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction and was nominated and elected to that office in 1912, and served for four years. He died soon after his term ended. Prof. Davis A. Clark, who had been a principal in the schools, was superintendent for one year, while Professor Hamlett was engaged in canvassing.

Prof. J. W. Marion was elected in 1913 and served for five years, the schools having been greatly developed by this time, with the new high school completed, the graded schools, on Virginia and West Seventh streets added to the system, and the old original building, on Clay Street, disposed of and McLean College purchased for the Belmont School.

In 1918, Prof. J. C. Waller came as the sixth superintendent, and remained for eight busy years. He was a man of fine ability and superior executive qualifications. The schools were highly developed under his wonderful management and direction. New departments were added and the schools were made the pride of the city and county, for arrangements had been made by which county pupils were admitted to the high school.

Prof. Waller resigned in 1926 and Prof. Arkley Wright, a principal, was promoted to the superintendency. He had come to the school from Cumberland College, where he had been dean for four years. He has proven a worthy successor to the other highly capable executives, and the schools are still advancing to higher records of efficiency under his control.



TWO GRAMMAR SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

CHAPTER L

The Last Decade; The Industrial Foundation; Dark Tobacco Growers Organized; The First Radio; The End of the Chapter.

THE LAST DECADE

The year 1920, following a year of readjustment to an era of peace, brought problems great and new. The greatest of all was prohibition, referred to ten years later by the President of the United States as "a noble experiment." This is no place to discuss this problem, now a part of the country's constitution, further than to say it came as the greatest historical event of the decade.

NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING, HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

Another great problem was the League of Nations, the ideal of Woodrow Wilson, to make war impossible. It was an issue before Congress, and the country elected to remain out of the League. The presidential campaign was bitter and hard-fought, and the country, for the time being, turned its back upon the ideals for which the soldiers had fought and died. The President collapsed and died in the hour of his defeat, and the people turned once more to the walks of peace.

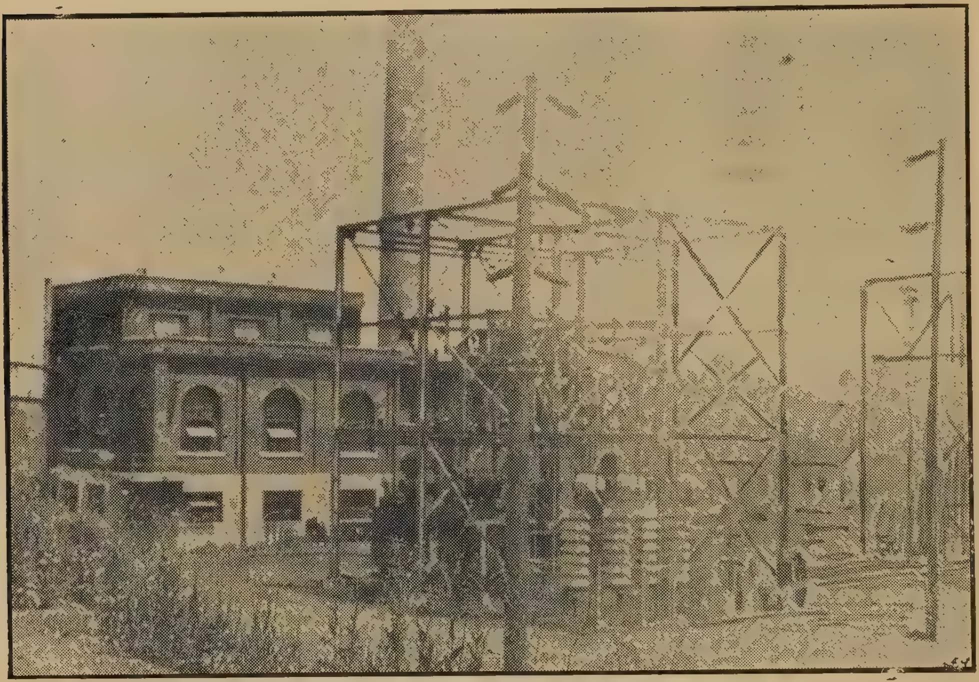
Following the war, there came the next few years, an era of inflated values and wild speculation in lands and other property. There was temporary abnormal prosperity that could not last. When the relapse came, it brought disaster in its wake. Land values dropped to ruinous figures, fortunes were swept away, and a crisis produced that has ever since become a nation-wide problem. Christian County is essentially an agricultural county. Its fertile lands and verdant fields were intended for happy homes and growing crops, and grazing cattle. Crushed and despondent for a while, the people suffered in silence, and then pulled themselves together, and adjusted themselves to new conditions. Christian County is the same great county it has been for a hundred and thirty years. Agriculture will recover from its depression. Hopkinsville will catch the step of progress, and city and county together will fulfill destiny and march onward and upward to greater and grander heights of success.

THE FIRST RADIO STATION

Early in the year 1927, the Acme Mills established, under new management in 1913, utilized a portion of its grounds for the erection of a studio for a radio station, the second to be established in Kentucky. It was a well-equipped plant, and was capable of rendering the very best service. The station was given the name WFIW, and was formally opened February 11, 1927, with imposing ceremonies. Gov. Wm. J. Fields was present, and made the dedicatory address, and other prominent men present were Dr. W. M. Elliott, superintendent of the Western State Hospital; James Breathitt, Jr., afterwards Lieutenant-Governor; Circuit Judge Ira D. Smith, County Judge Lorenzo K. Wood, Senator John L. Thurmond and President A. H. Eckles, of the Planters Bank and Trust Company, all of whom made addresses. Mrs. Fred Jackson, who was made director of talent the first year, sang a solo, and Mrs. William Rutherford Wicks, a local vocalist, rendered "Lo! Hear the Gentle Lark," and "Kiss Me Again." The station at once entered upon a successful career, and is still doing good work. On December 1, 1929, it took an advance step, and became a part of one of the great national broadcasting systems, with its headquarters in New York City.

THE KENTUCKY-TENNESSEE LIGHT & POWER CO.

No public utility in Christian County is more necessary to the prosperity of the county, or contributes more to the comfort and welfare of its people, than the great corporation that supplies power, lights, gas and water, not only to the city and county, but to other cities within a radius of many miles. While one great system controls the various branches, they are operated as distinct and independent units. The Kentucky-Tennessee Light & Power Company, as its name indicates, supplies light and power to many points in Kentucky and Tennessee. Its central plant, located in Hopkinsville, is shown herewith. Its directing genius is Albert Wettstein, a young executive of superior ability and ample training to be at the head of such an enterprise. His biography appears in another department.



PLANT OF THE KENTUCKY-TENNESSEE LIGHT & POWER CO., HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

HOPKINSVILLE INDUSTRIAL FOUNDATION

In recent years the industrial development of the South has been gathering momentum. While the greatest growth has been in cotton manufacturing and allied lines, other industries, such as furniture making, iron and steel manufacturing, paper making, oil refining and diversified manufacturing generally, cover a broad scope of the South's industrial development.

The value of the manufactured products of the South in 1923 was $9,450,000; this total does not take into count any plant producing less than $5,000 annually. Most people have an idea that the South is mainly a farming region or a great cotton field with a few cotton factories, but the South's nearly nine and a half billion dollars of manufactured products and the more than a billion and a half paid out annually in industrial wages show its growing importance in industry.

In 1923 the average number of wage-earners employed in Southern industry was 1,619,000. Primary power installed in Southern manufacturing plants in 1923, amounting to 6,316,000 horse power, showed a gain of 10 per cent over 1919 and 34 per cent more than in 1914.

Excepting the industrial centers of the East and Middle West, the South today is producing more manufactured goods than any other region of the country and it must not be forgotten that the industrial development of this section has just begun. For some time there has been a tendency of large industries to get away from congested centers and to establish plants where labor and other conditions offer better advantages, and these advantages are found in the Southern states in a superlative degree. Manufacturers are awakening to the value of the new market created by the increasing population and wealth of the South, and manufacturers are seeking Southern locations to supply this territory.

New England is accepted generally as being a manufacturing region, but the value of all manufactured products in New England in 1923 was only 68 per cent of what the South produced that year.

These figures show that, for various reasons, including increasing population, cheap power, propinquity to raw materials, etc., there is a general tendency toward industrial expansion in the South. That community which is not thoroughly awake to this situation is neither progressive nor is it likely to have the growth commensurate with its opportunities.

In 1926 a few business men in Hopkinsville conceived the idea of being prepared to take care of any offer for the location of industrial plants in the community and organized what is now known as the Hopkinsville Industrial Foundation. They made a drive for subscriptions which were taken to be paid in ten equal semi-annual installments, beginning July 1, 1926. The result of this drive was a subscription of $125,000, to be placed in the hands of a board of directors, who have full authority to conduct the business of the corporation. The purpose of the corporation is to advertise, promote, advance and develop the city of Hopkinsville and its vicinity industrially; to advertise, promote, encourage and develop the natural advantages and resources of the city for manufacturing and industrial enterprise of every kind—to this end and to accomplish this purpose the board of directors have full power, right and authority to subscribe for, buy, exchange, deal in, hold, sell and transfer stocks, bonds and securities of every kind, in any industrial or manufacturing enterprise, company or corporation which may be established and located in the city, and to make donations to any such enterprise, company or corporation, as an inducement to it to locate and conduct its business in Hopkinsville.

Among the incorporators were B. C. Barnes, H. A. Keach, G. W. Crenshaw, H. L. Bass, R. E. Cooper, Louis Ellis, S. L. Cowherd, R. L. Woodard, W. T. Tandy, J. E. McPherson, A. H. Eckles, Ed L. Weathers, J. G. Gaither, Sam Frankel, Douglas Bell and T. C. Jones.

At the first meeting of the stockholders held May 18, 1926, fifteen directors were elected, viz.: Ed L. Weathers, Douglas Bell, O. L. Bass, Sam Frankel, W. T. Tandy, J. E. McPherson, A. W. Wood, George W.

Crenshaw, A. H. Eckles, H. A. Keach, B. C. Barnes, R. E. Cooper, S. L. Cowherd, and T. C. Jones. At the first meeting of the board of directors H. A. Keach was made president; R. E. Cooper, first vice-president; Douglas Bell, second vice-president, and T. C. Jones, secretary and treasurer.

The Foundation has been instrumental in locating several industries in Hopkinsville, one of which has been the establishment of a whole milk plant and which has resulted in stimulation to the dairy industry in Christian County. It has a working agreement with the Chamber of Commerce in all problems relating to the welfare of Hopkinsville and vicinity.

Its financial status at the present time is such that should opportunity be offered to secure new enterprises upon a business basis that the funds would not have to be raised, as the Foundation now has enough money on hand to handle almost any condition that might present itself to the best interests of the city for the location of a new enterprise.

It is said Hopkinsville is the smallest city in the United States to have attempted on so large a scale any such enterprise.

THE DARK TOBACCO GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

There was a period of prosperity following the war's close and land values advanced to the highest figures ever known in the county. There was much speculation in real estate. Prices of farm products were high and many owners of small farms sold their holdings and made first payments on large plantations at the high values at which they were placed upon the market. The inflated values in a few years passed away and investors in real estate lost heavily, and many were utterly ruined. The conditions thus brought about have greatly hindered the development of the county, but a gradual improvement has to some extent restored a feeling of confidence in agriculture as a source of prosperity. We have seen new lines of activity on the farms. Instead of adhering to staple crops only, the farmers have turned to live stock, poultry, fruits, vegetables and dairy products as profitable side-lines and have even tried out new main crops. About 1925 a number of prominent farmers decided to try cotton and enough of the crop was raised to justify the establishment of a gin in Hopkinsville. An experiment of two or three years did not result in any general movement toward cotton raising. About the same time, the growing of Burley tobacco in a district that had been devoted to the culture of dark tobacco only, was tried with much better success. The tobacco proved to be of good quality, was produced at less cost than the dark, and has been sold at much higher prices. The crop of 1929 amounted to 4,500,000 pounds in the territory contiguous to the Hopkinsville market, being sold for nearly $1,000,000. Burley tobacco must be regarded in the future as a profitable crop in the county.

There had been no attempts of the growers of dark tobacco to organize following the troubles of 1908 until 1922, when a new association was organized in twenty-six counties, of which Christian was one. It was called the Dark Tobacco Growers' Association, and Hopkinsville became its headquarters. The farmers went into it with enthusiasm, and contracts were signed by some seventy thousand of them for a period of five years. The association bought warehouses, organized upon a big scale in many cities and towns, and began business. The organization, however, did not last, but began the winding up of its affairs at the end of the five-year period. The buyers left unsold a great deal of the tobacco, held by the Association, declining to buy at the prices fixed. Foreign countries hastened to experiment with raising their own supplies rather than pay increased prices, and new growers, not in the association, raised enough to keep the market in an unsettled condition. At the present time there is no co-operative association of tobacco growers in Christian or adjoining counties.

Christian County is an agricultural county, and when agriculture is depressed, other lines of business necessarily suffer. There has been little development or building in Hopkinsville or the county for several years. Certain industries have, of course, prospered, such as the sale of automobiles, of radios and the like, but the mercantile business generally has been affected by radical changes, here as elsewhere in the country. There have been mergers of small concerns, a rapid increase in chain stores and a tendency to consolidation in all directions. The country school districts are being consolidated into fewer and larger units. The country doctors, once found in every neighborhood, are nearly all moving into the towns and with better roads and automobiles are serving the public upon new and improved lines. The country churches have also been greatly weakened by these modern changes, good roads making it possible to drive from anywhere in the county to Hopkinsville or other towns in a few minutes, and the good roads themselves make pleasant drives a disadvantage to church attendance in many cases. These problems, however, are not peculiar to Christian County. They are the same all over the country. The times have changed. We no longer travel in oxcarts but in airplanes.

THE FISCAL COURT

The Fiscal Court of the county is composed of eight Justices of the Peace, elected for terms of four years, from eight districts into which the county is divided. The Fiscal Court is presided over by the County Judge and holds meetings twice each month. The present members were elected for terms expiring January 1, 1934, as follows: R. G. Anderson, Clarence Babbage, T. Fowler Combs, J. L. Daniel, George N. Duffer, J. B. Fuller, Ed P. Harned and L. D. Rogers.

PART VI

PART VI

BIOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT

GEORGE C. ABBITT was born at Appomattox, Virginia, five years before the surrender of General Lee. He was a son of Dr. William H. and Sarah Plunkett Abbitt.

He was educated at the Richmond College, where he secured his M.A. degree, and was a member of the Phi Delta Fraternity. In 1886, he was a full graduate of the Southern Baptist Seminary at Louisville, Ky., after which he taught Latin and Greek in the Rugby School. His first pastorate was of the Baptist Church at Bedford City, Virginia.

Then he was made assistant principal of the Southwest Virginia Institute, now Intermont College, at Bristol, Virginia.

In 1892, he became a postulant for orders in the Episcopal Church, and was ordained by Bishop Whittle, of Virginia, in 1893. His first rectorship was of St. Mark's Church, at Richmond, Virginia. Later he was rector of the Church of the Ascension at Mount Sterling, Ky., and was later principal of the Eversley Seminary.

On June 5, 1902, he accepted the call, and took charge as rector of Grace Episcopal Church at Hopkinsville. For fifteen years he was an examining chaplain of the Diocese of Kentucky.

As a deputy from Kentucky he was a member of the House of Deputies at the Triennial Conventions of the Episcopal Church for the years of 1913, 1916, 1919 and 1925. In 1922, he was first alternate to the Triennial Convention at Portland, Oregon.

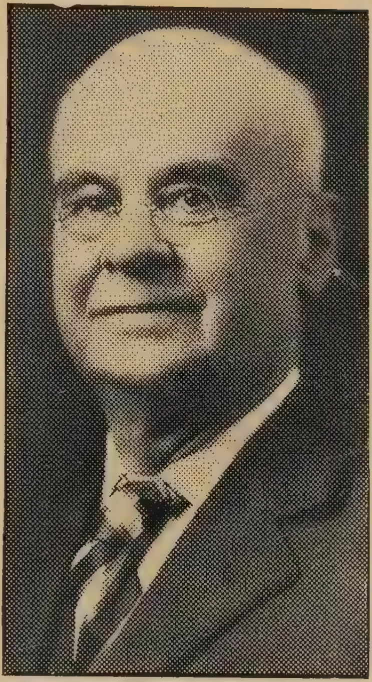
In 1889, he was married to Miss Emma Josephine Auguste, of Richmond, Virginia, a member of an old Virginia family. His wife and two sons survive, namely, William Henry Abbitt, Ph.D., professor of physics in the Texas Technological College, at Lubbock, Texas, and Macon Abbitt, an architect at St. Louis, Missouri.

In June, 1927, which was the twenty-fifth anniversary of his rectorship here, an anniversary service was held in his honor at the First Baptist Church at which tribute was paid him by the members of the Hopkinsville Ministerial Association and by leading citizens of the city.

At this meeting, at which every denomination in the city was represented, the church building being filled to overflowing, it was said of him that "his life had been full of good deeds and acts of kindness for others," and that he was known here as a "community pastor."

In answer to all these tributes, he said: "I haven't deserved all these compliments; nevertheless, I appreciate them even if they are not true."

He died at midnight, May 15, 1929, and was buried in Hopkinsville.



H. H. ABERNATHY

HENRY H. ABERNATHY was born in the southern part of Christian County, April 6, 1856, and died in Hopkinsville January 12, 1930. His father was Captain H. G. Abernathy, who came from Brunswick County, Virginia, to Montgomery County, Tennessee, in 1842, and then to Christian County in 1846, and married Miss Ophelia Frances, daughter of Benjamin D. and Elizabeth (Willis) Leavell. He was the pioneer tobacco man and established the tobacco market in Hopkinsville in 1870. Captain Abernathy's father was Raleigh H. Abernathy. His father was John III, and his grandfather John II, and his great-grandfather John I. He traced his ancestry to Robert Bruce, of Scotland, without a break and delighted to claim Scottish Highlander blood in his veins. He was born on a farm and attended county schools, one of which was taught by Quintus M. Tyler, and this school had a large reputation at that time and had many pupils from both Tennessee and Kentucky. He attended Bethel College at Russellville, 1872 to 1878. He then entered the tobacco business and spent more than a half-century in it. In October, 1890, he married Miss Margaret Courtney Baylor, of Navasota, Texas, and to this union was born one son, Henry Baylor Abernathy, who is now married to Miss Myrtle Mayton, and to them have been born Margaret, Henry Baylor, Jr., and Alice Ann. After the death of Mrs. Abernathy, Mr. Abernathy married Miss Lida Belle Donaldson, daughter of Reuben Ross and Kate (Gish) Donaldson. They have one son, Henry Harwell Abernathy, and one daughter, Elizabeth Gish, by this marriage.

He was a past Grand Chancellor of the Order of Knights of Pythias, a Mason, and a member of several other orders. He had been for twenty-one years a member and secretary of the City Board of Education. He was deacon in the First Baptist Church, and clerk and treasurer of the Christian County Baptist Association.

WILLIAM HENRY ADAMS, one of the county's oldest and most successful farmers, was born in the county April 25, 1844, and all of his long life, when this was written, had been spent in the same neighborhood where he was born. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Cayce) Adams. Mr. Adams' father was left an orphan when young, and he knows but little of his paternal ancestors. With a twinkle in his eye, he said, "All I know about the Adamses is that two or three of them were Presidents." His mother's father was William Cayce, who married a Garrott. Both families were early settlers. W. H. Adams received such education as the schools of the day afforded and in early manhood married Miss Lou Scates. She bore him three children—James H. Adams, John W. Adams and Beulah, who is the wife of Dr. S. H. Williams, of Crofton, Ky. Mr. Adams has long followed the vocation of farming. He was engaged in merchandising for four years at Church Hill. He was master of the Grange at Church Hill, one of the best granges in Kentucky, noted for fifty-three years for its annual stock shows and public luncheons for all who attended. He is a life-long member of the Christian Church and has been an elder for thirty years. Mr. Adams, following the death of his first wife, married his present wife, who was Miss Mattie Pankey.

James H. Adams, his oldest son, was born July 31, 1872, married Miss Bertha Thomas, October 2, 1924. Lives on a farm, near Churchill. Member of Rich Christian Church and a deacon.

John W. Adams was born January 28, 1878. Married first, Miss Viva Shouse, of Union County, who died, leaving two sons: William C. and Benonie Shouse Adams. Married again, Miss Talmadge Cook, of Pembroke. They have one daughter, Ann Cook. He is a farmer, near Church Hill, and is also a deacon of Rich Church.

LAWRENCE ELMORE ADWELL, a contractor in tin and iron construction and furnishings, was born in Clarksville, Tenn., September 7, 1872. His parents were William and Louise A. (Clark) Adwell. His paternal grandfather was a settler in Hart County, Kentucky. His mother, who was born in Hopkinsville in 1844, was a daughter of Edward M. and Catherine Amanda (Covington) Clark. He was born in Troy, N. Y., in 1814, and she was a native of Clarksville, Tenn. Edward M. Clark was one of the contractors who erected the First Christian Church building in 1850. He was a son of Edward and Hannah Clark, of English ancestry. L. E. Adwell, in 1898, married Willie McRae, and their union has resulted in the following issue: Hubert, married Lorine Ralston; James, deceased; Lucile (Mrs. C. Herman Baggett), who has a son, Herman, Jr.; Evelyn, an infant, deceased; L. E., Jr., and Mary Douglas. Mr. Adwell's father was a Confederate soldier for four years. His oldest son, Hubert, was a World War soldier with one year's service overseas. Subject has been a contractor in Hopkinsville for thirty years, is a member of the Christian Church, an Odd Fellow and a Democrat.

HENRY ALTSHELER, a successful farmer of Christian County, and a prominent business man in the city of Hopkinsville, is a son of Joseph and Lucy (Snoddy) Altsheler. His mother's parents were John and Eliza Snoddy. Mr. Altsheler was born at Three Springs, Hart County, Kentucky, and was raised on a farm, and became a prosperous tiller of the soil. In early life he chose Miss Lizzie Thompson as his life partner and, not many years afterwards, they came to Christian County, and Mr.

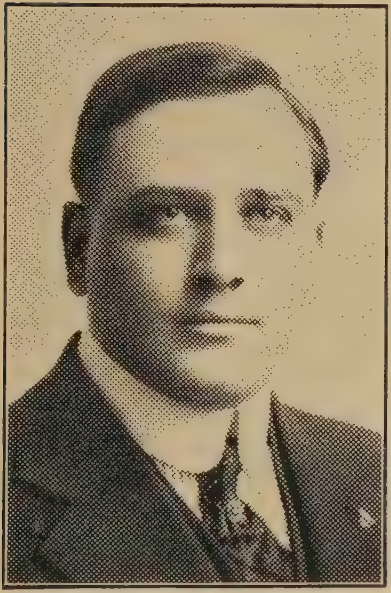
Altsheler bought a fine farm on the Julian pike. They have reared four children, Lillian, Joe, Henry, Jr., and Paul. As the boys have become old enough, they have finished school and have gone into business for themselves. Mr. Altsheler has devoted some of his time to dealing in livestock, being a member of the firm of Cowherd & Altsheler.

ROBERT S. AMBROSE was born in Grayson County, Kentucky, June 29, 1874. His grandfather, Lewis Ambrose, was a native of England, and as a young man came to America and settled in Ohio County, Kentucky, and died during the Civil War. His wife was a Miss Chapman of that county. Benjamin W. Ambrose, his father, was born in 1841, and grew up in Ohio County, but in 1886 moved to Daviess County, and in 1890 again moved to Henderson County, where he died in 1917. He was a Confederate soldier, enlisting in 1861 at Madisonville. He took part in the battles of Shiloh, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Vicksburg. He was wounded in one of these battles. He was taken prisoner near the close and sent to a prison near Chicago. His wife, subject's mother, was Elizabeth Paris. Their children were Alice, Matilda and Edith (twins), Robert S., Lillian and Birdie. R. S. Ambrose graduated from the Henderson schools in 1893, and entered the lumber business. He worked in planing mills at Henderson and Owensboro, and in 1901 went into business for himself in Henderson. He sold out there in 1915 and came to Hopkinsville, and has since conducted the same business here with increasing success. In 1893, Mr. Ambrose married Miss Catherine Lipp, who died February 16, 1916, leaving two children, Clyde S., who died, aged twenty-three, and Irma (Mrs. Frank Koewler), of Henderson. On January 14, 1920, Mr. Ambrose married Mrs. Alberta (Hisgen) Moorefield, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hisgen, who came to Hopkinsville from Evansville in 1866. Her mother is still living. Her father was an artist and decorative painter. Mr. Ambrose is a member of the Baptist Church and a Democrat, an Elk and an Odd Fellow. Mr. Ambrose is not only a successful lumber dealer, but he is a large land owner and owns valuable property in Henderson. His step-son, Virgil Moorefield, assists him in the business here.

ROBERT MARSHALL ANDERSON, one of Hopkinsville's oldest and most respected citizens, was born in Christian County, November 23, 1843. His parents were John and Pernecia (Coon) Anderson, and his grandfather was the pioneer, Josiah Anderson. His grandmother was descended from the Coon family, also early comers. Mr. Anderson grew to manhood on the farm of his father, and as a young man came to Hopkinsville, and engaged in the grocery business for a period of forty-three years. He married Miss Melissa Woods, of Shelby County, and three daughters blessed their union. Florence married F. F. Henderson; Daisy married W. S. Elgin, and May married E. M. Moss. His grandchildren are: Leslie W. Henderson, deceased; Mrs. Mamie Henderson Meacham, deceased; Mrs. Louise Henderson Bowles, W. W. Henderson, John A. Henderson, James F. Henderson, Mrs. Susan Moss Butler, deceased; Mrs. Malissa Moss Moseley, Bassett Elgin, deceased; Inez Elgin, Mrs. Francis Elgin Hays, Robert Elgin, Walter S. Elgin, Everett W. Elgin, Mrs. Florence May Elgin McGregor. Mr. Anderson is a member of the First Baptist Church and has been a deacon for many years. He is seldom absent from his accustomed seat. His grandson, Wallace W. Henderson, is also a deacon in the same church. He is a young business man, who is secretary-treasurer of Bass & Company, lumber dealers, of Hopkinsville. He married Miss Mary N. Hancock, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Hancock. Mr. Henderson is one of Hopkinsville's most prominent and popular young business men.

C. RILEY ATKINS, one of the county's largest breeders of Jersey cattle, and a leader in the dairy industry, was born in Todd County, Kentucky, April 16, 1879, and with his parents moved to Christian County in 1897, and engaged in farming and cattle raising for some years and then established a dairy near the city, and has made a specialty of supplying fresh milk and cream to the city from a herd of forty Jersey cows. In 1908 he married Miss Marion Burris, and they have five children: Allen, Jack, Frank, Mary and William T., all of whom are students in the city schools. The family are members of the Church of Christ, and Mr. Atkins is a lifelong Democrat.

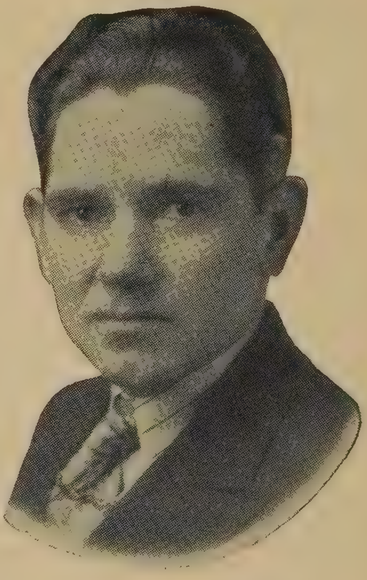
ELIJAH H. ARMSTRONG, the proprietor of the Hopkinsville Monument Works. is a member of one of the old families of the county. He was born northwest of Hopkinsville, July 1, 1863, a son of Elijah Armstrong and a grandson of Ben Armstrong, a native of North Carolina, who came to Christian County in 1804. His wife was Jean Brasher, who was also born in North Carolina. The Armstrongs were of English ancestry. Subject's father was born in this county in 1811 and died in 1889. He was a farmer, a staunch Democrat, and a justice of the peace. He married Cinderella C. Hamby (1819-1864), daughter of Philip Hamby and Jane Croft. Their children were C. C., Narcissa (Mrs. I. A. Cook), Carrie Ann (Mrs. T. J. Owen), Melissa Jane (Mrs. John Marquess), W. W., B. P., Margaret A. (Mrs. Finis Renshaw), Sarah A. (Mrs. John Cotton) and Elijah, the youngest. He was reared on the farm, and moved to Hopkinsville in 1898. He served six years on the police force, four years as chief. In 1904, he engaged in the transfer business until 1910, and in 1912 entered his present business. He served on the Board of Councilmen from 1906 to 1910; was county oil inspector six years, and was city jailer for two years, and was city commissioner from 1924-1928. In all of these positions, Mr. Armstrong made a faithful and, when courage was needed, an intrepid officer. In 1888 he married Miss Alice V. Perkins, a daughter of Capt. A. R. and Caroline (Renshaw) Perkins. Capt. Perkins was a Union officer and prominent business man. Mrs. Armstrong died September 17, 1896, and in 1898 he married Miss Annie M. McCord, who died in 1899. He has the following children: Erma (Mrs. George B. Harris); Garnett, a postal clerk, at Albuquerque, N. M.; Lieut. Cecil Armstrong, a gallant young officer, who died in the service during the World War, September 19, 1917, at Camp Stanley, Lexington, Ky.; Cinderella C. (Mrs. D. W. Ledford), whose husband was a soldier in the World War. He has two grandsons, Glenn Armstrong and Cecil Ledford. Mr. Armstrong is a member of the Baptist Church and a staunch Democrat. He is a successful business man, who enjoys the respect and confidence of all who know him.


VEGO BARNES

VEGO E. BARNES was born near Fruit Hill, Ky., April 4, 1889. His father, George W. Barnes, was a prosperous merchant and trader, and gave him the advantage of a good education in Christian County and Hopkinsville schools and he took the B.S. degree at Southern Normal School. He came to Hopkinsville well equipped for business, and his first employment was in the office of the county clerk, in 1910, for eight years. When the war came on he enlisted in June, 1918, and was promoted to Second Lieutenant September 15th, and served until June, 1919. After the war he bought and operated the Crystal Creamery Company, at Paducah, until 1922. He then returned to his old job as deputy county clerk, serving five years. In 1927 he was elected county treasurer, and in 1929 was again elected for a term of four years, which position he now fills. Mr. Barnes early evinced a rare capacity for political organization, and this characteristic has made him a local leader in the Democratic party. In severel recent campaigns his services have been utilized by the party in state campaigns, and in 1928 he was elected a permanent organization director of the state committee for four years. On July 19, 1917, he was married to Miss Emma Gooch, a daughter of Paul McKenzie Gooch. Her father was a Confederate soldier who enlisted from North Carolina when sixteen years of age, and served four years in General Lee's command. Her mother was Mrs. Sarah (Prather) Gooch, of Evansville, Ind. Mr. Barnes helped to organize Troop C, 54th Machine Gun Squadron, in February, 1922, and was appointed Second Lieutenant. In October, 1922, he organized the 125th Wagon Company and was commissioned Captain, and is still in command. He was one of the company commanders who helped to secure the State-County-City Armory. He was Exalted Ruler of the Elks Lodge in 1916, and Grand Lodge representative in 1917. He is also a Mason and a member of the Universalist Church.

O. N. BOYD

O. N. BOYD was named in honor of the family doctor when he was born September 11, 1871. The baby was called Oscar Newland, and that has been his name ever since. Mr. Boyd's parents were Frank and Margaret (Story) Boyd. His grandparents were James and Mary (Long) Boyd. James was a North Carolina pioneer who came early, while venison was the main meat supply. Subject's mother was a daughter of William and Sarah Story, who came from Tennessee to this county. Mr. O. N. Boyd was raised on a farm near Hopkinsville, and early in life married Miss Lena Hensley. She died after several years of happy married life, and some years ago, Mr. Boyd contracted a second marriage with his present wife, who was Miss Emma Batts. Mr. Boyd has been a farmer all of his life, and during the last twelve years has had charge of the County Farm as superintendent. He is a good farmer, a capable business man and a worthy citizen. He is a nephew of Capt. John. V. Boyd, a Union officer. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and a leader in the affairs of his community.



BARRETTE E. BROWN
Sheriff of Christian County

BARRETTE ELLIS BROWN, sheriff of Christian County, was born in Christian County, September 26, 1893. His parents were John H. and Elizabeth (Hamby) Brown. His father's parents were James R. and Mary Brown, and his mother was a daughter of Esquire Orlando Hamby and Amelia Hamby. Both families have been prominent in north Christian for a hundred years. Barrette Brown was educated in the Crofton schools, qualified himself for clerical business, and became cashier of the Bank of Crofton, which position he held for ten years, and until he was elected sheriff in 1929, as a Republican. His popularity is attested by the fact that he was the only candidate of his party to be elected. Mr. Brown was a soldier in the World War and served overseas. He was married to Miss Lois Adams, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Adams, now of Hopkinsville. They have two daughters, Emmy Lou and Sarah Elizabeth Brown. Mr. Brown has never been an office seeker, but was called upon to make the race for sheriff, and won his nomination in a primary election that was hotly contested. He is a young man of fine character and much promise. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

DR. OSCAR L. BARNES is a son of George W. Barnes, whose biography is in this book, from which it will be seen that he is descended from Revolutionary ancestry, and his people have been prominent in the county since the eighteenth century. The Doctor was born in Christian County, September 14, 1882, and received a liberal education in South Kentucky College and later in Bowling Green. In 1909 he graduated from the Louisville Medical University, and began the practice of medicine in the neighborhood where he was born, and has built up a practice perhaps the most extensive in Christian County. He is the only physician serving five hundred families in north Christian, representing a population of two thousand. He is one of the very few country doctors left in the county. He has refused flattering offers from larger towns than the village of Carl, in which he lives, but prefers to serve his own people. Dr. Barnes is a very prominent citizen, and is a deacon in the Pleasant Hill Baptist Church, and its most active and substantial member. In 1911 he married Miss Floyd P. Rogers, and they have a family of boys and girls, of whom they are very proud: Howard T., Oscar Hayden, Rowena, George W., Janie T., James Ralph and Carolyn Belle.

EDWARD PORTER BARNES, one of Hopkinsville's leading merchants and business men, was born January 27, 1866, near Beaver Dam, Ohio County, Kentucky. His parents were George H. and Kittie (Metcalfe) Barnes. His father was a son of John and Sallie (Hocker) Barnes, and his mother was a daughter of John and Charlotte (Smith) Metcalfe. They were all representatives of prominent families, who came from Virginia and Maryland in the early settlement of Western Kentucky. Mr. Barnes married Miss Adeline Davis Sublett, a prominent teacher of Western Kentucky, and former school superintendent of Ballard County. He began his business career in a store, in 1885, and is today one of the most successful merchants in this part of Kentucky. He came to Hopkinsville in 1915, and has two stores here, in addition to extensive interests elsewhere. He is president of the Barnes Automobile Company, general manager of E. P. Barnes & Brother, senior partner of Barnes & Coffman, "The Barnes Store," proprietor of the Barnes Mercantile Co., and director of the Deposit Bank, at Beaver Dam, Ky. He is prominent in the affairs of the Methodist Church, and is a Democrat. Mr. Barnes' brother, Byron C. Barnes, who was associated with him in one of the stores in Hopkinsville, died in October, 1929.

HENRY L. BASS is a son of Oscar L. and Cornelia (Covington) Bass, and was born in South Carolina, July 25, 1894. The family moved to Hopkinsville when Henry was a small boy, and he was reared in the city, educated in the city schools, and entered upon a business career that was interrupted by the declaration of war in 1917. He at once volunteered, went to a training camp, and was, in a few months, given a First Lieutenant's commission, one of the first seven officers commissioned from Christian County. He served throughout the war, and while on a leave, from Augusta, Ga., was married July 5, 1918, to Miss Viola Radford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Radford, of Hopkinsville. She returned with him to the training camp, where Lieut. Bass was on duty. He was discharged when hostilities ended, and is now connected with the Murray Body Corporation, in Memphis, as assistant manager. To Henry and Viola Radford Bass have been born, Cornie, Nell and Viola. Mrs. Bass died Feb., 1930.

WALLACE F. BOYD was born in Christian County, Kentucky, December 1, 1861, a son of Richard and Susan (Mitchell) Boyd. He was reared on his father's farm and received a liberal education in the county schools and the Hopkinsville High School of Maj. J. O. Ferrell. He was married to Miss Kate Bond. Their only child was Frank R. Boyd, who was a soldier in the World War. Most of Mr. Boyd's life work has been as a farmer, but he now lives in the city of Hopkinsville, and is engaged in other business. He has been since boyhood a member of the Christian Church, and is and always has been a useful and upright citizen, enjoying the respect of his neighbors, a type of the sturdy manhood that has made Christian County unexcelled by any county in Kentucky for the character of its citizens.

JOHN ALMOND BROWNING was born in Christian County, Kentucky, September 1, 1881, near Church Hill, seven miles from Hopkinsville. He was the youngest of three children born to John A. and Sallie (Radford) Browning, viz.: Mary Lou, who died young; Mattie Sue (Mrs. Thomas C. Jones) and the son, who was given his father's name. After completing his education, he became connected with the City Bank & Trust Co., in 1904, and remained with it until 1919, when he resigned his place as assistant cashier on account of the close confinement. For five years Mr. Browning was connected with the Dark Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association, as assistant secretary of the Growers Warehouse Corporations. He resigned this place in 1927, and entered the Cayce-Yost Co., as secretary-treasurer, where he is at the present time. Mr. Browning was married March 27, 1912, to Marie Baird Cobbs, the youngest daughter of Louis T. and Emma (Baird) Cobbs, of Springfield, Tenn. They have had two children: John Almond, III, called Jack, born June 8, 1913, died August 12, 1915, and Charles Louis, born July 5, 1914.

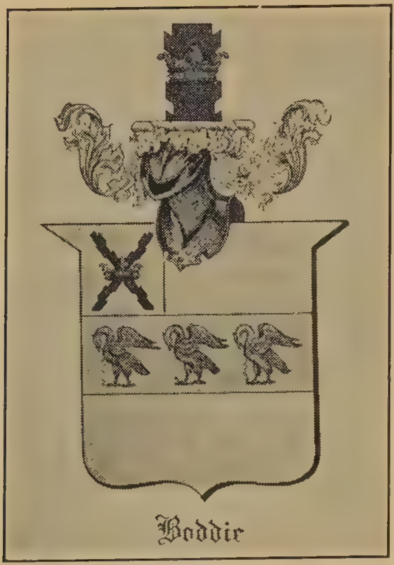
Mrs. Browning's father, Louis T. Cobbs, was a prominent lawyer in Springfield, Tenn., and represented his district in both the legislature and

Senate of Tennessee. He was descended, through his mother, Nancy Johnson Dunn, from Robert Carter of Virginia Colonial fame. Mrs. Browning's mother, Emma Baird, was the daughter of Charles Baird, who was descended, through his father, Thomas Baird, and grandmother, Elizabeth Jennings wife of Alexander Baird, from the Jennings family of England.

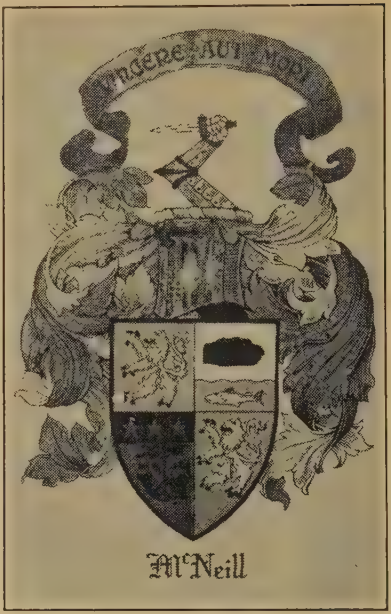
Mr. Browning traces his lineage back ten generations, or twelve, including himself and son, to Capt. John Browning, who came over to this country in 1622, in the ship Abigail. His line is as follows: (1) Capt. John Browning, b. 1588 in England; (2) William, b. 1615, in England; (3) John, Sr., b. 1646, in America; (4) John, Jr., b. 1676; (5) Francis, b. 1700, married Elizabeth Lloyd; (6) Francis, Jr., b. 1724, married Frances Norman; (7) Reuben, b. 1750, married Sally Duncan; (8) David, b. 1783, married Susannah Hopper; (9) Almond, b. 1813, married Mary Kirkman; (10) John Alexander, b. 1840, married Sallie Radford; (11) John Almond, Jr., b. 1881, married Marie Baird Cobbs; (12) Charles Louis Browning, b. 1914. The subject of this sketch is a prominent business man, active in business, social and religious circles. The family are members of the Methodist Church.

T. J. BAUGH

THOMAS JEFFERSON BAUGH was born May 22, 1880, in Navajo County, Texas, a son of L. H. and Mollie (Burkett) Baugh, and a grandson of James and Eliza Baugh. His father was a gallant Confederate soldier, who is still living at Franklin, Tenn. T. J. Baugh came to Hopkinsville in 1899, having had some experience in the telephone business at Franklin, where the family located in 1888. He came here with the Cumberland Telephone Company, was with that company eight years, and then became wire chief with the new Home Company. When it was consolidated with the Cumberland, a few years later, he established the Baugh Electric Company, his present successful business. Mr. Baugh was married in 1901 to Miss Willie Dotha Davis, a daughter of Capt. McJ. Davis, one of the last surviving veterans of the Union army in Christian County. They have one son, Robert, and one daughter, Margaret, who have the distinction of having two grandfathers, both living, who fought on opposite sides in the War between the States. Capt. Davis lives with his son-in-law, and the old veterans frequently meet and "bury the hatchet." Mr. Baugh is a Democrat, and a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.



THE BODDIE COAT OF ARMS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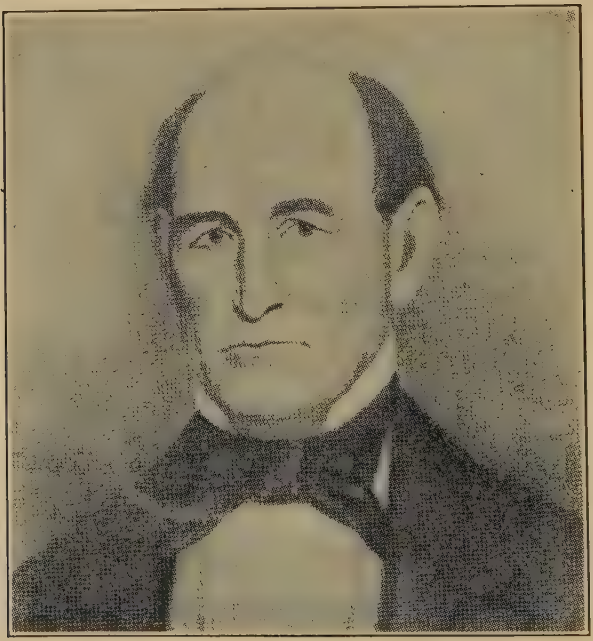


MALCOLM MCNEIL

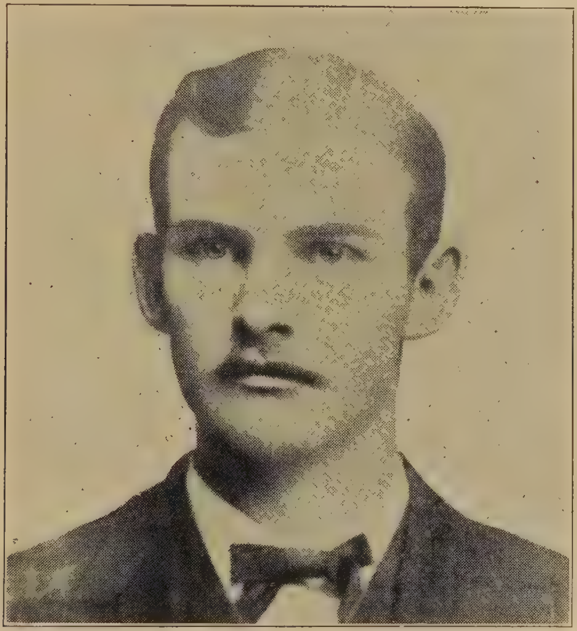
THE BODDIE FAMILY, represented in Christian County and allied with a number of the most prominent pioneer families, is of Virginia ancestry, tracing back to Essex County, England, in 1612. The founder of the family, in America, was William Boddie, who settled in the Isle of Wight County, Virginia, in 1661. He was born about 1635, and died in Virginia in 1717. From Virginia the family spread southward into both Carolinas. From this founder the present family of Boddies, in Christian County, are of the eighth generation, by the following direct lineage: (1) William Boddie, 1634-1717; (2) John Boddie, 1695-1720; (3) Lieut. William Boddie, 1710-1772; (4) Nathaniel Boddie, 1732-1797; (5) George Boddie, 1769-1842; (6) Willie Perry Boddie, 1822-1870; (7) Children of William Perry Boddie and Martha Rivers McNeil; Elizabeth McNeil m. Lucien Dade Winston; Lucy W., m. John P. Anderson; George Boddie, m. Louise L. Clark; Malcolm McN. Boddie, 1858-1898; Willie P. Boddie, 1861-1866; John Thomas Boddie, 1864, m. Judith Reynolds Lott; Willie P. Boddie, 1866-1893; Nicholas Van Boddie, 1869-1898, m. Frances B. Williams; (8) Children of George Boddie, 1856-1929, and Louise Clark Boddie: Elizabeth L. and Wiley P. died in infancy; George, Jr., died 1918; Martha Rivers, Malcolm McNeil and Sidney Lanier.

William Boddie, in 1665, received a grant of thirty-three hundred and fifty acres of land for the transportation of fifty-six persons to the colony of Virginia, and thirty-three hundred and fifty acres in 1684 for bringing over sixty-seven more. He was married three times. His first wife, named Anna, died in 1683, his second was named Elizabeth. William Boddie bought other lands, until he owned eight thousand acres. He was a Quaker, and very religious. He had a daughter, Mary, by his first wife, and a daughter, Elizabeth, and a son, John, by the second. John Boddie, 1685-1720, m. Elizabeth Thomas, who survived him and married Col. John Dawson. His children were William, who married Mary Bennett, and John, who married Elizabeth Hilliard.

William Boddie, 1710-1772, moved to North Carolina, and married Mary Bennett. His brother, John, also moved about the same time. William Boddie was an officer in the Colonial militia for twenty years, a Lieutenant in the Indian wars of 1754 and 1755. His step-father, John Dawson, was his Colonel, and his father-in-law, William Bennett, was his Captain. His children were: Nathan, m. Chloe Crudup; Temperance, m. Solomon Williams; Elijah, Willis, m. Catherine Barnes; William, m. Martha Jones.

Nathaniel Boddie, born February 22, 1732, died December 7, 1797, first son of Lieutenant William Boddie and Mary Bennett, was born the same day George Washington was. He was six feet tall, thin and straight. He represented Edgecombe County in the Provincial Congress of North Carolina, that declared for independence in 1776; was also a member of the House of Commons in 1777. He married Chloe Crudup, born 1745, died September 16, 1781, daughter of Mourning and John Crudup. He

WILLIE PERRY BODDIE AND WIFE, MARTHA RIVES BODDIE died at his home place, "Rosehill," near Nashville, N. C., where he is buried. The home is still in possession of his descendants. The children of Nathaniel and Chloe Boddie were: Bennett, m. Sarah Smith; Elijah, m. Elizabeth Taylor; Temperance, m. Col. Jeremiah Perry; George, m. Susanna P. Hill, and second Lucy Williams; Mary, m. Joshua Perry; Basheba; Elizabeth, m. Capt. John Perry; Mourning, m. James Hilliard.



GEORGE BODDIE

George Boddie, fourth child and youngest son of Nathan Boddie, was born November 19, 1769, in Nash County, North Carolina (a new county created out of Edgecombe). He was elected to the House of Commons in 1800, 1801, 1812, and to the Senate in 1813, 1814, 1815. He is said to have known every man in the county, and was the personal friend and adviser of most of them. George Boddie had four children by his first wife, Susan Parham, and thirteen by his second wife, Lucy Williams. He and his second wife also took care of the five children of his deceased brothers and reared them as their own. His children, by his first wife, were: Rebecca, m. James Peters; Chloe, m. John Drake; Nathan, m. Mary Thomas Smith; Thomas Hill, m. Clarissa Lanier. By second wife: Mary, m. Josiah Crudup; Elizabeth, died in infancy; Catherine, m. (1) Marmaduke Bell, (2) Malcolm McNeil; George m. Mrs. Louise Forbes; Louisa, m. Bartholomew F. Moore; John Williams, Elijah, William Bennett, m. Elizabeth Alston; Lucy Williams, m. Bartholomew F. Moore; Van Renssalaer, m. Caroline M. Perry; Temperance Ann, m. John G.

Yancey; Willie Perry, m. Martha Rivers McNeil; Nicholas Williams, m. Lousiana Crudup Boddie. His nephew, Elijah Boddie, paid George Boddie this tribute in 1814: "Of all the men I ever knew, I think he is the best, and will taste the purest joys of Heaven."

Willie Perry Boddie, sixteenth of the family of seventeen, was born in Nash County, North Carolina, July 22, 1822, and died at "Hemphill" farm in Christian County, Kentucky, February 9, 1870. He married Martha Rivers, daughter of Malcolm and Martha (Rivers) McNeil, December 11, 1848. She was born at the "White House" seven miles from Hopkinsville, February 27, 1827, and died at "Hemphill" July 29, 1887. Willie Perry Boddie was educated at Wake Forest College, and the University of North Carolina. He made several trips to Europe during his early manhood, and studied for some time in England. His children are enumerated in another paragraph, and the portraits of himself and wife appear on another page, also portrait of Mrs. Boddie's mother, Martha Rivers, wife of Malcolm McNeil.

The first of the McNeil family, in America, was Henry McNeil, born in Argyleshire, Scotland, March 29, 1755; came to Virginia in 1771; moved to North Carolina, and in 1814 came to Christian County, and died near Hopkinsville November 3, 1820. He married, in Petersburg, Va., Dorothy Pryor, born in Virginia, March 23, 1775; died in Christian County, March 17, 1824, daughter of John Pryor.

Henry McNeil was a son of Capt. Angus and Catherine (Cameron) McNeil, who was a brother of Donald McNeil, tenth Laird of the McNeils, of Colonsay, Scotland. He became a rich man, but, true to his Scotch blood, he preserved the following letter, written him by his uncles in Colonsay, apparently on the eve of his departure:

Dear Henry— Colonsay, 29, Feb. 1771.

We hand you our letters and also one from Mr. McLean advising us that you have been sent to Mr. Dobson and Krulon to qualify you for a merchant cleark. We have this date approved of this by our letter to Mr. McLean and have understood that he has two berths of this kind in view for you. We recommend you to diligence in your business, and frugality in your expenses, and particularly that you save your clothes which are better than you have owned so far, and if you wear them out you will find it difficult and changable to get such again, and above all that you keep good fellows company and that you fear God and lay it down as a certainty that virtue is the only solid foundation of your present and future happiness, consider that your own behaviour is all you have to depend on and that according to that you'll be regarded and trusted. Write us frequently and fully. We are, dear Henry,

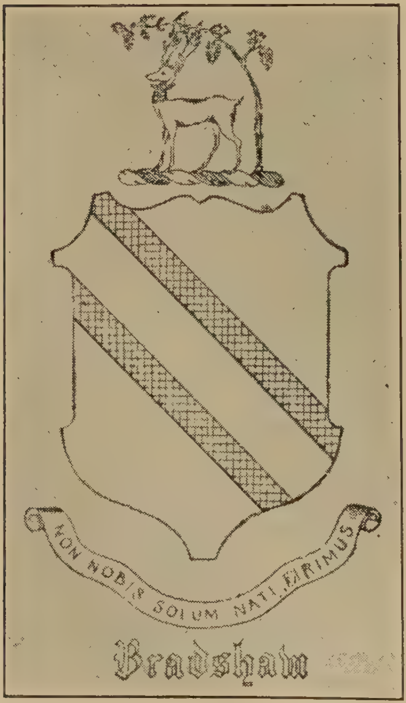
Your Aff. uncles,
DONALD MCNEILL.
ALEX MCNEILL."

(Spelling changed in this country.)

MARTHA RIVERS MCNEIL

He resided in Person County, N. C., until 1817, when he drove in a buggy (said to be the first one owned by any one in North Carolina, to Christian County. His ten children were all born in Person County, North Carolina. They were: Alexander, Angus, Margaret, m. Burke; Henrietta, m. Joshua Grant; John Pryor, Catherine, Hector, Pryor, Eliza and Malcolm. Two of the daughters married, and the youngest son, Malcolm, was born February 18, 1795, and died in Christian County, February 21, 1875. He married, October 12, 1820, Martha Rivers, born February 19, 1800, and died August 5, 1827, daughter of Elizabeth (Edmunds) and Thomas Rivers. She is buried near Kennedy, Ky. They had three children: Thomas Henry, m. (1) Rebecca Tuck, (2) Ann Aliza Arthur; Elizabeth Rivers, m. John P. Carruthers; Martha Rivers, born January 12, 1827, and married Willie Perry Boddie.

Malcolm McNeil came to Christian County with his father in 1817, and began accumulating property at an early age. He invested largely in lands in Kentucky and Mississippi, and in 1842 bought property in Chicago. He was a Whig before the war, sympathized with the South, and later became a Democrat. His portrait is in this volume.


NON NOBIS SOLUM NATI FIRIMUS
Bradshaw

THE BRADSHAW COAT OF ARMS

ELBRIDGE BRADSHAW was born December 3, 1861, in Christian County, Kentucky. His parents were Benjamin D. and Fannie (Holland) Bradshaw, daughter of Shandy A. Holland and Almeda (Broomfield) Holland. His brothers and sisters are: Annie (Culver); Benjamin H., Allie B. (Gary); Dr. Edgar B., who died in Cadiz, Ky., a few years ago; Claude S., Maggie (Belote). All are Baptists. Elbridge attended Major J. O. Ferrell's High School, when M. H. Crump and Frank T. Glasgow were assistants; also at V. A. Garnett's Oakland Institute. He also went to W. R. Fall, whose son, Albert B. Fall, was a student at the same time. Elbridge was married to Mattie Holloway Clarke, in New Orleans, December 25, 1890. She died December 23, 1925.

Benjamin D. Bradshaw, father of Elbridge, was a farmer, living on the Bradshaw Pike, who died January 26, 1902. He was a very active man in promoting everything that was progressive and in the interest of his community. He was the moving spirit in securing rural mail service in this county. Major John W. Breathitt was Postmaster of Hopkinsville at that time, and was instrumental in securing this service through Congressman Henry Allen in January, 1901. S. B. Rathbone came here, and in company with Elbridge Bradshaw, went over the proposed route, which he recommended, and also recommended the appointment of Elbridge Bradshaw as carrier. The route started February 15, 1901, and was served continuously by him until he retired, December 3, 1926, with a most honorable record.

The Bradshaws, who came to this county in 1802 and 1803, from Jessamine County, Kentucky, were natives of Virginia. They were Edward, William and Benjamin, and settled in the territory afterwards known as Bradshaw road. This Benjamin Bradshaw, the grandfather of Elbridge, was married twice, and raised a large family. Some of the descendants of these Bradshaws settled in Paducah, Ky., and have done their part in all the affairs of that county and Ballard County. The Bradshaws are of Irish descent. John Bradshaw and his wife, Mary Wood, settled in New Jersey in 1740, and raised a large family. That the Bradshaws did their part in the Revolutionary War is shown by the fact that seventeen, from Massachusetts alone, are recorded as soldiers.

The arms of the Bradshaws are blazoned: Argent, two bendlets, sable. The crest is described: On a mount, a stag ducally gorged, standing under a vine, all proper. The motto is *"Non Noblis Solum Nati Firimus."*

GEORGE BARNES, progenitor of the Barnes family of Christian County, was born in Armagh, in Armagh Province, Ireland, about 1748 or 1756, dates differing. His pension record shows 1756. He enlisted in the Revolutionary army at Hillsborough, Va., in April, 1780; was a private and wagon-master in the company of Capt. Morris, Col. Joseph or Jonathan Clark's regiment. He was at the siege of "Ninety-six," and in the battle of Eutaw Springs and was honorably discharged. He was allowed a pension under an application executed August 16, 1831, claim No. S 163 Ky., giving age of seventy-five years, but he was evidently eighty-three. He came to America about 1772; married Agnes Bunch, who was born in 1754, and bore him five children: George and Robert, who were carried away by Indians when children and never heard from; William, born October 29, 1778; Annie, born 1782, and Betsy, date not known. George Barnes died in Christian County, Kentucky, November 13, 1838, and his wife died June 22, 1817. He first came to Kentucky in 1782, to Mercer County, and on the journey he stated in his pension application the Indians "carried away two of his sons." This occurred at what was known as the "Battle of Defeated Camp," on or near the Cumberland Mountains. In 1797, he came to Christian County. William Barnes married Elizabeth Myers, December 10, 1807. To them were born fifteen children. Those who reached maturity were Melville, Maxwell S., David L., Nison W., Elizabeth A., Ildegirt A. and Mary Z. William Barnes and John Lewis helped to clear the timber from the ground upon which the courthouse stands. Melville Barnes married Mary E. Johnson and they had three sons: William H., John J., and Elbert M. Barnes. John J. Barnes was sheriff of Christian County. George W. Barnes, born in 1861, was a son of Nison W. Barnes. He married Belle Woodburn, a daughter of Alex Woodburn. Their family consisted of four sons: Dr. Oscar L., Orville D., who lives in Buffalo, N. Y., Vego E., and Omar D. Barnes. The latter married Annie Harrison, a daughter of W. B. Harrison, and lives in Hopkinsville. Separate sketches of Dr. Barnes and Vego Barnes are in this volume.

OSCAR BASS, president of Bass & Company, lumber dealers in Hopkinsville, Ky., is a son of Oscar L. and Cornelia (Covington) Bass. His paternal grandparents were Thomas and Mary (Carter) Bass. The Bass family came from North Carolina, where it was prominent from Colonial days. Subject's maternal grandparents were Terrell and Eranda (Chappell) Covington. Oscar Bass was born at Adel, Ga., February 3, 1891, and came with his parents to Hopkinsville when he was a child. His father was a prominent merchant, who operated the Bass Shoe Company. His son began his business career in 1912, working for a lumber company and several years ago organized the firm of Bass & Company, and purchased a long established business which is now one of the leading enterprises of this section of the State. Mr. Bass is president of Bass & Co., president of the Hopkinsville Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Kiwanis Club, the Golf and Country Club, the Elks and Baptist Church. He was married April 12, 1916, to Miss Brenda Neblett, daughter of J. M. and Nell (Simmons) Neblett, formerly of Clarksville, Tenn., but at that time residents of Hopkinsville. Mr. Neblett, who was in the milling business, is now deceased. This union has been blessed with two children: Covington Bass, born February 12, 1917, and Brenda Nell, born August 6, 1929. Mr. Bass is one of Hopkinsville's foremost business men, a leader in every progressive movement. He lives with his family in a handsome home on Alumni Avenue.

COL. ERSKINE BIRCH BASSETT was born in Stephensport, Ky., June 23, 1867, a son of James Hervey and Georgia (Houston) Bassett. His paternal grandparents were Jeremiah and Tryfenia (Birch) Bassett. His mother's parents were Dr. Robert and Mary (Frank) Houston. Col. Bassett bears an unique genealogy, tracing his ancestry back to Thurston Bassett, who was one of the trusted knights of William the Conqueror, at the battle of Hastings, in 1066, and became grand falconer under this king. Two of his ancestors were among the barons who forced King John at the signing of the famous Magna Charta, and this document bears their sign and seal. William Bassett came to America in the ship Fortune, which

COL. E. B. BASSETT

followed the Mayflower by a few months, and landed also at Plymouth. Richard Bassett was one of the makers and signers of the Constitution of the United States. Colonel Burwell Bassett married a sister of George Washington, and their daughter, Elizabeth, married Benjamin Harrison, and was the mother of William Henry Harrison, ninth President of the United States, and the great-grandmother of Benjamin Harrison, twenty-third President of the United States. Colonel Bassett's ancestors came to Kentucky shortly after the War of the Revolution, and settled at Bassett's Ridge in Bracken County, and thus, as they were among the first settlers of America, they were also among the first settlers of Kentucky.

Though born in a country town, Col. Bassett early in life removed with his parents to Louisville, and was educated in that city, and was preparing for an army career through West Point when circumstances caused him to enter a mercantile life, and to satisfy his military inclinations, he joined the famous Louisville Legion in 1883 and saw active duty with them and participated in the many prize drills of that famous organization.

In 1887 he removed to Hopkinsville and was soon after made Second Lieutenant of Company D, Third Kentucky Infantry, and afterwards promoted to First Lieutenant of that organization.

After his Spanish War services, he was appointed by Governor Beckham to the rank of Major in the Third Kentucky Infantry, and from that time was called upon by the Governors of the State, upon every occasion of danger or disorder, and repeatedly received the thanks of the Chief Executive and the judges of the courts for the delicacy and tact, as well as forceful firmness, with which he handled troops upon occasions of public danger.

He was in command of troops during the coal strike in Hopkins and Webster counties, Kentucky, in 1901; again in civil disturbances at Russellville, Ky., in 1905; Greenville, 1906, and in Mayfield, Ky., in 1906, with only fifty men he successfully defended a prisoner against the repeated attacks of a mob of several thousand fighting hand to hand through the streets of that city, accomplishing the end of maintaining the supremacy of the law without serious injury to any but a few of the leaders of the mob.

During the great "Night Rider" troubles in Kentucky (in which almost the entire State was involved) he was called into active service, remaining in the field for a year. The troubles culminated in a raid on Hopkinsville, by armed men, at one o'clock in the night. Warehouses were burned, and in less than an hour the night riders had marched out on foot, as they had marched in, leaving their horses hitched two miles from town. Though the city was guarded, Col. Bassett responded to a riot call, organized a posse of ten men, and went in pursuit and in a pitched battle, when the night riders were overtaken, several of them were killed and others, including the leader, were wounded. Col. Bassett was then placed in command of all the troops called out to suppress the reign of terror, to break up the conspiracy and restore conditions of safety and peace; for these services, he received the thanks of the governor by public proclamation, was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and called to the Adjutant General's office, as the Adjutant General of Kentucky. Immediately there came into this office such a rattling of dry bones and such live action as it had never known before or since, for in a few months he must accomplish his dream of a life time to put the Kentucky Guard upon such a footing that a call to the firing line would meet with quick and effective response; how it was accomplished in triumphant enthusiasm is one of the wonders of psychological efficiency, a new first regiment was organized, recruited and equipped at Louisville, the Second and Third Regiments were strengthened and increased to twelve companies and put upon efficient basis, and the First Kentucky brigade was completed and put upon a war footing, and to crown it all, a great school for officers and non-commissioned officers was held in the great armory at Louisville, under the direction of Captain (now General) Paul B. Malone, who was noted as being the best and most enthusiastic and efficient instructor in the Regular Army.

He was called into the Federal service, with his regiment (Third Kentucky), in June, 1916, and trained and hardened the regiment for border service in which it participated from September, 1916, until March, 1917.

In January, 1918, he was promoted to rank of Colonel, for efficiency, and assigned to the 150th Infantry.

In August, 1917, while in camp, at Lexington, Ky., disorders incident to a coal strike in Webster County, Kentucky, reached such a state as to get beyond control of the Governor, and he requested Federal intervention, whereupon Colonel Bassett was sent to take charge of the situation. Such prompt and efficient measures were taken that within a week after Colonel Bassett's arrival upon the scene, the strike was declared off, the lesser offenders had fled, and the leaders were in confinement under the jurisdiction of the Federal court.

Soon after arrival overseas, the 38th Division, of which Colonel Bassett's regiment was a part, was broken up for replacements, that is, to supply units that had been depleted by war losses, and Colonel Bassett was assigned to the 367th infantry of the 92nd Division. At the signing of the Armistice, it was in the front line after considerable advance, with the first battalion in the firing line, and the two other battalions in support and reserve. He received a Croix de guerre, and was recommended for promotion to a generalship by the French. Colonel Bassett continued in command of this regiment during the difficult days succeeding the armistice.

Upon the closing of the war, Colonel Bassett returned to his mercantile pursuits, and now owns and conducts one of Hopkinsville's most beautiful stores, proving that

"There's but the twinkling of a star
Between the man of peace and war."

Col. Bassett was married to Miss Hallie E. Brown, and to them were born James Stanley, Estelle (Mrs. Morton), Walter Cross, Margaret and Elizabeth (Mrs. Radford). In addition to the military positions he has filled, Colonel Bassett has been a Commissioner of the Western State Hospital, Regent Western State Normal College, and Adjutant General of Kentucky. He has been an influential leader of the Republican party, and is a member of the Methodist Church.

BARNEY D. BLANEY is a recent addition to the business circles of Hopkinsville, but has already taken a prominent place in commercial, civic and religious life of the city. Mr. Blaney, in 1927, became general manager and treasurer of the Wadsworth-Campbell Box Company that had been started the year before. The success the company has made under his management gives testimony to his fine ability as an organizer and executive. The company, with the year 1930, entered a merger of similar factories in several states, and changed its name to the Autokraft Box Corporation, with headquarters at Lima, Ohio. Mr. Blaney is descended from an old Virginia family, but is a native of Illinois. Mrs. Blaney, before her marriage, was Miss Eleanor Schleicher. Their three children, Edith, Robert and Jane, are students in the schools of Hopkinsville. Mr. Blaney and his family are members of the Westminster Presbyterian Church. He is a director of the Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Rotary Club. In April, 1930, he was transferred to Kansas City, Mo.

MRS. LADY JEWEL SUMMERS BRADSHAW is a daughter of William D. and Julia J. (Boales) Summers, who owns and lives upon the Summers place of two hundred and fifty-five acres, five miles west of Hopkinsville, where her grandfather settled in 1828, when he came from Fairfax County, Virginia. His wife was Harriett Anthony, a daughter of William B. and Susan McLean Anthony. He was killed at the battle of New Orleans. William A. Summers, son of John and Elizabeth Dulin Summers, came from Virginia, settled near Hopkinsville and built the stately old two-story frame house that is still doing good service. There they reared a family of nine children, of whom William D. was the youngest. His father died in 1857 and he later became the owner of the homestead. His mother lived with him until she died, aged ninety-one and a half. William D. Summers was educated at the University of Kentucky, and became a farmer upon a scientific basis and along most intelligent lines. He was progressive and far-seeing, used improved machinery and promoted a movement to build a turnpike from his home to Hopkinsville, one of the earliest in the county. In 1871 he married Miss Amanda Broady, of Nashville, Tenn., who died in 1873, leaving a son, Leslie A. Summers. In 1876 he married Julia, a daughter of Augustus D. and Sidney (Roberts) Boales, who died in 1887. The issue of this marriage was one daughter, the subject, who was married to Dr. E. B. Bradshaw, a son of Benjamin Bradshaw, of Christian County, who died February 13, 1920. Mrs. Bradshaw later returned to the old home and has conducted the farm in a most profitable way. One of the colored servants on the place is a daughter of a house servant, who served the family for forty-five years and her husband has served for twenty-five years. Mrs. Bradshaw is not only a good farmer, but she is a registered nurse and a shrewd business woman besides. Her American ancestor, John Summers, came from England to Virginia, settling at Cherry Hill, near Alexandria.

The Summers family, sometimes spelled Somers and Sommers, is an old English family, dating back to Knighthood days, and has been prominent in English and American history for centuries. In England it was represented in Parliament. Coming to America, it became prominent in Virginia history, and several members of the family were in the Revolutionary War. The subject possesses the family coat of arms, crested with a laurel tree, upon which hangs a coat of mail. A Flemish family originally, it was known in England, in Kent, in 1300, where Richard le Somer died in 1347. John Somers was Chancellor of Exchequer to Henry VI. His son, Jeffrey Somers, left two sons, William and Thomas. William was knighted and employed by Queen Elizabeth as public ambassador in foreign states.

The Summers family is descended from John Summers, of Dorset County, England, in 1548. He reared a family of six sons and two daughters. His son, Nicholas, had a son, Nicholas, Jr., 1665. Nicholas had two sons, Francis and William. A son of Francis, name uncertain, was the father of John, the pioneer, who was born in England in 1686, and died in Fairfax County, Virginia, in 1790, at the age of a hundred and four years. His son, John, born in 1749, came from Fairfax County, and died in 1821, owning six hundred acres of land. He was the father of William A. Summers, the settler who came to Christian County in 1828. Simon Summers, a brother of William A. Summers, was a captain in Washington's army. William A. Summers' son, William D. Summers, was the father of Mrs. Bradshaw. She is a lineal descendant of Bartholomew T. Wood, Hopkinsville's first settler, and of the Weathers family, whose coat of arms is in this book. She is a member of the Methodist Church.

RICHARD F. BRASHER, supervisory agent of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad in Hopkinsville since 1912, is a native of Christian County. He was born January 24, 1880. His paternal ancestors were Scotch and Irish, and came early from North Carolina, and settled near the present town of Crofton. His father, Henry C. Brasher, was born in 1837, and lived to extreme old age. He was a Union soldier in the Seventeenth Kentucky Infantry, and was wounded three times in action. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and others. He married Victoria Woodruff, of Hopkins County (1847-1917), who bore him three children, of whom Richard was the youngest. A daughter, Lula, married G. C. Croft, and C. B. Brasher is a Christian County farmer. R. F. Brasher attended the county schools, and at seventeen entered the L. & N. freight office at Crofton, learned telegraphy, and has been with the company ever since, a period of thirty-three years. He served in several offices, and in 1907 was made chief clerk at Henderson, and five years later came to Hopkinsville, and has made his company a most efficient agent for sixteen years. He has other business interests, including a herd of Jersey cattle and a dairy farm, near the city. In 1900 Mr. Brasher married Miss Alice Board, a daughter of Walker and Roberta (Head) Board, who was a graduate of the Henderson high school. They have two daughters, Margaret Lee and Alice Woodruff. Mr. Brasher is a member of the Baptist Church, a Mason and a Republican in politics.

JUDGE JAS. BREATHITT

JUDGE JAMES BREATHITT, an eminent attorney of Hopkinsville, was born in Hopkinsville September 4, 1852, of a long line of illustrious ancestors, tracing back to the Colonial history of Virginia, and to pioneers who came from Scotland. His paternal grandfather was James Breathitt, born in Logan County, and who died in Hopkinsville a hundred years ago. He was an early settler, a distinguished lawyer, and was Commonwealth's attorney. His brother, John Breathitt, was Governor of Kentucky in 1832, and died in office at Frankfort. His son, John W. Breathitt, was born in Hopkinsville in 1825 and died in 1912. Many references to him will be found in this volume, as soldier and public servant. He married Miss Katherine A. Webber, daughter of Dr. A. Webber, born in 1831 and died in 1910. John W. Breathitt, in early life, was a farmer and later a merchant. When the war came on, he entered the Union Army and rose to the rank of Major. He served throughout the war, a gallant soldier and a kind-hearted and chivalrous gentleman. After the war, his personal popularity made it an easy matter to be elected county court clerk, and he served in that office five terms of four years each. Following this service, he was county judge for eight years, and was postmaster of Hopkinsville under President Harrison, who was his cousin, and again under Presidents McKinley, Arthur and Roosevelt, and died in office. To him and his wife, Katherine Webber, were born the following children: Peyton S., Gus, Harvie W., James, Elizabeth S., Caroline (Mrs. R. S. Green), John W., Jr., and Katherine (Mrs. M. Griffin). His two eldest sons were soldiers in the Union army. He was a member of the Baptist Church.

James Breathitt was reared on a farm, and began life as a deputy clerk in his father's office. During this time, he took up the study of law, and attended Cumberland University, from which he graduated in 1877. He was soon thereafter elected county attorney, on the Republican ticket, and in 1881 was elected representative in the General Assembly and was again elected in 1885. In 1897 he was elected circuit judge for two years, to fill a vacancy, the only Republican ever elected in the district. In 1905 he was elected county judge, and served four years. In 1916 he was elected attorney general of Kentucky for four years. Since retiring from that position, he has engaged in the practice of law, with his son, the firm of Breathitt & Breathitt being one of the leading law firms in Western Kentucky. Judge Breathitt, in 1889, married Miss Olivia Thompson, a daughter of George V. and and Olivia (Ellis) Thompson, and their children were: James, John W., Elizabeth O. (Stites), Edward T., Louise, Julia A., (Funk), and Robert Ewing. Judge Breathitt and his family are members of the Methodist Church.

LIET. GOV. JAMES BREATHITT, JR.

JAMES BREATHITT, Jr., the oldest son of James and Olivia Breathitt, was like his father and grandfather, born in Hopkinsville, December 14, 1890. He inherited the brilliancy of his father, and was given the advantage of the best schools in Kentucky and, like his father, adopted the law as his profession. He was hardly settled in the practice of law when the World War began, and he at once volunteered in the naval aviation corps and was trained in the aviation field at Boston, Mass. His brother, John W. Breathitt, entered the same branch, and was commissioned a Lieutenant at Brooks Field, Texas, while his brother, Edward T., served on the U.S.S. *Mongolia* in the navy. Their father was too old to fight, but he did war work at home, and took part in the bond issues. James Breathitt, Jr., followed his mother's side in politics, and became a Democrat with his first vote, and rapidly rose to a position of influence and leadership. A brilliant orator, with eloquence rarely equaled, he is in demand as a public speaker, and is everywhere looked upon as one of the ablest Democrats in Kentucky. In 1928 he was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor and was elected, although the head of the ticket was defeated by fifty thousand majority. No young man, in Kentucky, ever made a more remarkable race. As presiding officer of the State Senate, he is looked upon as the leader of his party, and all eyes are turned upon him as the logical leader in the race for Governor in 1932, which will be the centennial of the year in which his family first supplied the state with a Governor. Lieutenant-Governor Breathitt was married in Frankfort, Ky., to Miss Natalie Martin, a daughter of Col. A. D. and Leo (Visscher) Martin. They have one son, James Breathitt III, who is a high school student.

THE BUCKNER FAMILY. Frank W. Buckner, born in Virginia in 1809, came when a child to Christian County, with his Revolutionary father, Francis Buckner, who died in this county. In 1835, F. W. Buckner married Miss Sarah Gordon, who was the mother of four sons and one daughter, and lived to extreme old age. She was born in Christian

County, December 2, 1819, a daughter of Samuel Gordon, who was born in Buckingham County, Virginia, and died in Christian County in 1852. The children of Frank W. and Sarah Gordon Buckner were: Samuel Gordon Buckner, who married Kate Wooldridge, and reared a family in Hopkinsville, viz.: Thomas W., Frank W., Joseph C., Sherwood and Robert H., and one daughter, Mattie, who married John Owsley. All of the boys are dead. Joseph C. left one son, Gordon. Annie, the second child and only daughter, married Joseph C. Wooldridge, and was the mother of four sons and two daughters: Frank B. (deceased), Robert M., Thomas Major and Samuel Upshur, and Lallie, who married Gentry Hillman, and Kate, who married Harry Montgomery. William F. Buckner, the second son, died in Clarksville, Tenn., leaving a son and two daughters (see biography); Harry C. Buckner is still living in Hopkinsville. He has two daughters, Mrs. A. D. Noe, Jr., and Mrs. T. M. Herndon. Upshaw Buckner, the youngest child, died in Nashville, Tenn., in 1928, leaving a family. Of this large and prominent family, Harry C. Buckner is the only one of the name in Christian County at the present time.

MRS. ETHEL McRAE BOLLINGER is a daughter of one of the hosts of brave young men Christian County contributed to the Lost Cause. Her father was R. K. McRae and her mother's maiden name was Pauline Wood McRae. Kenneth McRae, as he was called, was a son of William A. and Tibitha (Vaughn) McRae. Mrs. Bollinger's grandparents, on her mother's side, were William H. and Jane D. (Bradley) Wood. Her pioneer ancestors were Kenneth and Catherine (Towery) McRae, and Benjamin and Mary (Austin) Bradley. The McRaes, Woods, and Bradleys were all very early settlers, who played prominent parts in the County's history. R. K. McRae came of military stock, and it was the natural thing for him to go to the defense of his beloved South. At the opening of hostilities, he volunteered for service, and was assigned to Company H, First Kentucky Cavalry, and saw service first at Bowling Green, and later in the fierce fighting around Chattanooga. When his comrade, Ben F. Wood, was wounded in battle, he was detailed to take him to the hospital. He served throughout the war, and afterwards was an extensive farmer, near Pembroke, Ky. He died January 9, 1915. Kenneth McRae and Richard Vaughn, his grandfathers, were both in the Revolutionary War. Benjamin Bradley, Pauline Wood McRae's grandfather, came here in 1799 from Virginia, and entered land near Pembroke, signed by Christopher Greenup, as Governor and William Grayson, Secretary of State. Miss Ethel McRae was born near Pembroke, and married Howard M. Bollinger. To this union was born one child, a son, who died in infancy.

FRANK HOUSTON BASSETT was born in Stephensport, Ky., November 1, 1873, and came to Hopkinsville as a boy when his brother, E. B. Bassett, came to open a store. He comes of Welsh stock. His parents were James H. and Georgia (Houston) Bassett. His paternal grandparents were Jeremiah V. Bassett and Tryphenia Wellesley (Birch) Bassett. His maternal grandparents were Dr. Robert R. Houston and Mary (Frank) Houston. Subject began his business career as a merchant and on February 23, 1898, was married to Miss Mamie Elizabeth Thompson, only child of Charles T. Thompson, a prominent hardware merchant. Some years after his marriage he took up the study of medicine and following his graduation at once took a prominent position in his profession. While still a practicing physician, he was elected a city commissioner in 1916, and served until his election as mayor of Hopkinsville in 1918. After four years in that office, he was elected county court clerk of Christian County in 1922, as a Democrat, and re-elected in 1926 and 1930 for terms of four years. One of his ancestors afterwards, Rev. Thomas Erskine Birch, an Episcopal minister, was an ensign on the Bon Homme Richard in the famous sea fight with the Serapis. He is a member of Westminster Presbyterian Church. Dr. and Mrs. Bassett were the parents of three children. The oldest, Charles Thompson, died when a youth. Florence is the wife of John Jarrell, of Atlanta, Ga., and Frank H., Jr., who married Sara Belle McPherson, is in business in Hopkinsville.

THEODORE E. BARTLEY is a native of Louisa County, Virginia, who came to Christian County more than fifty years ago. He was born December 15, 1855, a son of Walker O. and Matilda J. (McGehee) Bartley. His father's parents were Oliver and Elizabeth Bartley, and his maternal grandparents were Garrott C. and Elizabeth (Cole) McGehee. Subject's parents located in Orange County, Virginia, where he grew to manhood, on his father's farm, and came to Kentucky, in 1876, to work in a store of his cousin, J. W. MeGehee. Afterward he conducted a country store for several years, but in 1886, came to Hopkinsville and was business manager of the *Hopkinsville Kentuckian* for thirty-three years, or until the paper retired from business, January 1, 1920. Mr. Bartley was married, November 18, 1879, to Miss Mollie H. Meacham, a daughter of Rev. A. W. and Mariam (Lander) Meacham. She died September 25, 1921. To them were born three sons and eight daughters. They were Milliard F. Bartley, Athol R. and Charles (who died in infancy); Patty (Mrs. George N. Duffer, of Hopkinsville, who has a daughter, Marjorie); Otey, Gladys, Gwinneth, Berthyne (Mrs. H. J. Williams); Juanita; Imogene (Mrs. Ray A. Wren, Washington, D. C.), Dorothy (Mrs. Kemble Hagerman, Bowling Green, Ky.); and Elsye (Mrs. V. A. Jackson, Lexington, Ky.) Mr. Bartley was at one time a member of the Board of Commissioners of the Western State Hospital. He is affiliated with the Democratic party.

THOMAS J. BAYNHAM, for thirty years or more a leading planter of Christian County, was born at New Providence, Tenn., March 24, 1864. He was the oldest of several children of G. E. and Mary (Jefferson) Baynham. His paternal grandparents were John and Rebecca T. Baynham. The Baynham and Jefferson families were both early settlers in Trigg County, when it was still a part of Christian. His maternal grandparents were Thomas B. and Martha (Graves) Jefferson. Their ancestors came from Virginia and there were Revolutionary soldiers among them. Thomas J. Baynham married Victoria Elliott Meacham, January 7, 1892. She was a daughter of Rev. A. W. and Mariam (Lander) Meacham, and was born near Gracey, in Christian County. Children of this union were Mary (Mrs. Chappell Gill); Louise (Mrs. S. R. Ewing); Nell, Ada (Mrs. Henry McCoy Blanchard), and Thomas Elliott Baynham. Their only son, a boy too young for service, completed his education at the Branham and Hughes School, in Spring Hill, Tenn. He was in the R.O.T.C. at Southwestern Presbyterian University, Clarksville, in 1918. Mr. Baynham has always been a farmer, and his son assists him in the operation of his fine farm, near the State line, on the Clarksville Highway. He not only farms on a large scale, but deals extensively in live stock, and has other large business interests. Mr. Baynham is a Methodist, and the other members of his family are Baptists. For many years he has been a most influential leader of the Democratic party in South Christian. His post office is Clarksville, Tenn.

LEVI D. BURKHOLDER, one of Crofton's leading business men for forty-three years, is at present a dealer in general merchandise, but from 1890 to 1926, a period of thirty-three years, was in the milling business. He started the mill and ran it for fifteen years, when his brother became a partner, and the firm was Burkholder Bros., until they sold the mill. The Burkholders are of Swiss descent. Levi D. Burkholder was born at Springfield, Ohio, August 7, 1865. His parents were John M. and Kate (Lookingbaugh) Burkholder. His grandparents were Felix and Catherine (Moyer) Burkholder. His next ancestor was Ulrich, a son of Christian Burkholder, the original immigrant, who came from Switzerland to Center Hall, Pa., near Harrisburg. It was a prolific family, and is now widely distributed over many states. Subject came to Crofton a young man, and married Jennie Lou Dulin, a daughter of John M. Dulin. To them were born the following children: Zadie Elizabeth (Howard), her second marriage, of Madisonville, Ky.; Mary C. (Mrs. E. M. Brown); Zadie Lee (Mrs. A. B. McKnight); and Frances E. They also have an adopted daughter, Lola W. Mr. Burkholder has at all times been a most progressive citizen. He took a leading part in organizing the Crofton schools and was a trustee for sixteen years. He is a member of the Christian Church, an Odd Fellow and a Mason, belonging to the Oriental Chapter in Hopkinsville.

In addition to the daughters named above, Mr. Burkholder has one son, John M., who served in the World War, for two years overseas, and was in the battles of the Argonne and at St. Mihiel, with the Third Infantry. He is now postmaster of Crofton. He married Edna Wheeler, of Hopkinsville, and they have a daughter, Martha Marie.

WILLIAM VENABLE BRONAUGH. Lieutenant Commander William Venable Bronaugh, U.S.N., was born in Christian County, Kentucky, on August 20, 1855, the son of James Robert Bronaugh and Mary P. (Goddin) Bronaugh. His pioneer ancestor was his grandfather, Taliaferro Bronaugh, of Fauquier County, Virginia, whose father, Thomas Bronaugh, was Captain of Fauquier County Militia during the Revolutionary War.

William V. Bronaugh was appointed to the U. S. Naval Academy in 1873 by Congressman John Young Brown and graduated with honors in 1877, in time to be sent to the Paris Exposition of 1878 as a naval representative of the United States Government, making the cruise on the historic frigate *Constitution*. His military career will be found in the History.

Lieutenant Commander Bronaugh was married, January 8, 1885, to Miss Mary Edmunds, of Hopkinsville, the daughter of John Thomas Edmunds and Mary (Campbell) Edmunds. To them was born one daughter, Miss Mary Bronaugh.

He died on board the U. S. S. Kearsarge, of which he was executive officer, September 30, 1902, and was buried in Riverside Cemetery, Hopkinsville. His widow, Mrs. Mary Edmunds Bronaugh, followed him to the grave March 25, 1928.

CHARLES BREATHITT, a young business man of Detroit, is a direct descendant of James Breathitt, son of a Revolutionary soldier from Virginia, who settled in Logan County, Kentucky. James Breathitt was a brother of Governor John Breathitt. His son, Major John W. Breathitt, was born in Hopkinsville, was a gallant Union soldier, county court clerk, county judge and postmaster of Hopkinsville. His oldest son was Peyton Breathitt, who was Charles Breathitt's grandfather. His father was Webber Breathitt, whose grandmother was a daughter of Dr. Augustine Webber, an eminent physician of early Hopkinsville. Subject's nearest relative in the county is an aunt, Mrs. Thomas S. Winfree, his father's sister. Mr. Breathitt is unmarried, and an employee in the office of the Ford Motor Company.

GUS BREATHITT is one of the few remaining veterans of the Civil War in Christian County. He was born October 8, 1849, and at eighty years of age was still vigorous enough to do active duty as a member of the Hopkinsville police force. He enlisted in the Union Army when a mere boy, and was in the service two years. When the Spanish-American War came on, though forty-seven years old, he was allowed to enter as a volunteer, and served in that war. He was deputy sheriff for fifteen years, in the U. S. Revenue Service two years, and for many years a clerk in the post office, under three postmasters, and when finally retired, having reached the age limit, he secured a place as patrolman and held the place for thirteen years. Mr. Breathitt married Miss Annie Fruit, who died several years ago. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and in politics is a Democrat. He is a brother of Judge James Breathitt and an uncle of Lieutenant Governor James Breathitt, Jr.

WILLIAM FRANCIS BUCKNER, who was a Confederate soldier from Christian County, still has descendants in the county. His parents were Francis W. and Sarah (Gordon) Buckner, who owned a large plantation on the Clarksville road, near Oak Grove. Francis W. Buckner was a son of George Buckner, who married Miss Saunders. George Buckner was a son of Francis W. Buckner, who fought in the Virginia army in the Revolutionary army. His wife was Martha Upshaw. W. F. Buckner, it will be noted, was fourth in line from the Virginia patriot, and a grandson of the Kentucky pioneer. The Upshaw ancestor was also a colonel in the Continental army. W. F. Buckner's maternal grandparents were Samuel and Martha (Moore) Gordon. He was the second of several brothers, and was born June 9, 1843, and entered the Confederate army when eighteen years old, and fought valiantly for four years. He married Harriet Elliott, a daughter of William and Francis (Hill) Elliott. Their children were Elliott (who married Maud Drane), Gordon, Annie (who married B. G. Nelson), Lewis Douglas (who married Martha Leigh), Mildred (who married Robert A. Cook). Mr. Buckner served in the Second Kentucky Cavalry, General Forrest's command, and later was aide-de-camp to General Joe Wheeler. He began civil life as a farmer in Christian County, but later moved to Clarksville and became a tobacconist. He died there August 9, 1913. His daughters, Mrs. Annie Nelson and Mrs. Mildred Cook, live in Hopkinsville. The former has two sons and two daughters, B. Gordon, Frank Buckner, Isabelle and Mildred Nelson.

JUDGE CHARLES HENSON BUSH was born in Montgomery County, Tennessee, October 28, 1856, and came to Christian County when seven years old. His parents were Howard B. Bush and Panthea Ellis Bush. His mother's maiden name being Panthea Ellis. Zenas Bush, his grandfather, came from North Carolina. The home of the Ellis family, of which Judge Bush's mother was a member, was Humphries County, Tennessee. Both of the subject's parents died before he was six years old. His paternal grandmother was a Brooks, and his maternal grandmother was an Ellis.

Mrs. Panthea Bush, the mother of Charles Henson Bush, the subject of this sketch, died when he was an infant, and upon her death, he lived in the home of Mrs. Catherine Henson for the most of the time until he was seven years old, at Poplar Springs Furnace, in Montgomery County, Tennessee. He then came to live with an uncle, George B. Bush, near La-

Fayette, Christian County, Kentucky, where he spent the greater part of his boyhood.

He received a liberal education, and in 1877 went to Paducah, where he studied law for two years, and was licensed to practice. He located in Hopkinsville in 1881 and began the practice of his profession and achieved success from the start. He became a most effective jury lawyer, and soon was engaged on one side or the other of nearly every important criminal case; however, mostly for the defense, and also enjoyed a large civil practice.

He kept out of politics so far as seeking office was concerned, and never held office until 1916, when upon the death of J. T. Hanbery, Circuit Judge, he was appointed circuit judge by Governor A. O. Stanley in August, 1916. At the November election, 1916, Judge Bush was upon the Democratic ticket and was elected by a large majority judge of the Third Judicial District, and was re-elected to the same office in November, 1921, and served in that capacity for practically twelve years, until the 1st of January, 1928. Upon retiring from the bench, he resumed the practice of law in Hopkinsville, Kentucky.

In May, 1880, Judge Bush was married to Miss Jennie Gary, of Christian County, Kentucky. There were three children born to them, Howard, Lillian (Mrs. J. W. F. Williams), of LaFayette, Kentucky, and Lucille, now the wife of James F. Franklin, Los Angeles, California.

Mrs. Jennie Bush died in November, 1886, and on June 5, 1888, Judge Bush married Mrs. Mattie Rives, of Montgomery County, Tenn. By the last marriage there were two daughters, Jennie, now the wife of Mr. R. E. Kemper, of Evansville, Ind., and he is superintendent of the Evansville and Nashville division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad; and Florence, now Mrs. Baron Lewis, of Owensboro, Ky.

Judge Bush's second wife died May 19, 1916. He now makes his home at his residence on East Seventh Street, in Hopkinsville, Ky.

Judge Bush has long been a member and officer of the Ninth Street Christian Church, of this city.

He is not now actively engaged in politics, but is and has always been a loyal and faithful Democrat, and has uniformly voted the Democratic ticket for over fifty years, and has been prominent in the counsels of the Democratic party.

DR. AUSTIN BELL is a descendant of one of the oldest Christian County families. His grandfather, Dr. John Francis Bell, was born in Orange County, Virginia, July 15, 1797. He came to Kentucky in 1811, and in 1818 came to Hopkinsville, and took up the study of medicine under Drs. Short and Webber, and when his medical education was completed, entered upon a practice that continued until his death, at Oak Grove, in 1878. He married Kitty Bowcock. Seven children were born to them, the sixth being Cincinnatus D. Bell, born in 1833. He was a Confederate soldier in Woodward's Cavalry, emerging with the rank of captain. Captain Bell was married October 29, 1857, to Miss Annie Maria Peay, a daughter of Austin and Maria Pendleton Peay. Dr. Bell is the youngest of their four children. He gets his name from his maternal ancestor. Austin Peay, Sr., had a son, Austin Peay, who was a state senator. Senator Peay's son, Austin Leavell Peay, was Governor of Tennessee, and died while serving his third term. He left a young son, Austin Peay, IV, who is an attorney in Clarksville. Dr. Austin Bell was born at Longview, Christian County, April 16, 1874, and, like his distinguished grandfather and elder brother, Dr. John P. Bell, was educated to be a doctor, and graduated from a leading institution. He located at Longview, but soon moved to Hopkinsville. He married Miss Cecil May Holloway, and they have three children, Ann Holloway (Mrs. Dr. D. L. Salmon), Dr. Austin Holloway Bell and John Peay Bell. Dr. Bell enjoys the distinction of having served in two wars. He served in the medical department, U. S. V. in the war with Spain and with the Medical Corps, U. S. A., during the World War. He is recognized as one of the leading physicians of Kentucky. Dr. Bell is a deacon in the First Baptist Church of Hopkinsville, and a member of the Board of Control of the Jennie Stuart Memorial Hospital.

THE BLAKEY FAMILY. Dr. Thomas W. Blakey was born in Russellville, Ky., August 4, 1858, and died in San Francisco, Calif., June, 1926. Dr. Blakey was for more than forty years an outstanding citizen of Christian County in professional, business, educational and religious circles. He was a descendant of one of the oldest Kentucky families, whose ancestors lived in Virginia in the eighteenth century. Churchill Blakey, of Scotch-Irish descent, had come to Virginia early. His son, William Blakey, was born in Virginia, and his grandson, George Blakey, was with Washington in his famous crossing of the Delaware River, and was a valiant soldier throughout the war. He subsequently located in Logan County, Kentucky, and became an extensive landowner. His son, Churchill H. Blakey, married Catherine Becker, a daughter of Judge Theodore Becker, who had been a soldier under Napoleon Bonaparte, and was captured by the English and brought to Canada a prisoner of war. After being released, he came to Logan County, and became very prominent. Their son, Thomas W. Blakey, was reared on a farm, and received a liberal education in the local schools and then went to Philadelphia and received the degree of M.D. from the Jefferson Medical College. He began the practice of medicine at Auburn, Ky., and five years later, in 1887, removed to Hopkinsville, seeking a broader field, where he soon built up an extensive practice, and took his place among the leading physicians of Western Kentucky. On December 1, 1910, Dr. Blakey retired from practice to become president of the Planters Bank & Trust Company, which position he filled for several years, and then retired from active business. In 1884, Dr. Blakey married Miss Lucille Blakey, a daughter of George T. and Sarah E. Blakey, of Logan County, and of this union were born two children, Sallie George and Churchill. Dr. Blakey was a member of the Baptist Church, and was at one time moderator of the Bethel Baptist Association. He was also a member of the Board of Trustees of Bethel Woman's College and Jennie Stuart Memorial Hospital for a number of years. A resident of Hopkinsville for forty years, Dr. Blakey deserves to rank among the most useful citizens of the county.

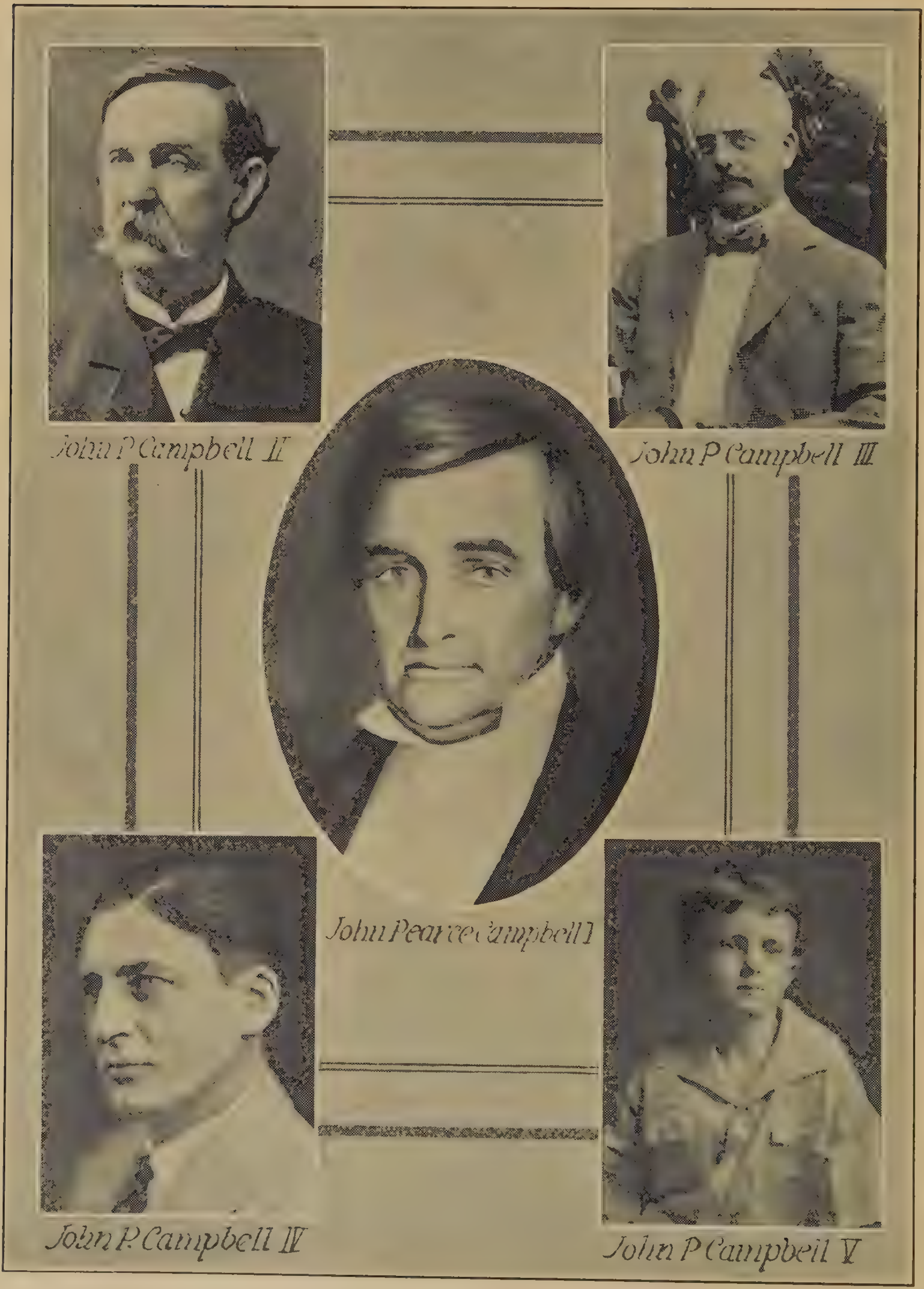
WILLIAM BREWER BLANE'S ancestors came to Christian County among the early settlers. His grandparents were Ephraim and Keziah (Baynham) Blane. His parents were William Gregory Blane and Mary E. (Smith) Blane. His mother's father was H. David Smith, and her mother, before her marriage, was a McGee. The Blanes came from Virginia and the Smiths first came to Tennessee and later moved across the line. Wm. B. Blane was born near Roaring Springs, Ky., February 9, 1858, was reared in the vicinity of Pee Dee, and was married to Miss Mary E. Dawson, a daughter of Gus and Elizabeth (Gee) Dawson, of the same section of Trigg and Christian counties, through which the present county line runs. Their only child, a son, died in infancy. Mr. Blane has spent his life as a farmer in the neighborhood where he was born, honored and respected by his neighbors. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been a deacon for many years. He is also a member of the Masonic order, and in politics is a Democrat. His present home is near the county line, in Trigg County, but his business interests are in Christian County. The Blanes are related to the Blaine family of Maine, and the name is sometimes also spelled Blain.

JOHN PEARCE CAMPBELL, I, known as "Captain Campbell," came from Orange County, Virginia. He was one of the earliest settlers of Christian County. Born April 23, 1788. Married Mary Aylette Buckner. Documents extant show that on October 31, 1816, he was given power of attorney by Thomas Barbour, Governor of Virginia, to represent him throughout the Mississippi Valley in all matters pertaining to lands. In 1826 he represented Christian County in the legislature. He was organizer and first president of the Branch Bank of Kentucky, the first bank in Hopkinsville, now known as The Bank of Hopkinsville. He was a benefactor of Bethel College.

His father, William Campbell (Dec. 12, 1755-Oct. 29, 1825) and mother, Susana Pearce (April 10, 1764-March 13, 1852), lived at Campbellton, Orange County, Virginia, and were neighbors of President Thomas Jefferson. William Campbell served in the Revolution and is referred to as "Colonel." Several of their children were early settlers in Christian County. Brothers and sisters of Captain John Campbell were:

Frederick Woodson, May 14, 1808—.

Elizabeth Watkins, August 16, 1786-February 23, 1787.


John P Campbell II
John P Campbell III
John Pearce Campbell I
John P Campbell IV
John P Campbell V

FIVE GENERATIONS OF JOHN P. CAMPBELLS

Mildred Pearce, February 15, 1792—.
Aria (Welch), December 12, 1796—.
William, January 29, 1798.
America, December 10, 1800—.
Eliza Francis, December 12, 1802—.
Catherine Hart (Wm. Dulaney), May 17, 1790—.
Susana (Chas. Graves), September 1, 1804—.
Virginia (Mrs. Leon H. Maury).

Captain John P. Campbell's paternal grandfather was James Campbell (1805), of Virginia, and his maternal grandmother was Sarah Merriweather Pearce, the daughter of Mary Bushrod Merriweather. His uncles were named James, Joseph and John; an aunt, Elizabeth (Gibbs) (April 21, 1852). Colonel William Campbell had half brothers named Hugh and Wiley and half sisters named Annie, Fannie, Nancy and Lucy.

JOHN PEARCE CAMPBELL, II, born December 8, 1820, in Christian County. Educated at Hopkinsville. Studied law in the office of Joseph B. Crockett. Entered practice at Lexington, Mo. Elected 1848 to Missouri Legislature; re-elected 1850. Returned to Hopkinsville and elected to United States House of Representatives in 1855. President, Henderson and Nashville Railroad. Married 1856 to Mary Boyd Faulkner, of Virginia, daughter of Charles James Faulkner, Ambassador to France and later General Stonewall Jackson's Chief of Staff. Major John Pearce Campbell died in Hopkinsville October 29, 1888.

JOHN PEARCE CAMPBELL, III, born September 15, 1867, at "Boydville," Martinsburg, W. Va. Educated at Hopkinsville. Many years associated with Bank of Hopkinsville. Married Bertie Fowler, of Paducah, Ky., who died in 1907. Only child a son, John. Later moved to Baltimore, Md., where he was prominent in social and business circles. In 1908 married Mary Bowie Johnson, granddaughter of United States Senator Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland. Died at Annapolis, Md., July 5, 1915.

JOHN PEARCE CAMPBELL, IV, born July 24, 1892, at the old Campbell home on Main Street in Hopkinsville. Married Sara Smith, of Paducah, in 1914. Their two children are Laura Fowler and John. Enlisted in the army in 1918. Lives near Chicago.

JOHN PEARCE CAMPBELL, V, born December 8, 1917, at Paducah, Ky. Is now a manly boy of twelve years. Attends Junior High School at Evanston, Ill. A good student, active in athletics, he has evidenced traits of industry and determination that bid fair to equip him to make a success of that profession or vocation which he will later choose.

MRS. R. E. COOPER

AN APPRECIATION

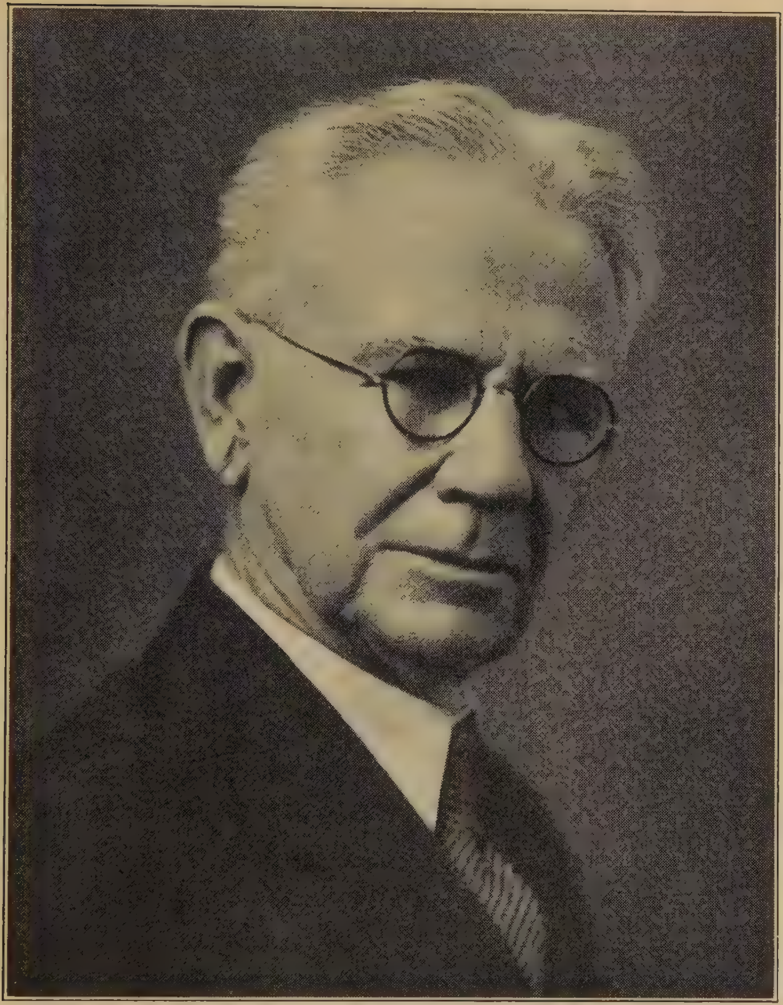
The Methodist Missionary Society in Hopkinsville expresses its appreciation of the life and character of Mrs. R. E. Cooper as follows:

We sorrow for a bereaved community, we grieve for a leaderless society, for a husband whose heart is crushed; whose fire-side is desolate.

'Tis a time for memories, memories of a life whose untiring energy was given for the upbuilding of her community; memories of a personality so strong that every life it touched was inspired and broadened by the associaton; memories of a faith that faltered not but, onward and upward until fruition was its reward; memories of a heart so tender that every call, every sorrow touched a responsive chord; memories of a home ruled and inspired by an influence so sympathetic, yet so wholesome that out from its sacred precincts there have come friends cheered and strengthened who never lost an opportunity to help some one—all unconscious of the inspiration she was to her church and to her associates.

Mrs. Cooper is gone, but she has reared for herself by acts of love, and deeds of charity, an enduring monument. Her life, her influence she leaves as a rich legacy to us who survive.

MRS. RICHARD LEAVELL,
MRS. J. T. THOMAS,
MRS. WALKER WOOD, SR.,
Committee.



Col. R. E. Cooper

COL. ROBERT EMMETT COOPER was born in LaFayette, Ky., February 6, 1864. His father, Robert James Cooper, was a prominent citizen and merchant of LaFayette. His paternal grandfather was James Cooper, whose family came from Scotland. His grandmother, Jane Haskins, was of Irish descent. Both antecedents families migrated from North Carolina and Virginia to Kentucky in its early days.

His mother was the daughter of Major William Jones Ragsdale and Emma Tillotson, both of their parents being residents of Virginia, whose antecedents came from England.

The subject of this sketch was the eldest of a family of three sons, the others, William Davidson Cooper and James Garland Cooper, and a daughter, Emma Jane Cooper (Mrs. Quint Elliott).

After attending the school of Hooker and Wilson, that had more than a local reputation as a place of instruction, before he was quite fifteen years old, conditions necessitated his stopping school and going to work in his father's store, remaining in this service for eight years. However, on reaching his majority, he was made a member of his father's firm under the name of R. J. and R. E. Cooper.

In July, 1887, he came to Hopkinsville and associated with his uncle, William E. Ragsdale, and established the tobacco warehouse firm of Ragsdale, Cooper & Co.

January 7, 1890, Mr. Cooper was married to Nellie Crider, the daughter of Jacob Ewing Crider and Alice Wyatt, of Fredonia, Caldwell County, Kentucky. Her father's parents originated in Holland, settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in the early days, later moving to Kentucky, her mother's parents being directly from England. Of this union a daughter was born, Alice Crider Cooper, that only lived two years.

Mrs. Cooper passed to her reward June 2, 1927, leaving a vacancy in the social and religious circles of this community, causing universal sorrowing—as she was held in high esteem on account of her genial, happy spirit and her intense earnestness in her church work that she loved so much.

The firm of Ragsdale, Cooper & Co. was recognized as the active leaders in the establishing of the continued growth of the Hopkinsville tobacco market; the firm name continued until the death of Mr. Ragsdale in 1899, then was changed to R. E. Cooper & Co., and continued in business until the fall of 1922. R. E. Cooper took an active and aggressive interest in the campaign, establishing the Dark Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association, and became the general manager, retiring from this position at the end of three years.

With the changing of the market conditions prior to this, wherein was established the loose leaf selling of tobaccos, the firm of R. E. and W. D. Cooper was established in 1908, and continued until 1922, when W. D. Cooper became associated with the Dark Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association in the sales department, being district manager.

In addition to being head of his tobacco firms, he was president of the Tobacco Board of Trade for a number of years and aided in the continued development of the local market. However, as a young man, he was recognized as being interested in the welfare of his community and state and became an active and aggressive leader in civic, commercial, educational and church work. Having served six years as a member of the City School Board, and later became member of the Board of Regents of the Western Normal School, of Bowling Green, Ky., serving twelve years; also taking an active interest in the University of Kentucky; aiding in the development of the agricultural interests of the state, being chairman of the Hopkinsville Business Men's Association that established and employed the first farm agent in Christian County.

He and his wife, being deprived of natural heirs, both took an active interest in the education of a number of other children, whom they cared for in their own home, sending them through the public high school and later continuing their education to various colleges and universities.

Being affiliated with the Methodist Church, he was chairman of the Board of Stewards for seventeen consecutive years; served on the Episcopate Committee of the General Conference in 1918; was the delegate from the Louisville Conference to the Ecumenical Conference, London, England, in 1921, and was elected by the unanimous vote of the College of Bishops as a member of the Unification Board, undertaking to unite the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, General Hospital Board, 1924.

During the troublesome times of 1907, he was chairman of the Law Enforcement League and dared to make public addresses in the various counties in which the rioting was active, when only a few men dared, and the conditions being such that the governor thought it expedient to send troops and furnish a corporal's guard of soldiers for the protection of his life and property during the campaign.

In 1918 he was chairman of the prohibition movement when Christian County became dry by an agreement without the holding of an election. It was through his negotiation that this was accomplished. He was vice-regional chairman of the Mammoth Cave National Park Association; also member of the Kentucky Progress Board of Commissioners.

He served as chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Hopkinsville Foundation Fund for the development of the city and county. He has been identified with various commercial and industrial enterprises as the official head, continuing at present as president of the Christian-Todd Telephone Company; of the Grapevine Coal Company, in Hopkins County; of the Marion Flourspar Mining Company, in Crittenden County; vice-president of the Hopkinsville Clothing Manufacturing Company; director and member of the Finance Board of the Republic Life & Accident Insurance Company, Louisville, Ky.; member of the export tobacco firm of Bradley & Cooper, and a number of other enterprises.

Owing to the depression of the prices of agricultural products during the year of 1903-04, especially the values on leaf tobacco, R. E. Cooper became imbued with the idea that a direct tax being on leaf tobacco in its natural state was an unjust discrimination against this product, contending that it was a relic of the Civil War, the tax being imposed to raise a revenue, and tobacco at that time was produced in only the southern states.

Thereupon he issued a call to the tobacco growing sections and a bill was introduced by the Hon. A. O. Stanley, Congressman, Second District of Kentucky, asking for the removal of this tax. Result of efforts being that the farmers were permitted to sell leaf tobacco in its natural state in a retail way to the consumer without payment of any tax.

Prior to United States entering the World War there had been established in Holland what was known as the Overseas Trust Company, being supervised by England, primarily to keep tab on all supplies and material entering Germany through Holland, which was a neutral nation. The Overseas Trust Company requiring visé on all shipments from the United States to foreign countries, finally resulting in said company's blacklisting the ships carrying American tobaccos, notwithstanding the fact that tobacco had not been declared a contraband of war.

Early in the operations of the Overseas Trust Company, R. E. Cooper apprehended the probable interference of tobacco shipments, inasmuch as Java, a province of Holland, was a producer and large shipper of low grade tobaccos to continental Europe in competition with American grown products. He repeatedly called the attention of the Secretary of State to the impending danger and when the blacklist was set up, he, personally, appealed to all the tobacco markets of the various states to meet in Washington, wiring Senator Ollie James of his intended protest, asking to appear before the Foreign Relationship Committee of Congress. Having arranged for a joint session of the House and Senate Foreign Relationships Committee, thirty minutes' time being allotted to each of the five principal tobacco growing states, R. E. Cooper was selected to open the presentation and each state in turn relinquished its time, consequently he spoke for more than two hours, resulting in the passage of an emergency bill through both houses and the signature of the President was affixed within three days from its introduction "for the bill authorizing the President to use the Army and Navy in the delivery of tobacco shipments originating in the United States to Germany." The effect of this bill was that there was an immediate advance over the low, depressed prices on tobacco of two or three hundred per cent in increased values.

Patriotically, when our government entered the World War, he volunteered his services and was appointed by Governor Stanley and served as member of the State's Council of Defense War Board, and was local chairman of the government bond issue sales, devising a unique plan by which Christian County went over the top of her quota of each succeeding bond issue.

The crowning event after the close of the war, when he appeared before the Kentucky Legislature of 1928, succeeding in having a resolution passed memorializing Congress to build and erect a national monumental memorial boulevard to the United States soldiers and sailors who died in the service, same to be in the nature of a war road, patterned after the Appian Way, built by Claudius Appius more than two thousand years ago, from Rome to the sea.

This boulevard, in accordance with the legislative resolution, in which the State of Kentucky was to provide the right-of-way, to be built of concrete or enduring construction, to be not less than 100 feet in width, beginning with the Lincoln Memorial in Larue County, passing through the

Mammoth Cave National Park Reservation to the Jefferson Davis Monument terminating at Outwood, near Dawson Springs, Ky., where the government has located at Veterans' Hospital.

The length of the boulevard to be approximately 150 miles, and the State of Kentucky agreed to furnish a plat or tract of land of three acres (more or less), adjacent to and fronting along the boulevard, alternating, and to deed same, through trustees to be appointed, to each of the forty-eight states of the union, requesting that each of the states would, through a special act of their legislature, build and erect a suitable monument to their respective dead, thus making it in fact a monumental boulevard to the greatest army in equipment and service of the World War; and memorializing their achievements in connecting Lincoln Memorial, the president of the Union, with the Jefferson Davis monument, the president of the Confederacy, terminating with their grandsons, at the U. S. Veterans Hospital, at Outwood, Ky.

Being imbued with patriotic and civic pride, although a life-long Democrat, Col. Cooper is so universally recognized and esteemed as an outstanding business man, that Gov. Flem D. Sampson, a Republican, appointed him as Colonel on his staff, at the beginning of his term, and also made him a member of the Kentucky Progress Commission.

Under his leadership, the First Methodist Church, one of the finest church buildings in Western Kentucky, was erected in 1917, a picture of which appears in this volume. He has been a loyal citizen in Hopkinsville, with firm faith in its future, and has wisely invested largely in real estate. His home on South Main Street being one of the handsomest residence properties in the city.

J. T. CANNON, a son of W. L. and Sarah E. (Walker) Cannon, was named James Thomas. He doesn't remember much about his father's ancestors, but his maternal grandparents were Alexander and Mary (Fruit) Walker, both members of pioneer families. His father was a successful farmer north of Hopkinsville, and when Tom grew up, he married Miss Nora Johnson, a daughter of J. T. Johnson. They have raised a family of sons and daughters, all but two of whom are married. They are Mrs. Lawrence Morris (Ethel), Lester, who married Emily Gourley; John T., who married Gladys Brown; Beulah and Eulah, twins, who are the wives of G. Murchison and Webster Armstrong, respectively; and Lura and Mary. Mr. Cannon is a dealer in tobacco, and is a prominent member of the Tobacco Board of Trade. He had two brothers, who were soldiers in the World War, as regular army men, one of whom is still in the service.

ALVAN HAWES CLARK is a great-grandson of Joseph Clark, a very early settler of Christian County, whose older brother, Jonathan Clark, was a Revolutionary soldier, buried in this county. Alvin H. Clark, for the last eight years City Judge of Hopkinsville, was born in the city, November 4, 1887. His father was a distinguished attorney, Albert Hawes Clark, noted for his keen wit as well as his legal knowledge and natural ability. He was a prominent member of the bar for many years and a leader in Republican politics. He was one of the "306" delegates who voted for General Grant on every ballot in the National Convention of 1880. He was twice married. One child, Mrs. H. R. Phelps, survives his first marriage. His second wife was Miss Lizzie Means, who bore him two children, the subject of this sketch, and a daughter, Emily, who married A. H. Currier, and who now resides at St. Petersburg, Fla. Col. A. H. Clark's parents were Joab and Elizabeth (Brasher) Clark, and his grandparents were Joseph and Mary (Golden) Clark, both of whom came from Virginia. Joseph Clark was a son of Bolin or Bowling Clark, and a grandson of Christopher Clark. Judge Clark's maternal ancestors were also from Virginia and North Carolina. His mother was a daughter of Samuel A. and Sarah (Henderson) Means. Her grandparents were William and Clarissa (Brown) Henderson. William Henderson was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, Nathaniel Henderson, and his mother was Sarah (Harlow) Henderson. William Means, her paternal grandfather was also a Revolutionary soldier. Judge Clark was educated at South Kentucky College, and graduated from Centre College with a degree of LL.B., in 1909. Has since practiced law in Hopkinsville, serving as city judge from 1922 to 1930. Previous to that he had been U. S. Commissioner. He was First Lieutenant of National Guards in the border troubles in Mexico in 1916, and entered the service with the outbreak of the World War in 1917. Was promoted to Captain of Infantry, and was with the 38th and 77th of the First Division, serving overseas until July, 1919. He was married, April 10, 1917, to Evelyn Smith, daughter of Ira L. and Aurine (Williams) Smith. They have two sons: Thomas Wellborne and David Allison. Judge Clark is a member of the Methodist Church and of the Athenaeum Society.

JAMES O. COOPER, born July 9, 1838, in Christian County, Kentucky, was a son of James and Eliza (Jones) Cooper. His father came from Virginia when a young man, and settled ten miles south of Hopkinsville. He married Eliza, daughter of James and Leah Jones, also of Virginia. James Cooper died in 1838, leaving two children, Thomas H. and James O.; Thomas moved to Graves County, Kentucky. The mother afterwards married Thomas Torian, by whom she had eight children. She died August 5, 1883.

James O. Cooper, in 1870, went to Cadiz and engaged in the hotel business until 1876, when he removed to Hopkinsville and opened the Cooper Hotel, that burned in 1882. He acquired the Phoenix Hotel, in 1878, and ran it until succeeded by his son, W. T. Cooper, in 1884, who still owns the property. Mr. Cooper was married May 9, 1860, to Miss Hattie Summers, daughter of William and Harriet (Anthony) Summers, born September 30, 1841, and who still lives in Hopkinsville. They were the parents of four children. William T., Ida S. (Chappell), Ella B., died young, and James E. Cooper. Mr. Cooper died in Hopkinsville, August 21, 1910. William T. Cooper married Jennie Means, and to them were born Joshua Summers Cooper and Sarah Cooper. The son served in the World War. He married Zola Steepleton and they have no children, and live at Madison, Wisconsin. Ida S. Cooper married John J. Chappell, and to them were born a daughter, Sarah Ella, who died at the age of five and a half years, one son, James E. Chappell, a journalist of Birmingham, Ala., who married Corinne Sedberry, and they have two daughters, Sara (Mrs. Walter Puckett, Jr.) and Mary. James E. Cooper is a leading tobacco warehouseman of Hopkinsville, proprietor of Thompson's Loose Floor, founded in January, 1909. He was interested with James P. Thompson, and after his death enlarged and continued the business.

JAMES E. CROFT, deceased, was born in Christian County, January 19, 1839, a son of William G. and Mary E. (McKinney) Croft, the former a native of South Carolina, born in 1807, and the latter of Illinois, born in 1814. His grandfather came, with his family, to Christian County, and carried on the hatter's trade, which he had learned in England. He became an extensive farmer, in the northern part of the county. James E. Croft was reared on the farm, was educated in the Castleberry School, and taught school two years, and then started a country store. In 1868 he laid out the town of Crofton, when the railroad ran through his property, and became the new town's leading citizen, until his death, October, 1900. He was married, October 2, 1862, to Elmira E. Bourland. Their union was blessed by four children, viz.: Delia Croft, married John Keith, and is now deceased; Charlie Croft married R. W. Trotter, and now lives at Crofton; J. Mack Croft also lives in Crofton.

JAMES E. CROFT
Founder of Crofton

REX A. CROFT, Circuit Court Clerk of Christian County, was elected as a Republican in 1928 for a term of six years, and is filling the office with entire satisfaction to the public, and with credit to himself. He is not only efficient in his duties, but is uniformly courteous and accommodating in the discharge of his duties. He is a native son of Chrstian County, having been born near Crofton, November 10, 1892, a scion of an old and prominent family. His parents were W. Bradley and Lelia (Long) Croft, and

REX A. CROFT

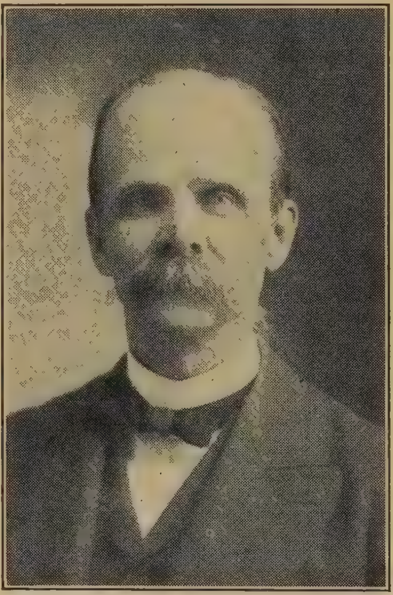
his paternal grandparents were Larkin and Victoria (Armstrong) Croft. His mother's parents were Riley and Lucy (Cotton) Long. Mr. Croft began his business career as a merchant when he was only twenty years of age, in Crofton, and did a successful business for fifteen years. In 1928, he was nominated by the Republican party for the position he now holds, and was elected, the only Republican to win in the hotly contested election. His term is for six years. Mr. Croft married Miss Ruth Gray, of Crofton, a daughter of C. M. Gray, and they have one child, Rachel Gray Croft. Mr. Croft is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Kiwanis Club and of the Christian Church. He was superintendent of the Sunday school of his church for two years, and teacher of the boys' class for four years. He still retains a position as assistant superintendent. Mr. Croft is active in civil, religious and moral affairs. He is a leader in social activities, and exerts wide influence in the Republican party, not only locally, but in the state and wider fields. His personal popularity is attested by the fact that he has never been defeated in his political aspirations.

ANDERSON BRADLEY CROFT was born near the present town of Crofton, February 8, 1832, the second of the six children of William G. and Elizabeth (McKinney) Croft, who were early settlers in that part of the county. The elder Croft was born in England, and after a stay of some years in South Carolina, came to the new state. His father died in April, 1872, aged sixty-five years. In 1874, Mr. Croft removed from his farm near by to the town of Crofton, and engaged in merchandising with his brother for many years, acquiring, in the meantime, a thousand acres of land. In 1904 he organized the Bank of Crofton, and became its first president. He was married in 1874 to Marcella Campbell. They had one child, Mrs. J. E. Williams, now living at Crofton.

MALCOLM M. CRUMP is a son of Col. Malcolm H. Crump, who as a young man was captain of cadets in the Ferrell High School, a military institution in Hopkinsville. After leaving Hopkinsville, Capt. Crump located in Bowling Green, where he married and became identified with the Kentucky State Guards for many years as a Colonel. His son, bearing the father's name, was born in Bowling Green, and is a rising young professional man. He was a resident of Hopkinsville until recently, but is now making his home in another state.

JAMES UPSHUR CAMPBELL, a prominent farmer and breeder of live stock, at Belle-Isle Farm, five miles west of Hopkinsville, is a scion of one of Christian County's oldest and most noted families. He is a grandson of Capt. John P. Campbell, whose biography appears in this volume. He is a son of Frank Buckner Campbell and his wife, Elizabeth (Wright) Campbell. His maternal grandparents were Thaddeus and Harriet Wright. Mr. Campbell was born on the farm where he now lives May 27, 1875. He was educated in the county schools, and succeeded his father in operating the Campbell farm. He is not only a good farmer, but has been highly successful in breeding thoroughbred Jersey cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs. Mr. Campbell was married, March 16, 1921, to Miss Bessie Jones, of Hopkinsville. He is a member of the Shiloh Methodist Church, and is a steward of the church, and also recording steward of the Hopkinsville District.

WILL E. CAMPBELL is a son of Charles L. and Sallie (Green) Campbell. His grandfather was Col. William Campbell, a brother of John P. Campbell, whose biography is in this book. His father was a brave Confederate soldier. He had three sons, Warner, an engineer, who was killed on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad; Will and Harry, both of Hopkinsville. Will was born August 25, 1866, and in his youth was a member of Company D, Kentucky State Guards, for several years. He was a mail clerk in the Hopkinsville post office for seven years, a railway mail clerk for five years, and has filled other responsible positions, and also followed the trade of a machinist. He is quite a genius in certain kinds of woodwork, one of his most skillful fads being the making of pipes from briar-root and hickory. Some of the Presidents and many Governors and other distinguished men have been presented with pipes by Mr. Campbell. He has a host of friends who appreciate his worth as a citizen.


POLK CANSLER

JUDGE JAMES KNOX POLK CANSLER was born in Christian County, August 11, 1844, in the heat of the campaign that resulted in the election of Polk as President over Henry Clay. He was the eighth of ten children of John and Matilda (Renshaw) Cansler. His father was born May 3, 1800, in South Carolina, and came with his parents to Christian County as a boy. His parents were James and Betsy Cansler. His mother was born in North Carolina, April 27, 1805, and died December 21, 1881. Their children were Artemisia Jane (m. James Cooksey, then Timothy Keys); Nancy Minerva (m. W. V. Croft); Emily Sirena (m. Dr. A. W. Brasher); Joab, Martin V. and Marcus B., died young; Mary M. (m. O. J. Hamby); Polk, Selena L. and Butler. Subject dropped two of his initials, and was known only as Polk Cansler. He grew up on his father's farm, and when only seventeen years old volunteered for service in the Union army and enlisted October 15, 1861, in the 25th Kentucky Infantry. He was assigned to Company A, commanded by Captain Ben T. Underwood, father of the late Thomas C. Underwood, for many years editor of the *New Era*. The regimental commander was Colonel James Shackelford. The regiment was mustered into service at Calhoun, Ky., and was ready for service at Fort Donelson in February, 1862. He was sick in a hospital at that time, but recovered in time to take part at Shiloh in April, 1862, where his regiment sustained such heavy losses it was consolidated with the 17th Kentucky and Captain J. V. Boyd was his Captain. He and his life-long friend, Curtis A. Brasher, whose brother, George, was killed at Ft. Donelson, were thus thrown together throughout the war. They took part in skirmishes at Corinth, Athens, Pulaski and Nashville in the pursuit of Bragg's army and wintered at Clarksville. In 1863, he joined Grant's army and was with him at Chattanooga, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, and fought with Hooker in the Battle above the Clouds. He was then sent with troops to relieve Burnside and in 1864 was in the Georgia campaign around Atlanta, and was with Thomas later in Tennessee until January 25, 1865, when he was sent to Louisville to be mustered out. Returning home, he was elected constable in 1867 and in 1873 came to Hopkinsville as deputy sheriff and served two terms as sheriff. He then went into business, later served in the "long legislature" following adoption of the present Constitution in 1891. He was elected county judge in 1897. In 1904 he removed to Enid, Okla., where his only son, Charles P. Cansler, still resides. He returned to Hopkinsville several years ago to look after his interests here and end his days in his old home. His close friendship with his kinsman, C. A. Brasher, lasted until he died a year or two ago. Now the two old soldiers and friends are together on the other side.

He was throughout his life a prominent Republican leader, but was honored and esteemed by his fellow citizens of all parties.

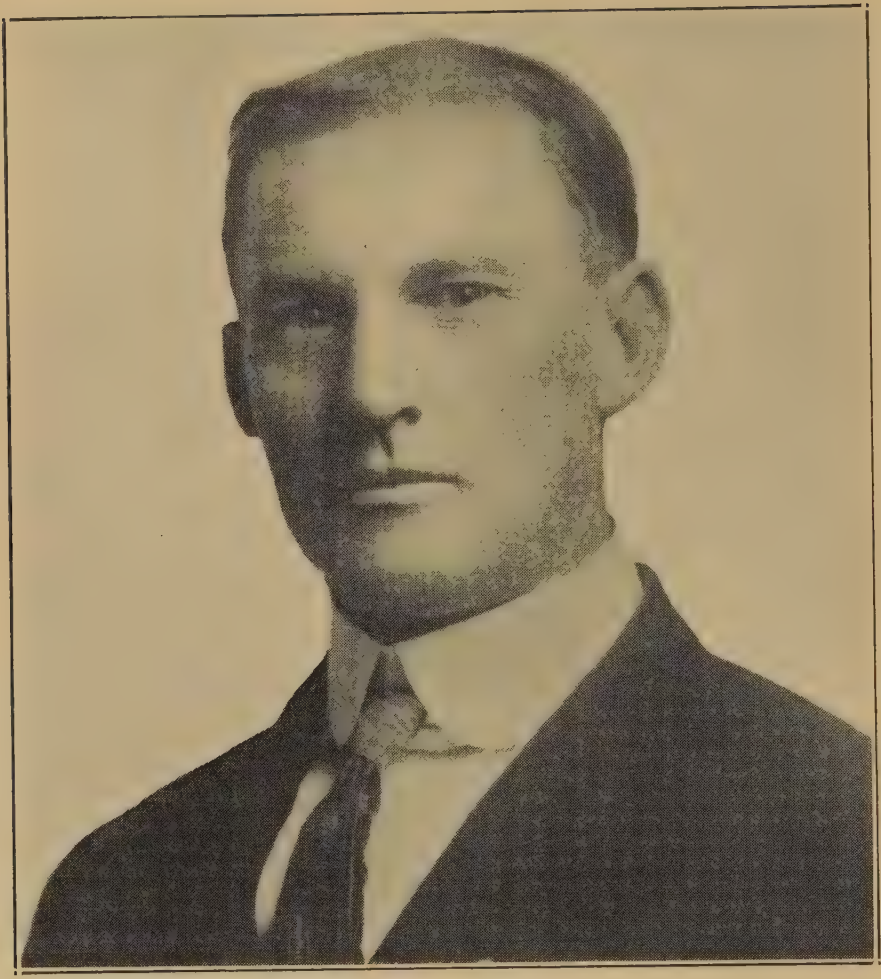
He was married, December 20, 1876, to Miss Elvira A. Boales, a daughter of Augustus and Sidney (Roberts) Boales. She was born April 11, 1847. To them were born four children: the first two died in infancy; a son, Charles Polk Cansler, has lived in Enid, Okla., for many years and is a prominent and successful business man. A daughter, Maude, is now Mrs. George W. Koenig, of Chicago.

EMMETT CAYCE, a prosperous young business man of Hopkinsville, is a grandson of George W. Cayce and Thomas Word, two very prominent farmers, of nearly a century ago. His father was George Roy Cayce, who married Betty Word. Emmett was born January 18, 1884, in South Christian, and was brought up on his father's farm, given a good education at South Kentucky College, and in time married and settled down to the life of a prosperous farmer. April 6, 1910, he married Miss Susie Lander, a daughter of James W. and Norah (Hicks) Lander. Two children were born to them, James Lander and Paul Clyde. In 1926, Mr. Cayce sold his farm and removed to Hopkinsville, and started the B & B Cafe, which was an immediate success, and is now a highly prosperous business enterprise. Mr. Cayce is a fine type of Hopkinsville's progressive young business men. He is a member of the Christian Church and is a lifelong Democrat.

LUCIAN M. CAYCE, mayor of Hopkinsville, is a great-grandson of William Cayce, of Virginia, who first came to Kentucky in pioneer days. His son, Thomas J. Cayce, was born in 1829, and died in this county. He married Sarah P. Thomas, whose father was Thomas Thomas, of Montgomery County, Tennessee, and they reared a family of seven sons and one daughter. Luella, the daughter, became the wife of Col. E. D. Jones, a Confederate veteran, and is still living in Hopkinsville. Mayor Cayce was the sixth of the sons, and grew to manhood on his father's farm, in the southern part of the county, received a good education in the county schools, and became a successful business man. For many years he was

MAYOR LUCIAN M. CAYCE, HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY

a traveling salesman for a large manufacturing company, and made a wide acquaintance over the county, and soon became a man of ample means. Several years ago he removed to Miami, Florida, but like many others, soon found that "there is no place like home," and returned to Hopkinsville to make it his permanent place of residence. In November, 1929, he was elected mayor of Hopkinsville for a term of four years, from January, 1930. Mayor Cayce was born in Christian County, January



D. D. CAYCE, 1866-1927

DELBERT D. CAYCE, founder of the Cayce-Yost Company, was descended from William Cayce, a Virginia pioneer, who was his grandfather. His parents were Thomas J. and Sarah P. (Thomas) Cayce. His mother was a daughter of Thomas Thomas, of Tennessee.

D. D. Cayce was born in Christian County, December 11, 1866, and died April 6, 1927. He married Rebecca Dillman, December 5, 1887. She was a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Coombs) Dillman. To them were born the following children: Kenneth O. Cayce, Bertha (Mrs. Joe F. Poynor), Delbert D. Cayce, Jr., J. Gordon Cayce, and Elizabeth (Mrs. Wesley P. Dalton). Mr. Cayce was President and Manager of the Cayce-Yost Company, a director of the Bank of Hopkinsville, director of the Hopkinsville Building & Loan Association, and was an officer in the Ninth Street Christian Church, of which he was a member. He was a farmer, near Beverly, until 1901, when he moved to Hopkinsville and in 1907 organized the present Cayce-Yost Company, now a general hardware, paint, seed and farmers' supply store. H. A. Yost was a partner in its organization. The extensive business he built up is now carried on by his sons.

Kenneth O. Cayce married Kate R. Quarles, a daughter of Frank M. and Josie Rabold Quarles, and they are the parents of three boys: Frank Quarles Cayce, Kenneth O. Cayce, Jr., and D. D. Cayce III. Delbert D. Cayce, Jr., married Emelia Frankel, a daughter of Henry M. Frankel, and they have one child, Dorothy D. Cayce. Mrs. Wesley Dalton's children are Betty Dalton and Wesley, Jr.

15, 1865. He was married, July 28, 1891, to Miss Mattie McKnight, who died October 12, 1915. He was then married, December 20, 1916, to Miss Bertha Jones, a daughter of T. A. and Lee Whitlock Jones, of South Christian. They have two sons, Lucian M. Cayce, Jr., aged twelve years, and Thomas Whitlock Cayce, aged seven years. Though elected on a non-partisan ticket, Mayor Cayce is a life-long Democrat. He is a member of the Christian Church.

WARD CLAGGETT is a son of the late Simon Henry Claggett, born January 30, 1843, and died November 23, 1902, and a nephew of Major David McKee Claggett. His mother was Ellen Grumbley Claggett. His grandparents were James Wilson Claggett, who lived to be ninety-six years old, and Marion (McKee) Claggett, who died when ninety-four. His mother's parents were James Daniel Grumbley and Fannie Hillton Grumbley, whose mother was a Burt. Both families were of Scotch descent. The Claggetts were descended from James Wilson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Subject has an ink-well, with the date 1771, that was formerly the property of James Wilson, and has been an heirloom in the family for a hundred and fifty years. Mr. Claggett was born August 9, 1869, in Todd County, and the family moved to Christian soon afterwards, and Ward grew up on his father's farm, and was educated in the schools of Hopkinsville and Ferrell's High School. He married Miss Carrie Settle, December 4, 1895. They have two daughters. Doris married Albert Wettstein, manager Kentucky-Tennessee Light & Power Company, and Lilly married R. S. Neal, resident buyer of Imperial Tobacco Company at Greenville, N. C. James W. Claggett first settled in Christian County at Garrettsburg, in 1818, but moved to Todd in 1820, on account of the lack of timber and water. The house he built is still standing. His father was a chaplain in the United States Senate at the first session, according to family tradition. Ward Claggett began life as a farmer, but has been a business man in Hopkinsville for a number of years. He is a member of the Christian Church, and is a Democrat.

GREEN H. CHAMPLIN was born in Hopkinsville, Ky., July 20, 1863, the son of George A. Champlin, who was a native of Chautauqua County, New York, where he was born September 9, 1832. He graduated from Center College, in Michigan, in 1856, and came immediately to Christian County, and for two years taught school at LaFayette, in the meanwhile reading law. Later, he entered a law office in Hopkinsville, and was admitted to the bar in 1859, and was an attorney until his death. In 1866 he was elected county attorney for four years. In 1870, he became school commissioner, a position he filled for fifteen years or more. In 1859, Mr. Champlin was married to Miss Mary Henry, a daughter of Daniel and Lucy W. Henry. Three children were born to them. Two died young and Green H. Champlin is the only survivor. He was educated in Ferrell's High School and was identified with the tobacco business until his election as

County Judge in 1917, and took the office in 1918 for a term of four years. Near the close of his term, his health became so impaired that he resigned after being renominated, and retired from public life. Judge Champlin married Miss Kate Rutherford, who died several years ago, leaving one son, George A. Champlin, a young business man of Hopkinsville. There is a family tradition that the pioneer, for whom Lake Champlain was named, was a Champlin ancestor, though a slight change in spelling the name, has since taken place. Judge Champlin is a member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

C. R. CLARK

CLAUDE RASCOE CLARK, Hopkinsville merchant, business executive and political leader, was born March 12, 1870, at Belleview, Christian County. He obtained the principal part of his education at "Black Jack Academy," in Christian County, and attended South Kentucky College in 1884-1885. Mr. Clark, who has been active in the affairs of the Republican party from the time he first went to Hopkinsville, has progressed steadily in the business world, having been actively engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business, dealing with farmers in the seven counties adjoining Christian from 1886 to 1922. Until the Dark Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association closed its business, January 1, 1930, Mr. Clark had been several years previous director of warehouses for that big corporation, and was strongly endorsed by its seventy thousand members for a place on the Federal Farm Board, organized in 1929. Mr. Clark was elected circuit court clerk of Christian County and served twelve years from 1904. He was the nominee for county judge in 1929, but his party was unsuccessful in the election. At the beginning of the present year, he re-entered mercantile life in Hopkinsville.

Mr. Clark is a descendant of one of the county's oldest families, being a grandson of Joab Clark, whose biography is in this book. His parents were Hon. H. B. Clark, who represented the county in the General Assembly, and Ellen Cox, a daughter of Elijah Cox. Claude was one of their several sons. He went to Hopkinsville while still a boy and entered the grocery business. He soon became known as "The Boy Grocer," and was the first grocer in the city to become a regular advertiser in the papers, and his business in time grew to wholesale proportions. He was married, July 17, 1889, to Miss Ethel Braden, a daughter of James P. and Fannie (Means) Braden. Mr. Braden was a banker and a Confederate soldier. Mrs. Braden is still living with her daughter. To Mr. and Mrs. Clark were born Mary S. (now Mrs. Clarence B. Rogers, of Pittsburgh), and Miss Lena Clark. Mr. Clark has been Exalted Ruler of the local Lodge of Elks and state president of the Travelers Protective Association. He is a fine speaker and is known far and wide as an orator.

THOMAS COLEMAN CLARK was born on a farm, near Trenton, Todd County, Kentucky, September 26, 1867. He was born on the farm where his grandparents, Thomas and Catherine (Thompson) Clark settled in 1814, coming from Orange County, Virginia. His maternal grandparents were Charles and Susan Hopson Shepherd. James Clark, his great-grandfather, was in the 8th Regiment (Georgia) in the Revolution. His five sons came to Christian and Todd counties. They were James, John, Thomas, Ambrose and Harry. Subject's parents moved to a farm near Fairview in Christian County when he was a small boy, and there he grew to manhood. In 1892, he came to Hopkinsville, and went into the live stock business, trading in horses and mules on a large scale, until 1921. He has engaged in other lines of business, since horses have been in less demand, and at the present time is license inspector for the city of Hopkinsville. In 1894, Mr. Clark married Miss Georgia Clark. They have one son, Thomas Coleman Clark, Jr. Subject's father, Owen A. Clark, was a Confederate soldier in Capt. H. C. Leavell's First Kentucky Cavalry. This regiment was under Gen. Ben Hardin Helm. Mr. Clark is a Baptist in belief, and in politics is a Democrat. He has been prominent in the affairs of his party in Hopkinsville for a good many years, and has a large personal following.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON COOPER is descended from two prominent pioneer families of LaFayette, Ky. His parents were R. J. Cooper and Lucy Ragsdale Cooper. His mother's parents were William J. and Emily J. (Tillotson) Ragsdale, natives of North Carolina, who came first to Tennessee, and later to Trigg County, where Mr. Ragsdale died in 1853, and his wife in 1868. Mrs. Cooper was the second of their seven children. W. D. Cooper was born at LaFayette, where his father was a merchant. He came to Hopkinsville when a young man to work in a store, but twenty-five or more years ago he entered the tobacco business and has made it his life-work. At present he is manager of the Hancock-Cooper Loose Floor, the largest warehouse in the city. Mr. Cooper married Miss Bessie Dick, a granddaughter of J. K. Gant, a leading citizen of Hopkinsville. They have two children. Robert J. Cooper twice volunteered in the World War. He entered the army and was discharged upon developing a disease of the mouth. He came home, recovered and enlisted in the navy, and served on the Lakes. He is a rarely gifted violinist and now lives in Chicago. He has one child, Robert J., Jr. The other child, Miss Elizabeth Cooper, married Jesse L. Harton, a prominent young insurance man of Hopkinsville. Mr. Cooper is a Democrat, and has for eighteen years been a steward in the Methodist Church.

LUCIAN CLAY CRAVENS is one of the citizens of Christian County, who is a grandson of one of the pioneers of covered-wagon days. His parents were Richard and Rebecca (Darnell) Cravens. His grandparents on his father's side were Elijah Cravens and Esther Palmer. The original pioneer of the family, from North Carolina, reached Christian County in 1796, and camped at the Rock Spring, the present site of Hopkinsville, hunting unclaimed land to be staked out. His oxen were turned out to graze for the night. The next morning, he found that Bartholomew T. Wood had preceded him, and he resumed his journey westward, and finally located a claim ten miles out on the present Julian Pike, the present Prince Hill farm of G. H. Stowe. His children, some of them grown sons, were with him. The elder Cravens was taken ill the next year, and died, that being the year the county was created. His surviving children were Elijah, who surveyed the road later opened to Eddyville; William, who served on the first grand jury, married a Combs; Robert, who married a Gray; Abe, who married a Moore; George and two daughters, who married, one a Duncan and the other a Means. Elijah's children were Richard, William, Lycurgus, James, and Mary, who married J. T. Ricketts. The mother, Esther Palmer, was born in Virginia in 1801, and came with her parents in 1812.

Lucian C. Cravens was born August 13, 1848, and married Belle, a daughter of his uncle, William Cravens, who died in 1903, survived by two children, Ernest, who married Mary Feagan, and Frances, who married R. S. Castle, of Chicago. The Castles have one son, R. S. Castle, Jr. Ernest Cravens was a soldier in the World War, serving eighteen months. Subject was a deputy sheriff of Christian County sixteen years, and tax collector of Hopkinsville seven years. He was a deputy sheriff in 1907, and led the posse in pursuit of the "Night Riders," who burned warehouses in Hopkinsville in December of that year. When not filling official positions, Mr. Cravens was a farmer near the city. He had one sister, Molly, who married R. E. Cox, and died in 1886, and one brother, J. M. Cravens, who died in 1906. Mr. Cravens is a life-long member of the Christian Church and a staunch Democrat.

WILLIAM J. CHILES, of Christian County, Kentucky, was born August 8, 1864, a son of Dr. Fleming and Saluda (Moseley) Chiles. He married Miss Mary L. Radford, a member of one of the oldest and most noted families of pioneers, who came from Virginia and whose ancestry dates back to a settler at Jamestown. Her parents were Charles Joseph and Ann W. (Leavell) Radford. Her grandparents were James Agee and Ann Pettus (Tandy) Radford. James A. Radford's parents were Benjamin and Nancy (Agee) Radford. Benjamin Radford's father was William Radford, and William's father was Benjamin Radford, an original settler at Jamestown, Va. The family was of English and Welsh descent. Mrs. Chiles, on her maternal side, is a descendant of the distinguished Leavell family. Her mother was a daughter of Dr. S. J. and Martha Battle (Dortch) Leavell. Dr. S. J. Leavell was a son of Lewis Livingston and Frances (Bell) Leavell. L. L. Leavell was an early Virginia pioneer. His grandfather was Benj. Leavell. Mrs. W. J. Chiles was born in Christian County in 1867, and was married March 28, 1888, and is the mother of four children: William F. Chiles, Annie Laurie, wife of Mr. Bowling S. Wood, a great-grandson of Hopkinsville's earliest settler; James Agee Chiles, who married Ruth Major Fuzzell and has three children, Annie Laurie, Susan Francis and James Agee, Jr.; and Mary Frances (Mrs. V. O. Lothman). W. J. Chiles has been a traveling salesman most of his past life, excepting several years he spent in the U. S. Revenue service, and later was steward of the Western State Hospital. Now district superintendent for Kentucky Children's Home, at Lyndon, Ky. He is a staunch and influential Democrat, and a member of the Baptist Church.

FRANK P. COOK is the fourth of the six children of Dr. Edwin R. and Martha U. (Campbell) Cook. Dr. Cook was born in Bedford County, Virginia, April 11, 1824, a son of William and Sallie (Otey) Cook. His mother was a sister of Maj. Isaac Otey and Bishop James H. Otey. Dr. Cook's grandfather was William Cook. Dr. Cook, having graduated in medicine in Philadelphia, in 1847, came to Hopkinsville in 1850, and shortly afterwards married a daughter of Capt. John P. Campbell, one of the county's most prominent citizens, and they established a home three miles east of Hopkinsville, on what is now the Jefferson Davis Highway. Here they reared a daughter and five sons: Sally P. married W. A. Wilgus; Walter C. married Mamie Burbridge, and died, leaving a son and four daughters; Edwin R. died of peritonitis when a young man; Frank P. is the subject of this sketch; Robert L. married Miss Maude Cole, Sherman, Texas. They have one daughter, Kathleen (Mrs. Ralph Wood), and two boys; and James O. The youngest son married Hattie Long, a daughter of E. B. Long, president of the City Bank, and died, leaving two daughters. Frank P. Cook was born near Hopkinsville, Ky., January 1, 1867, and grew to manhood in the city, the family having moved to Hopkinsville. He was a volunteer in the Spanish-American War, and served in a company being organized for service in the Philippines, and upon arriving there was promoted to a clerkship in the commanding general's office and remained on duty for five years, in charge of the prison in which Aguinaldo was kept for a time. After the war closed he engaged in business in California until 1920, when he returned to Hopkinsville, and has since conducted a crushed stone business under the name of the Cook Stone Company. Mr. Cook is an enterprising and successful business man, and has built up a large and constantly growing business. He is unmarried.

FLEMING C. CLARDY, son of the late Congressman John Daniel Clardy and his wife, Ann F. Bacon. His father began life as a physician, but while called Dr. Clardy, retired from practice early and became a planter on a large scale. Dr. Clardy's parents were John C. and Elizabeth Cayce Clardy. Mrs. Clardy's were Fielding and Sicily (Radford) Bacon. Sicily Radford was a daughter of Benjamin Radford. Subject's great-grandfather, Mr. Cayce, married a daughter of Lemuel Atkinson, an Englishman, who married Mary Ann Taylor, a sister of Zachary Taylor, and a sister of William Henry Harrison's mother. F. C. Clardy was born December 10, 1860, at Blandville, Ky., and was married to Mary Elizabeth Moore, a daughter of Benjamin David and Alice (West) Moore. Her grandparents were James W. and Mary (Harrison) Moore. Her great-grandfather, Captain Benjamin Moore, was from Virginia, and died in Christian County in 1834, aged seventy-two years. He served in the Revolutionary War. His wife was Sarah Jones. James W. Moore, their son, was born in Buckingham County, Virginia, in 1806, and came to Kentucky in 1816. He married Mary Harrison, of Montgomery County, Tenn., in 1832. Their four children were Ben D., James C., Mary (Montgomery) and William H. Moore. She was a descendant of William Henry Harrison. Mrs. Clardy was born in Christian County, Kentucky, in 1867. To Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Clardy were born three children: Anne Bacon, John M., Fleming C., Jr. Anne married William Johnson and has two children: William and Harry C.; Fleming C. Jr., married Louise Logan, and two children have been born to them, Betty Florence and Fleming III.

The Clardys are of French origin and the Moores are Scotch-Irish. Mrs. Clardy's mother, Alice West, was a daughter of John and Susan (Glass) West. Her maternal grandparents were Claiborne Dandridge West, born in Virginia in 1759, and Elizabeth Woodson. He came to Kentucky in 1815, died in 1822, in Christian County, aged sixty-three; was a descendant of John West, Governor of Virginia in 1635, whose father, Thomas West, married Anne, a daughter of Sir Francis Knollys, Knight of the Garter. F. C. Clardy and his family live on a portion of Dr. Clardy's landed estate, near Newstead. The family is one of the most prominent in the county, connected by ties of blood with several other equally prominent pioneer families. The Clardys are Baptists and Democrats.

CLARDY. In a statement made by Mrs. Elizabeth (Cayce) Clardy, mother of the late Dr. John D. Clardy, some years before her death, she gave this information of the family history:

She said she knew but little of her father's parents except that his father was probably French and his mother of Scotch descent. They lived in Cumberland County, Virginia, and Mr. Cayce was a gunsmith, who made guns for the patriot army, working eighteen hours a day. His first wife was a widow, Mrs. Fowler, who died leaving him three children, Fleming Cayce and a sister, Mrs. England. He had become wealthy and married again. Miss Atkinson, his second wife, Mrs. Clardy's mother, was a daughter of Lemuel Atkinson, an Englishman, who married Mary Ann Taylor, a sister of President Zachary Taylor, and a sister to President Wm. H. Harrison's mother. Her father, the gunmaker, died February 11, 1818, aged sixty-four. Her mother moved to Tennessee, where some relatives had gone, arriving in Smith County April 15, 1821. She died of apoplexy, September 21, 1823. Her children were four daughters: Susan married Price Martin; Sallie, William Cayce; Mary Ann, Blunt Sessums; Elizabeth married John C. Clardy. The Clardys are of French origin, who came first to Florida or South Carolina and thence to North Carolina and Virginia. My husband's mother was Elizabeth Collins. She had four sons and four daughters. All died young excepting John and William. "I was born in Virginia, September 3, 1804; married John C. Clardy, January 3, 1822; baptized by John Wiseman, December 10, 1826, joining Dixon Creek Baptist Church." Mrs. Clardy died February 19, 1898, aged ninety-four years.

SIMEON LEWIS COWHERD, sheriff of Christian County from 1926 to 1930, came to the county twenty years ago from Hart County, Kentucky, where he was born, November 6, 1871, a son of Archie L. and Lucy (McInteer) Cowherd. His grandparents were James and Katie Cowherd, and his maternal grandparents were William and Peggy McInteer. Both the Cowherd and McInteer families were prominent in Hart County, where Mr. Cowherd grew to manhood. Mr. Cowherd was married to Miss Rosa Waggener, and to them were born three children: Lucille, Luther L. and Graham B. Cowherd. Mr. Cowherd came to Christian County seeking a larger field of action, and bought one of the finest farms in the county, and began farming and breeding livestock on a large scale, also dealing in livestock of all kinds. After some years he sold his farm and moved to Hopkinsville and enlarged his livestock business, forming the firm of Cowherd & Altsheler, with a big barn on First Street. In 1925 he was nominated for sheriff, on the Democratic ticket, though not a candidate, and helped to secure a victory for the whole ticket, and served with much credit. He was not eligible for re-election, and was urged to run for county judge and also mayor of Hopkinsville, but declined, and resumed his livestock business. Mr. Cowherd is a member of and a deacon in the First Baptist Church, and a leader in Sunday school work. He is chairman of the Board of Directors, Christian County Farm Bureau, director of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Hopkinsville; president of the Board of Directors of the Foundation Fund of the city of Hopkinsville. He lives with his family in a beautiful house on South Virginia Street.

MARCUS BRUTUS CAVANAUGH, son of Byrd B. Cavanaugh and Mary Ann (McCulloch) Cavanaugh, was born in Hopkinsville, October 19, 1843. His pioneer ancestor, J. M. McCulloch, came from Ireland to the United States and settled on the Greenville Road, about ten miles from Hopkinsville, and was a tailor by trade. Subject's paternal grandfather was William M. Cavanaugh, of South Carolina. His maternal grandparents were J. M. McCulloch and Jane (Rowan) McCulloch. At eighteen years of age, he entered Company H, First Kentucky Cavalry, under Capt. H. C. Leavell, October 8, 1861, at Pembroke. During the war, his horse was shot from under him. He was known by the nick-name of "Dixie" Cavanaugh. On January 22, 1867, he was married to Miss Almeda McClendon. They were the parents of eleven children, one of whom died in infancy. They were Belle, Lillian, Edna R. and Jeb (twins), Ida, Cornelia, Mary V., N. L., M. D., and William B. Mr. Cavanaugh has always been a farmer, and has been a member of the Christian Church since before the war between the States, having joined at Concord Church, on the Julian Road.

EDWARD CURTIS is one of the older citizens of Hopkinsville, but is not a native of Christian County. He was born in a foreign land and came to the county because he preferred to. He was born in London, England, December 23, 1863, and grew to manhood in that city, where he married Miss Amelia Pickford. In a little while he left his young wife in England and came to America seeking a home. It was at a time when Christian County was making an effort to get such citizens as Mr. Curtis, and he was induced to come here as manager of one of the first herds of dairy cattle in the county. He sent back for his wife, who soon joined him, and they have been naturalized American citizens for forty years. Being industrious and thrifty, Mr. Curtis soon drifted into mercantile business, first in the grocery store of one of the leading grocers of Hopkinsville, and for the last twenty years in business for himself. He is one of the successful merchants in his line, who has established a business that is still growing from year to year. He has a family of half a dozen native-born Kentuckians, all of whom now are married. His daughters are Mrs. Annie Saunders, Mrs. Amelia Lyle, Mrs. Mary Beitrich, and Mrs. Alice Marschat. His two sons, Edward Curtis, Jr., and Walter O. Curtis, are, like their father, in the grocery business. Edward married Miss Robinson and is in business with his father. Walter married Miss Wiley and travels for a packing house in Chicago, after several years in the retail business.

IRA FLETCHER CAMPBELL, at present a retired insurance man, living in Louisville, Ky., is a native son of Hopkinsville, born December 7, 1872. He was one of the several sons of Dr. Alexander P. Campbell and his wife, Fannie Martha Ellis. Dr. Campbell's parents were George and Rebecca Campbell, and those of his wife were Ira Ellis and Martha (Smith) Ellis. Both families were pioneer stock of a hundred years ago. Mr. Campbell's father was a prominent dentist. His sons were reared according to the tenets of the Methodist Church, given liberal educations, and went forth into the world to be the architects of their own fortunes. Fletcher was first employed as a bookkeeper, and made a good one for twelve years. He then embarked in the insurance business, and rapidly rose to prominence. He spent twenty-eight years in this business; seven years as agent of the New York Life, fifteen years with the Reliance Life Insurance Company, of Pittsburgh, in Kentucky, and, on account of his health, retired six years ago from active work. Mr. Campbell has never married.

DR. FRANK H. CLARKE, reared in Christian County, and a practicing physician in Hopkinsville, and later an assistant physician in the Western State Hospital, is now a retired physician of Lexington, Ky. Dr. Clarke was born in New Orleans, La., December 27, 1853, a son of William H. and Sarah (Whitlock) Clarke, both natives of Virginia. His mother was born in Louisa County, Virginia, in 1825 and died in 1901, the mother of four sons and two daughters. Dr. Clarke completed his education in 1876, and attended a medical college in Evansville, and later graduated from the University of Louisville, and did post-graduate work in New York in 1882, and then became assistant physician in the Western Hospital, and from 1883 to 1886, he was first assistant at the Central Hospital. From 1886 to 1896, he was superintendent of the Eastern Hospital at Lexington. He then entered upon general practice in Lexington, where he has since resided. He is a past president of the Kentucky State Medical Association, and has held numerous other positions, including president of the Lexington Board of Health for many years. For ten years he was surgeon of the Kentucky State National Guard. He was also a trustee of Sayre College, a prominent Mason, Presbyterian, and a Democrat in politics.

HOWARD BEVERLY COFFMAN, a prominent merchant of Hopkinsville, a member of the firm of Barnes & Coffman, came to Hopkinsville in 1917, just in time to be one of the county's participants in the World War. He was a native of Muhlenberg County, at one time a part of Christian, and was born at Bremen, Ky., March 2, 1895, a son of Alva and Alia (McCracken) Coffman. His father's parents were J. W. and Ophelia (Shaver) Coffman, and his mother's were Henry and Eliza (Green) McCracken. His great-grandparents, who were of German descent, like many of the early settlers of Muhlenberg County, were Samuel and Delia Coffman. Mr. Coffman was a volunteer in the U. S. Navy in 1918, and was sent to Charleston, S. C., and served eight months in the quartermaster's branch of the service. He resumed his mercantile business after his return home. Mr. Coffman was married to Miss Mada Wright. They have two sons, Howard B. Coffman, Jr., and Edward McKenzie Coffman. He is a member of the First Baptist Church, of Hopkinsville.

JAMES DAVID CAPPS was born in Christian County, not far from Dawson, February 14, 1870. His father was Milus Robinson Capps, better known as "Pink," and his mother was Emily Frances Glover, a daughter of James and Celia Glover. The father of Pink Capps was named David and his wife was a Howell. They came from Virginia, and there is a family tradition that their ancestor, in 1776, was a Revolutionary soldier. Pink Capps was a great hunter, and killed the last deer seen in that section. His house used to be headquarters for hunting parties, in the days when the woods were full of game. Dave Capps grew up on his father's farm, and married Sarah Magdaline Cantrell in 1891, a daughter of B. F. Cantrell, of Hopkins County. Four sons were born to them: Thomas Edgar, October 12, 1892; Everett, October 16, 1894; James Herschel, October 11, 1896; Omar, March 18, 1899. Mrs. Capps died in 1901, and in 1903 Mr. Capps married Ida Cline, and to them have been born Elza, wife of J. R. Messimore, who has a son, Lavera; Erba, Lura and Amanel, who are students in the city schools. Two of his sons were World War soldiers. Everett served overseas in an infantry unit and remained in all two years. Herschel was in the artillery, but did not go to France. Mr. Capps has been a farmer all of his life, except four years as jailer, from 1926 to 1930, elected as a Democrat. He is a member of the Christian Church, and is an influential leader in his party.

JAMES HORSLEY DAGG is a descendant of Scotch and English ancestry and can trace his lineage back to Richard Horsley, who was born on Firth of Forth, Scotland, in 1655, and was a colonel in the army of James Stuart I. His son, Richard Horsley II, was born at Black Heath, England, in 1680, and married Elizabeth Howard, niece of John Howard, Duke of Northumberland. Richard Horseley III was born in Dover, England, in 1726. Richard Horsley IV was born in London, England, in 1756. He was a Lieutenant in the navy of England, and was dangerously wounded on board Admiral Nelson's flagship, "Victory," during the battle of Trafalgar. He died in Quebec, Ontario, in 1828. He married Helena Walling, Annapolis, Nova Scotia, November 21, 1783. James Hallet Horsley, sixth child of this couple, was born at Lymington, England, September 15, 1798. He married Marianne Stanton, Deptford, England, October, 1824. James Hallet Horsley, Captain in the Royal Navy, England, died on board the British man of war, Pylades, at Pernambuco, Brazil, S. A., May 17, 1832. Rosalie Helen Horsley was the second child of the above named couple, was born at Deptford, England, April 6, 1827, and was married to Rev. John Francis Dagg, December 24, 1851. James Horsley Dagg, the subject, was born of this union at Cuthbert, Georgia, February 13, 1860, and married Adrienne Priest Blackwell, of Henderson, Ky., October 24, 1900. The parents of Rev. J. F. Dagg were John Leadley Dagg and Fannie Hunton (Thornton) Dagg. His grandparents were John Dagg and Maria Overall. J. H. Dagg, it will be seen, is the sixth generation in the United States and is, so far as we know, the only person in the United States bearing the name, at least of his line, his father being an only son and his grandfather an only son. John Dagg was born in England about 1700, and while still a young man, came to Virginia and settled at Dumfries, then a considerable seaport. Thomas Dagg, his son, married Clarissa Powell. He held a considerable tract of land near Dumfries. In 1819, a very fine spring on it was still called Dagg's spring. Robert, son of Thomas Dagg, married Sarah Davis. John Leadley Dagg, above referred to, was their oldest son. He married the daughter of an eminent divine, author and college president. They were subject's grandparents. Rev. J. F. Dagg came to Hopkinsville when his son was a child, as president of Bethel Woman's College. J. H. Dagg has since lived in Hopkinsville. He was educated in the local high school, and became a building contractor and architect, and has followed that business with success for more than forty years. He is a leading member of the Christian Church. His only military experience was in the Kentucky State Guards when a young man.

ODIE DAVIS

ODIE DAVIS, business executive and political leader, was born January 6, 1877, in Christian County, Kentucky, the son of W. T. and Octavia L. (Harkins) Davis, whose ancestors came from England. He received his early education in the schools of Christian County, and after graduation began his business career as a timber and lumber buyer for the American Car & Foundry Company, resigning the position in 1906 to enter the lumber and building business for himself in the city of Hopkinsville, and from that time until 1916 was active in the growth and development of the city of Hopkinsville. At the beginning of the year 1916, there was unusual demand for fluorspar, a mineral used in the manufacture of steel and other war materials. Realizing the possibilities in mining this mineral, he purchased certain mineral properties in Crittenden County, Kentucky, began mining and continued until 1923, at which time he interested the United States Steel Company in coming to Crittenden County, Kentucky, and he further assisted them in acquiring considerable mining property in Crittenden County, which has been further developed and is being operated as the LaFayette Fluorspar Company, giving employment to many laboring people of Crittenden and adjoining counties. Mr. Davis has continued to mine fluorspar, operating under the name Davis Mining Company, shipping ore from Mexico, Ky., but remains a resident of Hopkinsville, owning business property there; was president of the Chamber of Commerce from 1924 to 1927, is a Presbyterian, Shriner and Republican. Mr. Davis was married to Miss Sue Atkinson, and they are the parents of two daughters: Miss Grace Davis, now Mrs. Joseph Presley Thornton, of Saigon, French Indo-China, and Miss Christine Davis, now Mrs. Noble Sylvan Fritts, of Macon, Ga.

William E. Davis, subject's grandfather, was a Tennessee soldier in the Mexican War, under Gen. Winfield Scott, and was one of Gen. Scott's advance guard who entered the City of Mexico with Gen. Scott when it surrendered. He was also a cousin of Sam Davis, of Tennessee, of Confederate fame. William E. Davis fought through the War between the States as a Confederate soldier, and after the war located in Christian County. His wife was a Lawrence, a relative of the famous naval hero.

THE DADE FAMILY, of Christian County, springs from one of the oldest families represented in America. The original progenitor was Francis Dade I, who was born in England about 1600, and there is a claim that he was, in fact, Capt. John Smith, of Jamestown history. One of his descendants, Langhorne Dade, Sr., writing from notes he made from court records, in William and Mary College Quarterly, Vol. 12, pages 245-250, says: "Francis Dade was, in fact, Capt. John Smith of Pocahontas fame, and supports this claim by references to a transaction, a patent of five hundred acres of land, on Machodock Neck to Major John Smith dated 1662, and a subsequent assignment of a portion of that patent by Francis Dade to one James Harvey. The said Francis Dade acknowledging that the said John Smith was in fact one with Francis Dade, who had assumed the name of John Smith." Hayden, in Virginia Genealogies, also refers to this legend. Francis Dade was attached to the Court of the Stuarts, was captured in a battle, sold in slavery, in Russia, killed his master with a flail, fled to France, changed his name to John Smith, and came to America. Whether this be true or not, Francis Dade's descendants are recorded as follows:

1. Frances Dade I, 1600-1662.
2. Francis Dade II, married Frances Townsend, 1639-1694.
3. Townsend Dade, married Frances Alexander, 1664.
4. Horatio Dade, 1698-1753, married Mary Stuart Massie.
5. Stuart Langhorne Dade, 1755-1811, married Sarah Ashton.
6. W. A. G. Dade, 1782-1829, married Elizabeth Westwood James.

The Virginia Almanac referred to him as judge in 1808, while he was judge of the Third Circuit Court of Virginia, "Judge Wm. A. G. Dade, of the Circuit Court, of the Prince William District, is a man of high attainments, ranking among the foremost in his profession in Virginia, able, honest and fair." His country estate was Clover Hill.

Elizabeth Westwood James, 1787-1852, wife of Judge W. A. G. Dade, was of a distinguished family, of Elizabeth City, Hampton, Va. Descended from Sir Humphrey Westwood, Duke of Norfolk, she came to Kentucky with her son, Lucian Dade, in 1848. She is buried on the farm "Bloomfield."

Lucian Dade, fourth child of W. A. G. Dade and Elizabeth Westwood James, born in Virginia, 1813, died 1854, at "Bloomfield," his country estate, six miles west of Hopkinsville. He was educated in law, was a cultivated, highly educated man of affairs. He married Rosalie Stuart Bankhead, February 1, 1837. Their issue were:

William A. G., March 22, 1839-January 15, 1857; Randolph, 1841-May 31, 1912; Mary Stuart, March 29, 1843-December 29, 1894; Elizabeth Westwood, October 1, 1845- January 11, 1923; John Bankhead, April 16, 1847-September 20, 1914; Virginia Stuart, 1849-1864; Lucien, January 1, 1853-December 16, 1923. Randolph m. Lucy Peyton Green; Elizabeth Westwood m. George V. Green; Mary Stuart m. Thomas Wallace; John Bankhead m. Bettie Green; Charles Lucien m. Lucy Williams Moore.

The children of Charles L. and Lucy (Moore) Dade were: Infant, 1876; Lucian Alexander, May 3, 1878; James Moore, August 6, 1881; Randolph, April 30, 1886; Charles Langhorne, March 3, 1889; Bankhead, 1883, died 1884. Lucy Moore Dade was a daughter of James C. Moore and Lucy Williams (Green) Moore.

Lucian A. Dade, on November 16, 1908, married Willie Sandall, Galveston, Texas. Their children are Lucy Sandall, February 16, 1910; Charles Langhorne, July 7, 1913; William Gautier, January 19, 1915, and Lucien Alexander, Jr., June 28, 1916. Mr. Dade is a deacon in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, and in politics is a Democrat. He was educated in the high school of Major J. O. Ferrell in Hopkinsville, the same instructor who taught his father, at the K.M.I. He lives at the same family homestead, "Bloomfield," where five generations of Dades have lived.

DAVIE FAMILY. William Davie, who married Lady Mary Osburn, of England, was the first of the Davie family to come to America. Both were buried on their estate near Washington, D. C. One of their sons was Ashburn Davie, who in turn had a son named Gabriel. Gabriel's son William married Peggy Jones, and here starts the known lineage of the Kentucky Davies. Ambrose Davie was born in Person County, North Carolina, December 29, 1787, and settled in Christian County, Kentucky, in 1819, and was married to Betty Ann Woodson in 1823. He was commissioned a Major during the War of 1812 by the Governor of North Carolina. He was a large land-owner and slave-owner, and was at one time sheriff of Christian County. He owned stock in the Bank of America, in Clarksville, and in the Southern Bank, in Memphis, Tenn. He died February 22, 1863. He left a son, Montgomery Decatur Davie, who graduated from Princeton University. He married Cornelia Leavell, and became a farmer on a large scale. He was one of the organizers of the

Kentucky State Grange, and was Grand Master for some years. He was president of the Bank of America, in Clarksville, and represented Montgomery County in the Tennessee Legislature in 1854, as he lived at that time in Tennessee. His brother, Winston Jones Davie, married Sarah Phillips, and graduated from Yale in 1845. He was president, at one time, of Southern Bank, in Memphis, and represented Christian County in the Legislature of 1854, and was Commissioner of Agriculture under Governor McCreary. Winston J. Davie's son, Iredell Phillips Davie, married Cornelia Francis. Their daughter, Cornelia Davie, is the wife of C. R. Bouldin, and they have a son, Iredell Davie Bouldin, who represents the ninth generation in America and the fifth in Kentucky of this distinguished family, for more than a hundred years one of the most prominent in the county. Also a daughter, Ritchie Winn Bouldin.

ARTHUR DAVIS, who has been in the automobile business for fourteen years in Hopkinsville, was born on a Christian County farm, February 10, 1885. William Thomas Davis and his wife, Octavia L. Harkins, were his parents, and he was one of several sons. His father was a Democrat, and Arthur is still a Democrat, though his brothers are Republicans. His paternal grandparents were William E. and Sarah Davis. Wm. E. Davis was a soldier of the Mexican War from Tennessee, and after coming to this county, was a Confederate soldier. Mr. Davis' maternal grandparents were William and Mahala E. Harkins. Both families lived in Tennessee before the Davises came to Christian County, and settled near Crofton. Arthur Davis served in the World War for four months, but was not called upon for active service. Several years ago he was married to Miss Gertrude McGee, a daughter of John B. McGee, of Hopkinsville, and they have one child, Bettie Gene. Mr. Davis is a Universalist and his wife is a Baptist. At present he is connected with the Chevrolet Agency.

OTIS CLEVELAND DeCOURSEY, a young grocery merchant of Hopkinsville, was born at Lewisburg, Logan County, November 1, 1894. His parents were Monroe P. and Leonore F. (Moon) DeCoursey. The DeCourseys were of French descent and came from Virginia to Kentucky. Mr. DeCoursey enlisted in the 44th Engineers and served in the World War from March, 1918, until March, 1919, most of the time overseas. Returning to Hopkinsville, he was married September 14, 1921, to Miss Bessie Walker, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Walker, of Hopkinsville. Later he went into business and now conducts a prosperous grocery store in Hopkinsville. Mr. DeCoursey is a member of the First Baptist Church and is one of the most faithful workers in Sunday school and church activities. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows and is a Democrat.

CHARLES WILLIAM DUCKER bears the name of his father, Charles W. Ducker, Sr., who was born in Christian County, October 25, 1849, and died March 1, 1918. He was a son of John J. and Caroline (Lakin)

Ducker, both natives of Christian County, whose marriage took place in 1848. His father, born February 8, 1824, died in 1865. His mother, born March 15, 1830, died February 10, 1912. Her father was born in Boston and her mother, who was a Campbell, was of Irish descent. C. W. Ducker spent his life in Hopkinsville as a carriage maker, until his death in 1912. He was a prominent citizen, who served on the City Council and was a useful member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Ducker was married October 20, 1881, in Pittsfield, Ill., to Miss Annie E. Green, daughter of Orin and Belinda (Sanford) Green. To them were born five sons: John Orin, James A., Frank Campbell, Henry Lakin and Charles W., Jr., the subject of this sketch, who was born in Hopkinsville, November 8, 1884, and was educated in the city schools and entered into the electrical and engineering business. He has only three brothers now living, John having died in 1912, James A., of Jacksonville, Fla.; Frank C., of the Louisville Trust Company, Louisville; Henry Lakin, a lawyer, and now city attorney of Huntington, W. Va., who was a World War soldier, overseas in General Headquarters. Mr. Ducker is a member of the Methodist Church.

CHARLES H. DIETRICH, the first superintendent of the Hopkinsville public schools, came to Hopkinsville in 1881 and remained for twelve years. He was born September 19, 1849, in Fredericksburg, Ohio, of German and Dutch ancestors. His father, John Dietrich, was born in 1799 and married Elizabeth Beyer, a native of Pennsylvania. Charles was the youngest of their eight children. He graduated in 1878, from the Ohio State University, and taught two years in Columbus schools. He then went to New Mexico, on a survey for the government, and returning came to Hopkinsville. On November 28, 1883, he married Miss Minnie R. Lander, of Hopkinsville. They reared a family of one son and three daughters. Professor Dietrich, after leaving Hopkinsville, was with the American Book Company for many years. He now lives at Lexington, Ky.

JAMES H. DILLMAN represents a family that has been identified with Christian County for sixty-five years. His parents were Henry C. and Elizabeth (Coombs) Dillman. His grandfather, David Dillman, came from Virginia. His mother's father, Edward W. Coombs, was also from Virginia. Mr. Dillman was born while his parents were residing in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky, January 24, 1863. He came to this county in early childhood. He was married to Miss Ophelia Hanbery, daughter of John W. Hanbery, December 2, 1883, and they settled on a farm south of Hopkinsville. They reared a family of five daughters and one son; two children, a girl, Johnnie O., and a boy, Henry H., having died when quite young.

All of their children are married and there are fifteen grandchildren. Maybel married Alpha Jameson in 1908; Cassie married Robert L. Gray in 1908; Thomas Y. married Margaret Constance in 1913; Hallie May married U. L. Major in 1914.

Jewel and Gladys are twins, as nearly alike as two peas. In the fall of 1928 they were married in a beautiful double wedding. Gladys became Mrs. H. W. Foster, of St. Louis, and Jewel became Mrs. Carter L. Owen, of Hopkinsville.

Mrs. Dillman died August 10, 1926.

Mr. Dillman was road engineer of Christian County for years. He now resides in Hopkinsville but still owns a farm. In religion he is a Baptist and in politics is a Democrat. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. His paternal grandfather, David Dillman, was an educator of note, and at one time represented Muhlenberg County in the Legislature.

McJ. DAVIS was born November 11, 1838, in Smith County, near Lebanon, Tenn. He was the son of Benjamin Merrill Davis and Cassie (Taylor) Davis. His paternal grandparents died when his father was an infant. His mother, who was Cassie Taylor, was a close relation of Zachary Taylor. Her ancestors came from North Carolina. Mr. Davis was married three times; first, to Miss Bettie Harrison; second, to Miss Emily J. Haddock; and third, to Miss Meccie Frances Wilkins. He has two living children: Mrs. Thomas J. Baugh and Miss Allie Davis. One son, R. A. Davis, was in the Philippine war. He has been dead about twelve years. Mr. Davis was sheriff of Christian County, Kentucky, for five years. He is a live stock dealer, specializing in thoroughbred mares; he is also a farmer. As a First Lieutenant McJ. Davis and his brother, Capt. A. N. Davis, organized Company "D," Third Kentucky Cavalry, and joined Col. James S. Jackson's regiment about September, 1861, at Owensboro. Their first fight was at Sacramento, Ky. He was in Sherman's march to the sea, from beginning to end. He had four brothers in the Union army and one in the Confederate army. Mr. Davis was appointed Captain of Quartermaster Department at the close of the war, but through some irregularity the commission was never received.

FRANK WINSTON DABNEY was born at Princeton, Ky., May 20, 1846. His parents were Cornelius Thomas Dabney and Mary Louise Wylie Dabney. His father came from Louisa Court House, Virginia, and was a direct descendant of the Dabneys who were French Huguenots named D'Aubigne. They left France at the time of St. Bartholomew's Massacre and stayed for a while in England. Having changed the name to Dabney, they came to America and settled in Virginia.

Cornelius Thomas Dabney came out from Virginia on horseback and stayed with his uncle, Major Dabney, who lived on Russellville Street in Hopkinsville, and who was the ancestor of the Cadiz families of that name.

Cornelius Thomas Dabney settled in Princeton, Ky., and Frank Winston Dabney was his eldest son and came to Hopkinsville in 1869, where he worked in the Christian County Court Clerk's office, later became a shoe merchant, and, when the tobacco market was established, entered the tobacco business. His first wife was Miss Mary Ann Leavell who died, leaving no children. He was married the second time to Miss M. Augusta Scobey on August 18, 1886. This union was blessed by six children: Alise, now Mrs. Oscar G. Westendarp, of Monterey, Mexico; Frank Winston Dabney, Jr.; Robert Cornelius Dabney, of Akron, Ohio; Edward Settle Dabney, of Lexington, Ky.; Elisabeth, now Mrs. George Andre Grobien, of Monterey, Mexico; and Lieut. John Albert Dabney, United States Army, 31st Infantry, Manila, P. I.

Frank Winston Dabney, Jr., was living in Kansas City, Mo., when the World War began. He volunteered for service and was killed in action in France on September 26, 1918. His body lies in the Romagne Cemetery.

Frank Winston Dabney the elder had the distinction of being the first mayor of Hopkinsville under the Constitution of 1891 creating that office. He served two full terms of four years each from 1894 to 1902. Ten years later, he was called upon to serve the city again and represented his ward on the Board of Councilmen for two terms.

FRANK W. DABNEY, JR., volunteered for service on April 9, 1917, and was sent to Fort Sill, Camp Doniphan, for his training in the 35th Division. They went to France in May, 1918, and had their first fighting July 20th. He was wounded and in a hospital three weeks in August, and rejoined his regiment, the 140th, in time for the great Argonne battle. He was killed on the first day, September 26, 1918, and was reported missing; but in June of the next year, the Graves Registration Service found his body, and it was interred in the Meuse-Argonne Cemetery, at Romagne.

GEO. N. DUFFER

GEORGE NEEL DUFFER was born in Warren County, Kentucky, November 29, 1882, a son of T. J. and Fannie (Glasscock) Duffer. His grandparents were Alfred and Elizabeth Duffer and Buckner and Nancy Glasscock. He came to Hopkinsville when a young man as a druggist and followed this business for several years, and then engaged in the automobile business, as owner of the Duffer Motor Company. With the agency for a popular make of cars and a plant equipped for the successful conduct of all lines of the business, he has built up a fine patronage over Western Kentucky. He has taken a place among the county's progressive business men, and is doing a flourishing business. Mr. Duffer married Miss G. Patty Bartley, of Hopkinsville, and they have a daughter, Miss Marjorie V.

Duffer, a recent graduate. The Duffer home, just outside the city, on the Cocke's Mill Road, is one of the handsomest suburban homes in that popular residential section. In the election of 1929, Mr. Duffer was called upon to accept a position on the Fiscal Court of the county, and was elected by a large majority, for a term of four years, from January, 1930. He will be a valuable member in the great road-building project, in which $2,500,000 will be spent in the county. Mr. Duffer is a member of the Baptist Church and a Democrat.

JAMES WALLER DOWNER, of Hopkinsville, was born in Todd County, Kentucky, on the 20th day of November, 1853. His grandfather, Benjamin Downer, came from Virginia to Kentucky in 1811, and located in that county. His father, who was also named Benjamin Downer, followed farming in Todd County for many years, and was an influential and highly respected citizen of the community in which he lived. He married Emily L. Pendleton, whose people also came from Virginia, and located in Christian County, Kentucky, in the year 1812. Her brother, James M. Pendleton, D.D., a minister of the Baptist denomination, became a prominent divine, and was the author of a number of works on theological subjects.

Mr. Downer, whose name forms the caption of this article, spent his early boyhood days on the home farm, and attended at intervals the neighborhood schools. His educational opportunities and privileges were somewhat limited; but broad reading, study and observation, combined with a retentive memory, have highly enriched his mind, and he is among the best informed men at the Hopkinsville bar.

In 1874, when twenty years of age, he accepted the position of deputy in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court of Todd County and acted in that capacity for three and a half years. In September, 1878, he entered the law department of Cumberland University, of Lebanon, Tenn., thus realizing a long cherished wish of preparing himself for the legal profession. In June, 1879, he graduated in law at that institution, was admitted to the bar, and, locating in Hopkinsville, Ky., began the practice of his profession. In July, 1881, he was appointed city attorney of Hopkinsville; was elected to the same office in the following December; and was re-elected in December, 1882. In January, 1884, he entered into a partnership with the late Judge R. T. Petree, for the practice of law, and which connection continued until the death of his partner in 1899. The practice of the firm was general in its character, and included the business of a number of banks and corporations of the city, and which business Mr. Downer afterwards retained. After the death of Judge Petree, Mr. Downer entered into a partnership with John B. Russell, under the firm name of Downer & Russell, and which continued until January 1, 1916; since which time he has had no partner. But he still continues in business. and occupies the same offices in which he originally began the practice.

In August, 1891, Mr. Downer was elected to the State Senate from the sixth district, composed of the counties of Christian and Hopkins; and served through the "long parliament," of 1892-3, the session of the General Assembly following the adoption of the State Constitution of 1890, when the revision and enactment of the statute laws of the state were the matters under consideration. He served on the Senate judiciary committee, of which Hon. William Lindsay (afterwards United States Senator) was chairman; and his knowledge of the law made him a valued member of it.

In October, 1883, Mr. Downer was united in marriage to Miss Mollie D. Petree, the daughter of his law partner, Judge R. T. Petree. She died in December, 1894, leaving one child, a daughter, Louise Hubbard Downer. This daughter married Dr. Kenneth C. Atchison, of Owensboro, Ky.; and they now live in Rockport, Ind., in their beautiful home, which stands on a cliff overlooking the grand and stately Ohio River. Mr. Downer has been for many years a member of the First Baptist Church of Hopkinsville, Ky., and for fifteen years served as its treasurer.

On the 15th day of December, 1904, Mr. Downer was married to Mrs. Jeanie Harrison Chalkley, the accomplished daughter of Rev. Edmund Harrison, who was formerly president of Bethel Woman's College. There have been no children of this union.

Mr. Downer lives with his wife and two sisters in his beautiful home on South Main Street in Hopkinsville, Ky., and where he has lived for nearly twenty-five years. He still keeps up a lively interest in his literary club, "The Athenaeum," and of which he has been a member for twenty-seven years; and also in his profession, which he has followed for half a century, and which he still loves with the ardor and enthusiasm of his early years.

LOUIS ELLIS, a native of Christian County, was born in Hopkinsville in 1882. He is the son of Forrest L. and Lucy (Jagoe) Ellis. His paternal grandparents were William Ellis and his wife, Ann (Harrison) Ellis. His maternal grandparents were Ben Jagoe and Mary Kittinger Jagoe. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Hannan and they have one daughter, Elizabeth Hannan Ellis. Mr. Ellis is a manufacturer of ice, and is a member of the firm known as Ellis Ice & Coal Company, founded by his father more than thirty years ago, and which has been one of the city's most successful manufacturing enterprises. His father was in the flouring mill business for many years, and in the nineties his mill, on the site of the present plant, was destroyed by fire. Upon the lot was a deep well, with an inexhaustible supply of pure water, and as Hopkinsville did not have an ice factory at the time, Mr. Ellis, being a far-seeing business man, did not rebuild the flouring mill, but erected an ice factory instead, the first in the city except a small experimental plant that soon went out of business. The new industry soon became an established success and developed rapidly into a wholesale as well as retail plant. Practically all of Mr. Ellis' business career has been in this work. His father died while he was yet a boy and the management and enlargement of the business devolved upon him. Mr. Ellis has never had any civil office, but his grandfather was a member of the city's Board of Councilmen for a long term of years, and was always on the side of progress and good government, characteristics that he bequeathed to his son and grandson. Mr. Ellis lives in a handsome home on South Main Street, one of the prettiest modern residences in the city.

A. H. ECKLES

ALFRED HICKS ECKLES, president of the Planters Bank & Trust Company, is a son of Alfred Isham and Gabriella Peace (Hockersmith) Eckles, and was born at Springfield, Tenn., August 31, 1875. His mother was named after a Methodist preacher and his wife. She was born in Russellville, Ky. She was a Hockersmith, and her father was a contractor for the mail route during the war from Hopkinsville, Ky., to Nashville, Tenn. Mail carriers rode on horseback, relaying at Russellville. She had five brothers in the Confederate army; one signally distinguished himself in battle. His grandfather was Isham Eckles, of Petersburg, Va., where A. H. Eckles' father was born. He educated himself for a doctor, but never practiced; but opened a drug store in Springfield, and remained in that business until his death in 1875, at the age of forty-three. Alfred was the youngest of six children. He was married to Daisy Wood, a lineal descendant of Bartholomew Wood, Hopkinsville's first settler, December 23, 1898, who died November 8, 1902. A daughter of this marriage is Dorothy E. Hammonds. He was married again, May 12, 1908, to Pattie Flack, a daughter of E. M. and Lucy Belle (Hickman) Flack. Children of this marriage are Alfred H. Eckles, Jr., Lucy Belle and Agnes Baylor. Mr. Eckles' father died when he was only six months old. His first pay job was driving a neighbor's cow. Later he worked in a drug store, and at other jobs, and finally his aunt (Mrs. W. S. Mathews, who during the war lived in Hopkinsville, and her husband built and lived in what is now the Wooldridge place on South Main) sent for him to come to Louisville to stay with her, and he attended the Bryant & Stratton Business College and finished his course ahead of schedule time. The Mathews boys secured him a place in the B. & O. R. R. Co. office, and, instead of accepting that position, he returned to Springfield, Tenn., in October, 1893, and his brother-in-law, William McMurry, a tobacconist, got him a place in Clarksville, Tenn., with Turnley & Gill, tobacco warehousemen. He remained there about one year and then came to Hopkinsville on July 1, 1895, as shipping clerk, with Ragsdale & Cooper, tobacco warehousemen; later succeeded Judge G. H. Champlin as their bookkeeper, and remained with them until January, 1900, and went into the tobacco warehouse business with the late M. H. Tandy, under the firm name of Tandy & Eckles. On account of the serious illness of his wife, she was sent to Denver, Colo., in April of 1902, he sold out his business and followed her there, where she died. He returned to Hopkinsville, and became secretary-treasurer of Dagg Planing Mill Company, and in 1903 merged it with the Forbes Manufacturing Company, and in 1904 became treasurer of that company, and resigned on February 1, 1909, to become cashier of the Planters Bank & Trust Company, and succeeded to the presidency of that institution in 1918, his present position. Mr. Eckles is also secretary-treasurer of the Hopkinsville Sewerage Company, a director of the Forbes Manufacturing Company, and of the Hopkinsville Golf and Country Club; is a deacon and chairman of the finance committee of the Ninth Street Christian Church; is a member of the Rotary Club, the Athenaeum, the Christian County Highway Bond Commission, and a Democrat. He says his only military experience is that he has "been married twice." Mr. Eckles is one of Hopkinsville's most successful and far-seeing business men, and is a leader in civic affairs. He is an accomplished after-dinner speaker, and his speeches are enlivened by a rare gift of humor and sparkling witticisms.

EDMUNDS FAMILY. Thomas William Randolph Edmunds came to Christian County from the family home, Farnham, in Sussex County, Virginia, in 1830, with his younger brothers, Jack B. F. Edmunds, Edward Randolph Edmunds and Edwin Short Edmunds, and his sister, Eliza Edmunds, to live on the six thousand (6,000) acres of Christian County land which had been purchased by their father, Major John Edmunds, prior to his death in 1820. Edward Randolph, brother of their mother, Eliza Keenan Randolph Edmunds, was already living in Christian County. Major John Edmunds had served in command of Virginia troops during the War of 1812. His father, Major Thomas Edmunds, had served during the Revolutionary War as a Captain and later Major in command of Virginia troops. Major Thomas Edmunds' wife, Martha Short Edmunds, was a sister of William Short, also of Sussex County, Virginia, who served as United States Ambassador to both France and Spain. Thomas William Randolph Edmunds married Mary Peyton Green, daughter of Thomas Green, who was the oldest son of Colonel John Green, who had commanded a Virginia regiment in the Revolutionary War and for whom the local Daughters of the Revolution Chapter is named. Thomas William Randolph Edmunds died in 1833, leaving an infant son, John Thomas Edmunds, who, after being educated at Princeton (New Jersey) University, studied law, but later went into the tobacco and cotton business, being first president of Hopkinsville Tobacco Board of Trade. His surviving children are Miss

Lucy Edmunds and John T. Edmunds, his daughters, Mrs. Susan (Edmunds) Stites and Mrs. Mary (Edmunds) Bronaugh, being deceased.

Jack B. F. Edmunds died unmarried in early manhood. Edward Randolph Edmunds, Edwin Short Edmunds and their sister, Eliza (Edmunds) McAtee, removed to California with their families soon after the Civil War. Members of this family still reside at Carte Madera, near San Francisco, Calif.

The Edmunds family was among the early settlers in Tidewater, Va., their family seat being Farnham, which was originally in Surrey County, but later was included in that part which became Sussex County.

MOSES L. ELB, a retired merchant of Hopkinsville, was born in the city, February 22, 1860. His parents were Louis and Barbara (Hirsch) Elb. His grandparents were Moses Elb, born in Hanover, and Rosa Warberg, a native of Alsace, France. His father was a soldier of France, under Napoleon Bonaparte, who was promoted to Lieutenant and decorated for bravery in the battle of Austerlitz. Mr. Elb's mother's parents were Jacob and Brunetta Hirsch, whose parents brought her to America in 1849. Louis Elb arrived in 1852. Soon after they married they came to Hopkinsville, in 1858, and opened a store, and soon built up a prosperous business. During the war Mr. Elb was a Union sympathizer, and was able to secure goods through the lines, when other merchants could not. He favored his grocer friends by getting goods shipped for them in his name, and was instrumental in securing supplies that could not otherwise be obtained. Louis Elb was a leader in the opening of the Jewish cemetery in Hopkinsville, and donated the ground for the purpose. Moses Elb was educated in the schools of Hopkinsville, and attended Ferrell's High School at a time when it was a military school, and after finishing school, he was a member of Company D, Kentucky State Guards, for three years. He began his career as a merchant in his father's store, and on June 1, 1887, married Fannie Moayon, only daughter of John Moayon, and thereafter was associated with Mr. Moayon in business. His father had died in 1884. John Moayon and his wife, Hannah, came to America from Holland, and located in Hopkinsville in 1865. Mr. Moayon opened a dry goods and clothing store, and began to make money from the start. He invested wisely, and it is said of him that he never made a bad trade. He adopted as his slogan "Honest John, the Farmer's Friend," and catered largely to the trade of the farmers. He amassed a large estate, and died in 1898. Mr. Elb carried on the large mercantile business until a few years ago, after Mrs. Moayon, her son, Max J. Moayon, and her daughter, Mrs. Elb, had all passed away. He then retired from business to look after the large estate. Max J. Moayon, only son of John Moayon, left two daughters. Beatrice married Harry Frankel, of Louisville, and they have two children, John Moayon and Harriet. The other daughter, Jessamine, married R. B. Sapinsley, of New York, and they have one son, Elbert. Moses Elb, through all of his three score years and ten in Hopkinsville, has enjoyed the friendship and respect of the public. He has taken a part in progressive movements and contributed to schools and public enterprises, and more than once the city has called upon him to serve upon equalization boards, on account of his knowledge of real estate values. He is an Elk, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

HENRY EBLING, a young business man of Hopkinsville, and World War veteran, is a son of John H. and Parilee (Davis) Ebling. His grandfather was William Ebling, and his great-grandfather, Henry Ebling, of North Carolina. His maternal grandfather was William E. Davis, who was a son of Thomas Davis. William E. Davis was a soldier of the Mexican War from Tennessee, and afterwards was in the Confederate Army, coming to Christian County, near Haley's Mill. Henry Ebling was born in Christian County, Kentucky, January 3, 1896, and was educated in the county schools. He was a soldier in the World War, and after the war went into business in Hopkinsville, and is now conducting a store for electric and automobile supplies. Mr. Ebling was married December 28, 1928, to Miss Myrtle A. Yancey, of Christian County.

JOHN THOMAS EDMUNDS is a prominent member of the Hopkinsville bar, of long experience and recognized legal ability. For years he has been general counsel for a number of large coal companies and other big corporations. Mr. Edmunds was born in Hopkinsville, February 20, 1873, a son of John Thomas and Mollie (Campbell) Edmunds. The Edmunds family is of Scotch-Irish origin, and the original American settler immigrated from England and took up his residence in Virginia in Colonial times. Maj. Thomas Edmunds, the great-great-grandfather of John Thomas Edmunds, was born and spent his whole life in Virginia, where he was the owner of a large plantation. He was a major in the Continental Army during the War of the Revolution, and was a member of the Order of the Cincinnati, his certificate of membership, signed by George Washington, being now in the possession of his great-great-grandson. The great-grandfather of John Thomas Edmunds was John Edmunds, also a planter, who passed his entire life in the Old Dominion State.

Thomas William Randolph Edmunds, the grandfather of the present John T. Edmunds, was born in Virginia in 1811, and came to Christian County upon the completion of his education and located upon what is now known as the Elk Grove farm, about six miles south of Hopkinsville, on the Clarksville pike, that being a part of a tract of over six thousand acres, purchased by his father, Major John Edmunds, of Sussex County, Virginia, from Doctor Edward Rumsey and others in 1812. He married Miss Mary Peyton Green in 1832, and died in 1834, leaving one child, John Thomas Edmunds, father of the present John T. Edmunds.

John Thomas Edmunds, the elder, was born near Hopkinsville, February 20, 1833, and was reared to manhood on the home farm; his early education being acquired in the rural schools and at Hopkinsville. Later he pursued a course at Princeton, and then was educated for the law, but turned his attention instead to commercial pursuits at Hopkinsville. Going from this city to New York, he was a member of the firm of Norton, Slaughter & Company for several years, and on his return to Hopkinsville engaged in the tobacco business. He was appointed receiver of the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, and of the Memphis & Paducah Railroad, and after he had succeeded in the successful consolidation of these two lines, became the organizer of the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern Railroad, which is now the Louisville & Memphis Division of the Illinois Central Railroad. One of the leading business men of this section, he wielded a wide influence and this was largely exerted in behalf of worthy charities, to which he was himself a liberal contributor, and in the furtherance of the interests of Western Kentucky. Politically, he was a Democrat, and his fraternal affiliation was with the Masons. He died January 19, 1884, greatly respected and esteemed, and firm in the faith of the Baptist Church, of which he had been a helpful supporter for many years. Mr. Edmunds married Miss Mollie Campbell, a daughter of John P. and Mary Amis (Buckner) Campbell, both now deceased, and a granddaughter of Col. William Campbell, who served in the Revolutionary War, and was a member of the Order of the Cincinnati. Mr. Edmunds of this notice also is descended from Col. John Green, of the Revolutionary War, who was the father of the mother of John Thomas Edmunds, the elder. John P. Campbell was president of the Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Hopkinsville. Mrs. Mollie (Campbell) Edmunds was born in 1837, at Hopkinsville, and died here in January, 1890. She and her husband were the parents of four children: Mary E., who married William V. Bronaugh, and is now deceased, leaving one daughter; Susan E., who married Henry J. Stites, and is now deceased, leaving two sons, Col. Henry J. Stites and J. T. E. Stites, attorneys of Louisville; Lucy is unmarried, and John Thomas.

John Thomas Edmunds, the younger, was educated primarily in the schools of Hopkinsville, following which he pursued a course at South Kentucky College, from which he graduated with the class of 1889, being the youngest graduate in the history of the institution. Immediately thereafter he became deputy county clerk, a position which he held until January 1, 1890, when he was made chief deputy county clerk, and at that time began reading law. After reaching his majority he was admitted to the bar, June 1, 1894, and since that time, has been engaged in the business of his calling, principally as a general civil practitioner, although he has leaned somewhat toward commercial and corporation practice. He is a member of the Hopkinsville Bar Association, American Bar Association, Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges, Hopkinsville Golf and Country Club, Hopkinsville Hunting and Fishing Club, and Pendennis Club of Louisville.

On April 30, 1918, Mr. Edmunds was united in marriage, at Columbia, Tenn., with Miss Mary Wilson Frierson, daughter of M. C. and Susan

(Vaughan) Frierson, the former deceased and the latter a resident of Columbia, Tenn. To this union there have come three children: John Thomas Edmunds, Jr., born July 14, 1919; William Frierson Edmunds, born July 20, 1921, and Randolph Campbell Edmunds, born September 25, 1922.

DR. JAMES JAYSON EZELL, one of Hopkinsville's leading physicians and specialists, was born in Stewart County, Tennessee, a descendant of the pioneer family of Ezells who settled in and around LaFayette, on both sides of the State line. Dr. Ezell's parents were Thomas and Mary (Robertson) Ezell. His father's parents were Jayson and Elizabeth (Joiner) Ezell. Jayson Ezell's father was Slaughter Ezell, a son of Baalam Ezell, according to family traditions. Dr. Ezell's maternal grandparents were James William and Martha (Graham) Robertson. Martha Graham was born in Scotland, and as a girl played in the old Douglas Castle. Her brother, Capt. Sam Graham, was a soldier in the Mexican War from Tennessee, and later was in the Confederate army. Dr. Ezell obtained his medical education at the Barnes School of Medicine in St. Louis, and in 1900 located at LaFayette to practice medicine, which he did for twenty-five years, with increasing success. In 1926 he moved to Hopkinsville and began specializing in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and has from the first met with remarkable success. In 1900 Dr. Ezell was married to Miss Mattie H. Harris, and they have two daughters, Mary (Mrs. Steele Ezell, of Paris, Tenn.), and Miss Katie Ezell. Dr. Ezell is a member of the Methodist Church and of the Rotary Club, of which he has been president. In politics he is a Democrat.

SAMUEL P. ELGIN, a prominent young farmer of the eastern portion of the county, is a representative of an old and prominent family. His father was Samuel P. Elgin, Sr., and his mother was Lena Shaw Elgin. The Shaw family was equally prominent in the settlement of the county more than a century ago. Sam P. Elgin was born on a farm April 10, 1894, and has lived on a farm all of his life excepting when called to service in the World War. He enlisted September 17, 1917, and was in the service for twenty-one months. He was sent overseas with the 30th Division of Infantry, and remained in France several months following the end of the war. Mr. Elgin married Lucy Hayes, of Christian County. The Elgins are members of the Methodist Church, one of subject's uncles being a distinguished minister, Rev. Virgil Elgin. Mr. Elgin is a successful farmer, a splendid citizen and a leader in the civic affairs of his neighborhood. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party.

SAM FRANKEL, retired merchant, is the youngest son of Moses and Dorothea (Aischberg) Frankel, natives of Bavaria. Mr. Frankel was born in 1819, and came to America when a young man, and to Hopkinsville in 1862, and established a large dry goods business. He removed to

Cincinnati in 1883, leaving his sons to continue the business here, which grew to mammoth proportions. There were four sons and three daughters in the family. One of the sons died while a youth, but the others, Henry M., Joseph M., and Sam all became highly successful merchants. Joseph removed a number of years ago to Atlanta, Ga. Henry M. resided in Hopkinsville until his death in 1927. His widow and two children, Malcolm Frankel and Mrs. D. D. Cayce, still reside here. Malcolm Frankel was a soldier in the World War. He married Miss Louise Moore and they have three children: Henry II, Malcolm D., Jr., and Emmy Lou. Sam Frankel is one of the city's most prominent business men. He is a director of the First National Bank, and an extensive holder of real estate. Malcolm D. Frankel, coming as he does from a family of business men of rare ability, is a very prominent tobacconist, being vice-president of the Hancock Warehouse Company, one of the largest tobacco houses in the city.

ROBERT EMMETT FIELDS, who lives at Oak Grove, Ky., was born May 4, 1840, and served in the 52nd Tennessee Infantry throughout the War between the States. He was captured at Fort Donelson, and later exchanged at Vicksburg and re-entered the army, and fought until the hostilities ended. Mr. Fields married Miss Lizzie Hopkins. He moved to Christian County in 1878. He lives with his son, John T. Fields, whose wife was Miss Jean Pollard, and they have a daughter and two sons.

THOMAS B. FAIRLEIGH was born in Hopkinsville, Ky., the oldest of the two sons of Dr. Robert M. Fairleigh, a leading physician. Dr. Fairleigh was born in Meade County, Kentucky, January 17, 1840, a son of William Fairleigh and his wife, Elizabeth Enlow. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1860, and was practicing medicine at Brandenburg, Ky., when the war began. In the fall of 1861, he was appointed surgeon with Col. James S. Jackson's Third Kentucky Cavalry, and the following year was attached to Gen. Eli H. Murray's command, and served throughout the war with the Union army. In May, 1865, at Hodgenville, Ky., he married Miss Anna Slaughter, a daughter of W. H. Slaughter, of LaRue County. Leaving the service, in July, 1865, he located in Hopkinsville, and made it his home until his death in 1888. He rose to eminence in his profession and in the Masonic order, of which he was Grand Master in 1877. He was a member of the Board of Councilmen from 1869 to 1879, and in 1880 was a leader in the movement for public schools. Dr. and Mrs. Fairleigh were the parents of seven children, four of whom are living, two sons and two daughters: Mrs. A. W. Wood, Sr., Thomas B. Fairleigh, and Robert M. Fairleigh, all of Hopkinsville, and Mrs. Edward Curd, of Nashville, Tenn. Thomas B. Fairleigh was born April 11, 1868, and has been engaged in the tobacco business for forty years, the greater part of the time as a member of the firm of Tandy & Fairleigh, of Hopkinsville, Ky., and Clarksville, Tenn., which firm existed over a period of thirty-two years, and did a large business in both the domestic and export trade.

W. T. FOWLER

WILLIAM T. FOWLER, a leading attorney of the Lexington bar, was born on a farm on the line of Christian and Caldwell counties, October 1, 1873. His father was Daniel Ephraim Fowler. His mother was Mary Catherine Eison, a daughter of Alexander and Ann (Ausenbaugh) Eison. The Fowlers were of Virginia ancestry, of the family of Godfrey Fowler. Subject's grandparents were Louis C. and Maria (Bates) Fowler. The family was a prominent one and Daniel E. Fowler was a large property owner and gave his son the best of educational advantages. He taught in the county schools and many of the prominent men and women of the county were his pupils. When admitted to the bar he located in Hopkinsville and immediately attracted attention as a young man of unusual ability and great promise. He was appointed Master Commissioner by Circuit Judge James Breathitt, and was elected County Judge in 1900 on the Republican ticket. Later he was twice the nominee of his party for Congress in the Second Congressional District and was once Presidential elector.

He was appointed First Assistant Attorney-General in January, 1920, and removed to Frankfort, and later to Lexington. During his long and successful practice he has been a member of the law firms of Breathitt & Fowler; Hanbery & Fowler; O'Rear, Fowler & Wallace, and at present heads the firm of Fowler, Wallace & Fowler, the junior member being his brilliant young son, Earle Fowler.

In addition to his activities in his profession, he has devoted time and energy to different organizations with which he has been associated. He served for years as a director and attorney of the Bank of Hopkinsville and was a director in the State National Bank of Frankfort. He is president of the Frankfort & Cincinnati Railroad and has organized a number of institutions as accessory to the business of the road, among them the Co-operative Live Stock Sales at Frankfort.

Judge Fowler was a member of the Christian County Board of Education and later of the Frankfort Board, as well as the chamber of commerce and other civic organizations. He soon became noted for literary attainments and was a charter member, and once president of the Athenaeum, Hopkinsville's leading society, now nearly thirty years old. He has been prominent in church and Sunday school work, having been Ruling Elder in the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Hopkinsville, the South Frankfort Presbyterian Church and the First Presbyterian Church of Lexington. He founded and taught the first organized Men's Bible Class in Hopkinsville, the class at Westminster Church to which the late Judge Douglas Bell succeeded as teacher. He was a leader in interdenominational work in the county, being superintendent for a number of years of the Frances Harned Memorial Sunday School on the Clarksville Pike.

He was selected by a committee from all the churches of the county to manage the prohibition campaign. In the first election the "Wets" triumphed, but a second election was called and the twenty-one saloons of the county voluntarily surrendered their licenses for cancellation. They later attempted to repudiate the agreement, but they found that the document which they had signed was irrevocable, the only instance on record where the saloons were put out by contract.

Judge Fowler has always been deeply interested in the welfare of the farmers and the development of agricultural interests. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Planters' Protective Association and served it as general counsel. He was associated with his father for a number of years in operating the farm on the Clarksville Pike, now the residence of Dr. L. A. Tate. For fifteen years he owned and lived on the

"Morrow farm" and managed a large dairy and raised tobacco, wheat, corn and hogs and maintained a large cattle farm in North Christian. He was instrumental in promoting the use of pure-bred Jerseys and he was known as "The Father of the Farmers' Clubs" of the county and led in securing the first county agent, Christian being a pioneer in this work. He was also president of the Christian County Crop Improvement Association.

Judge Fowler married Miss Ila Earle, of Hopkins County, on July 8, 1896, and to them were born Earle, Robert Herndon (died in infancy), George Leonard, William Thomas, Jr., Daniel Eison, Mary Prince and Benjamin Baylis Fowler.

Personally, Judge Fowler is a man of engaging presence, a genial smile and a keen sense of humor. He is an able lawyer and a leader in whatever he undertakes. Christian County is proud to have sent him forth to the wider field and larger city more commensurate with his talents.

ILA EARLE FOWLER was born April 2, 1876, at Old Charleston, in Hopkins County, Kentucky; educated at the private school of the noted teacher, Hanson H. Boring, at Madisonville, and graduated in 1893 at South Kentucky College at Hopkinsville. She taught schools before her marriage to William T. Fowler, at Madisonville, Ilsley, St. Charles, Henson's in Hopkins and at Fowler's School in Christian-Caldwell.

She was the daughter of Dr. Benjamin Price Earle and Mary Anne (Roberts) Earle. Her ancestry in her mother's lines is mostly Scotch and Irish, with descent from Roberts, Jones, McDowell, Lynch and McManus, Revolutionary families who settled in Caldwell County as early as 1800.

Her descent on her father's lines traces back to early English records; Dr. Earle's mother, Isabella Herndon, daughter and granddaughter of Revolutionary soldiers, being descended from the Virginia family tracing back to one Herndon, whose name is in Battle Abbey as having participated in the Battle of Hastings (1066). This Herndon line intermarried with the Rogers, Thompson, Bendle, Harper and George families in Virginia and North Carolina, their Kentucky home being in Logan County after 1792.

The Earle name traces to Henry de Erlega, who in 1166 paid scutage on lands in Somerset, called Somerton Erleigh, and has three crusaders represented in the coat of arms. The Virginia immigrant was John Earle (1649), then Samuel I, Samuel II, Samuel III, of Virginia, Judge Baylis of South Carolina, John (soldier of 1812), Rev. Ezias, who was father of Dr. Ben P. Earle. John Earle married Nancey Holland Burns; Judge Baylis Earle married Mary Prince, a descendant of Edmund Prince, Gent., an early Virginia settler. Samuel III married Anna Sorrell, whose ancestry goes back to Essex, England, through her father, Thomas, who was son of John, son of Captain Robert, the immigrant of 1652. His mother was Mary Everard, daughter of Thomas Everard, of Waltham Manga, Essex. Mrs. Fowler compiled two chapters on "The Virginia Earles," in the Earle Family History, published 1924. She was World War Historian

MRS. WM. T. FOWLER

for Christian County under the State Council of Defense, the records gathered then being now in the Carnegie Library in Hopkinsville. She is an honorary vice-president of the Kentucky State Historical Society and a member of the Filson Club. She is a member of the State Executive Boards of the N. S. D. A. R. and U. S. D. 1812, and State Federation of Women's Clubs, and she has recently completed two years of service as president of Kentucky Division, U. D. C. She edits the Club Notes Column in *The Club Woman Magazine*, and is recording secretary of the Woman's Club of Central Kentucky. While living in Christian County she was for years the recording secretary of the Civic League and President of the P. T. A. of both West Side and Virginia Street schools and an active member of the W. C. T. U. She was a pioneer worker for woman suffrage as well.

At present much of her time is given to assembling historical material for the Presbyterian Church U. S., as she is historian of the Woman's Auxiliary of that church and of the Kentucky Synodical as well as a member of the Executive Board of the Historical Foundation of the Presbyterian and Reformed churches, which has its headquarters at Montreat, N. C.

Mrs. Fowler studied law in her husband's office, was examined before the State Board in April, 1927, was admitted to the bar, being presented before the Court of Appeals by Judge J. P. Hobson, commissioner of the court.

Mrs. Fowler has managed the affairs of a large household successfully and takes particular pride in cooking, sewing and homemaking, and her greatest interest has always been the care and training of her children.

SAM NEWMAN FLEMING, the owner of Fleming's Cave, is of Irish descent, but is a native-born son of Hopkinsville. His paternal grandfather came from Ireland to Lancaster, Pa., where his father, G. W. Fleming, was born. As a young man, he came to Hopkinsville and worked as a stonemason on the Western State Hospital, the first building for which was put up in 1849. He liked Hopkinsville well enough to make it his home, and some years later married Sarah Jane Hayes, whose parents were Thomas, and his first wife, who was a Miss Nancy Pyle, a sister of John Pyle. Their son, Sam N. Fleming, was born in Hopkinsville, May 25, 1865, and grew to manhood in the city. His first regular calling was with the L. & N. Railroad in various capacities, leading up to engineer, and he became one of their most trusted and efficient engineers on all trains, holding the position for 40 years. He resigned several years ago and retired from active business. He was married to Miss Pauline Rabold and their one child is Clarence H. Fleming, a junior in the City High School, of whom his parents are justly proud. Mr. Fleming is a member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

ROBERT M. FAIRLEIGH is the younger of the two sons of Dr. Robert M. Fairleigh, whose biography appears in the sketch of Thomas B. Fairleigh. Robert M. Fairleigh was educated in the public schools of Hopkinsville and at Major Ferrell's. He was born February 27, 1881, in Hopkinsville. Upon reaching manhood he entered the tobacco business with his brother and later became a member of Tandy and Fairleigh Tobacco Co., representatives of the Italian Regie for a quarter of a century. At present he is one of the most prominent tobacconists of Hopkinsville, operating under the firm name of R. M. Fairleigh & Co. On June 12, 1913, Mr. Fairleigh was married to Miss Frances Baker, daughter of Charles Bion and Edith Lawrence Baker, of Stevens Point, Wisconsin. Mrs. Fairleigh is a member of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the American Association of University Women. Mrs. Fairleigh is a descendant of distinguished New

England ancestry. She graduated in 1909 from the Stevens Point State Normal School and in 1911 received her B.A. degree from Carroll College, where she was an honor student. In 1912 she received her degree of Master of Arts from the University of Wisconsin. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fairleigh are members of the Episcopal Church. To them have been born: June Lawrence Fairleigh, March 25, 1914; Ann Slaughter Fairleigh, October 29, 1915; Thomas Brooks Fairleigh, March 13, 1917; Robert McLure Fairleigh, March 29, 1919.

E. M. FLACK, 1837-1907

ELISHA MILAM FLACK was born in Todd County, Kentucky, near Trenton, September 3, 1837, his father being Andrew B. Flack, a considerable landowner and slaveowner, and his mother, Mary Thomas McGlasson, a daughter of Capt. Thomas Webster McGlasson and Sally Price, his wife. Captain McGlasson served in the War of 1812, first as a corporal and then as sergeant in the 63rd Virginia Militia, under Captain Baker. His title of Captain seems to have been one of courtesy rather than of service, for no record has been found of his having that rank in military connections. He was a son of James McGlasson and Frances Webster, a daughter of Thomas Webster.

Sally Price, the wife of Captain McGlasson, was a daughter of William Price and Ann Baldwin, daughter of William Baldwin and Ann Wimbish, daughter of James Wimbish. William Price, the great-grandfather of E. M. Flack, was a son of Pugh Price and Sally Thornton, Pugh Price being the son of John Price and Jane Pugh. And this John Price, the third of the name, was the grandson of John Price, who was the emigrant ancestor and who came to this country from Wales in 1610.

Both William Price and William Baldwin were registered as Patriots in the Revolutionary War, furnishing food and aid to the soldiers.

Andrew B. Flack, the father of E. M. Flack, was the son of James Flack, who was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, in 1761, and who served in the Revolutionary War as private in the year 1779 when he fought in the battle of Stono Ferry, and as ensign, or color bearer, in 1780 and 1781.

After the Civil War, land values being demoralized and land owners impoverished by the loss of their slaves, Mr. Flack moved to Elkton, Ky., having been appointed Deputy Sheriff under Edward Price, a position he held for two years, being elected Sheriff in 1870. On November 1, 1871, he was married to Miss Lucy Belle Hickman, a daughter of Dr. Lawson B. Hickman and George-Ann (Baylor) Hickman, his wife. Mr. Flack held the position as Sheriff of Todd County for two terms and in 1874 was elected Circuit Court Clerk. He also owned and operated a large tobacco factory in Elkton. In 1878 he resigned his position as Circuit Court Clerk and moved to Hopkinsville, that he might have better facilities for the development of his tobacco business and also that he might have better educational advantages for his growing family. In the same year he established the firm of E. M. Flack & Co., and soon moved to the forefront of his chosen business, serving as buyer for varied tobacco interests, many of them foreign. This firm continues under the same name, being one of the oldest, if not the oldest, firm of tobacco buyers in Western Kentucky, and having the rather unusual distinction of continuing an unbroken service to some of these same foreign customers for a period of more than half a century.

Mr. Flack was a man of rare mental vigor and of sterling honesty, of intense convictions and entirely without fear. He was deeply interested in all that pertained to the welfare and advancement of Hopkinsville and was identified with every progressive movement undertaken by the city. He served for many years on the school boards and also on the city council. His unusual mental attainments and his clarity of vision were in no way impaired at the time of his sudden death which occurred in January, 1917.

He was survived by his widow, four daughters, George-Ann (Mrs. Robert L. Woodard), Mary Thompson (Mrs. Howell Tandy), Pattie (Mrs. Alfred H. Eckles) and Agnes Baylor (Mrs. John P. Thomas) and one son, Lawson B. Flack, who was married in 1916 to Miss Maybelle Lyon, daughter of General H. B. Lyon, and who died without issue, June, 1918, after service as Lieutenant in the World War.

The male descendants of Mr. Flack are his four grandsons, Robert L. Woodard, Jr., Milam Flack Tandy, Alfred H. Eckles, Jr., and John Pearce Thomas, Jr.

DANIEL FOSTER

CORPORAL DANIEL GORDON FOSTER, who was killed in battle during the World War, was a son of Daniel E. and Minnie (Oates) Foster, of Hopkinsville. His father's parents were Carey and Eliza (Barseau) Foster, and his mother's parents were W. Robert and Jane (Bass) Oates. Gordon Foster enlisted July 26, 1917, and was made a Corporal of Company I, 336th Infantry, and went overseas with the 84th Division. He was transferred to the 77th Division on October 8, 1918, and was killed at Argonne Forest, November 4, 1918 just one week before the Armistice. His body was brought back to Hopkinsville, and buried in Riverside Cemetery, September 25, 1921. He was born in Christian County, June 1, 1890, and was twenty-eight years old when he died for his country. His pioneer ancestors, Bayless and Elizabeth (Randolph) Oates, were early settlers in Muhlenberg County, at one time a part of Christian.

The following was taken from his diary written while he was in camp:

"I find a great consolation in serving the Old Flag. If I live it is glorious or if I'm crippled I won't regret turning out to my country's call, or if I'm killed there will be nothing to regret, for how could a man die a more glorious death than as a soldier in the uniform of his country. It is one thing of my life that there are no regrets about. All I have to do is to do my duty, and do my best to make a success of this job. In fact, I think a man will prove what he is by how he does this work. We men in uniform will never have a greater task in life than the one we are engaged in now. I think a man may be judged by how he does his greatest task. No man except the Son of Man or the Lord Jesus has ever done a greater thing that we are doing now and no man ever will."

FORGY FAMILY. The Forgys, of Kentucky, are of Irish descent. James Forgy was born in Ireland, and came over in time to help win American independence, fighting under the "Swamp Fox," General Francis Marion, and rose to the rank of major. His son, Samuel C. Forgy, and his wife, Elizabeth Scott (1803-1863) were born in North Carolina and came to Kentucky. S. C. Forgy was born in 1798, and took part in the war of 1812, near the close. His son, Rev. Samuel P. Forgy, was a Baptist minister who married Elizabeth F. Crewdson. Their son, Willard Edgar Forgy, married Fannie Garnett, a daughter of W. W. and Sallie (Bailey) Garnett. Their son, W. G. Forgy, was born in Pembroke, April 16, 1894, and after completing his education, engaged in farming near Pembroke, until the World War came on, and he then responded to his country's call, and served in the army for one year. Since the war, he has been connected with other business, in addition to his farming operations. Mr. Forgy married Elizabeth Kimbrough Garrott, a daughter of W. W. Garrott. He is a member of the Baptist church, and is active in religious, business and social circles. Mr. Forgy's father died February 20, 1922. His mother lives at Pembroke. He has two sisters, both of whom are married. Ruby is the wife of C. A. Morrison, of Trenton, Kentucky. They have two children, Frances Ann and Charles Willard; Gladys is now Mrs. W. E. Jesup, of Houston, Texas. They have a daughter, Louise Barker Jesup.

E. L. Foulks

EZRA L. FOULKS was born in St. Clair County, Illinois, January 12, 1823, and died in Hopkinsville, Ky., January, 1917, aged ninety-four years. He was a son of Rev. Joseph Foulks, 1786-1863, whose parents came from Wales. The pioneer Methodist preacher located in Logan County in 1815, where he married Miss Sallie Marshall in 1816, and in 1820 the family moved to Illinois. Their family consisted of ten children, of whom six sons grew to manhood. E. L. Foulks was the third of these. He came to Kentucky in 1852, married Miss Sarah A. Browder, daughter of Rev. Thomas and Sarah (Claywell) Browder. In 1858, the family came to Hopkinsville and reared four children: Ellen L., married G. B. Underwood; Thomas Marshall, died unmarried; William Ernest, married Fannie Coleman; and Sallie B., married W. H. Peace. When Mr. Foulks first came to Hopkinsville he conducted a photograph gallery, but for many years was a coal dealer, establishing a business that was carried on for more than fifty years by his son and grandson.

DR. OSCAR FLENER, a prominent dentist of Hopkinsville, with offices in the Cherokee Building, was born in Ohio County, Kentucky, September 11, 1886, and came to Hopkinsville in 1916. He is a son of William Marshall and Virginia (Turner) Flener. His father's father was Harrison Flener, whose wife was a Miss Smith. The Fleners—four brothers—came west from Virginia; two settled in Kentucky and the others moved on into Southern Ohio. Dr. Flener's maternal grandfather, Edward Turner, married a Mansfield. Edward Turner's father was a member of the assembly that founded the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Dr. Flener graduated from Louisville University in 1910, and on March 30, 1915, married Miss Ara Gardner, a daughter of Rev. A. B. Gardner, a distinguished Baptist minister. Shortly afterwards they came to Hopkinsville, and he at once took a prominent position in civic, social, professional and religious circles. He is a member and deacon of the First Baptist Church. Dr. and Mrs. Flener have one child, Jane Gardner Flener, a student in the city schools.

THE GAITHER FAMILY, of which Dr. Gant Gaither is the most prominent representative in Hopkinsville, dates its ancestry, in an unbroken line, back to the settlement of Jamestown, Va. John Gaither was a Jamestown settler, who came over in the good ship Ark and Dove, In 1623 he was the fourth trustee of the town of Jamestown. His son, John Gaither, Jr., in 1663 received a land grant in Maryland from Lord Baltimore. The third generation, from Jamestown, was John, Jr.'s son, Edward Gaither, of Maryland, who had a son named Basil, who was Col. Basil Gaither, a Revolutionary officer, from Maryland. After the war, Col. Gaither moved to Mockville, N. C., where he reared a distinguished son, Dr. Nathan Gaither, who as a Jackson Democrat came to Columbia, Adair County, Kentucky, and served two terms in Congress. He married Patsy Morrison, a sister of the mother of Henry Watterson, the nationally famous Kentucky journalist. Dr. Nathan Gaither's son, Dr. Nicholas Gaither, married Lavinia Anderson, and one of their sons was Nat Gaither, who came to Hopkinsville following the War Between the States, in which he was a gallant soldier of the Confederacy. He had married Miss Mary Dorothy Zollicoffer, daughter of Gen. Felix Zollicoffer, who died a few years later, leaving one son, Felix Z. Gaither. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Gaither married Miss Rebecca Gant, a daughter of Joseph K. Gant, a leading citizen, and a son of Archibald Gant, a pioneer merchant. Nat Gaither at once assumed a prominent place in civic affairs. He was elected Circuit Court Clerk and served six years in that office. He then entered the tobacco business, and toward the end of his busy and useful life, became president of the Bank of Hopkinsville, and held that position at the time of his death, in 1918. His son, Dr. Joseph Gant Gaither, was born December 18, 1884, in Hopkinsville; was educated in the city schools and South Kentucky College, and later went to the

University of the South, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1904, and three years later, took the M.D. degree, and entered upon the practice of medicine, specializing in surgery. He located in Hopkinsville, and has taken high rank as a surgeon. During the World War he volunteered for service, and was a captain in the Medical Corps throughout the war. Dr. Gaither married Miss Jane Eskridge Lum, of Vicksburg, Miss., a daughter of James J. and Delia B. Lum. Her father was a grandson of Walker Brooke, a senator from Mississippi, and a signer, with Wiley P. Harris, of the Constitution of the C. S. A., on behalf of Mississippi. To Dr. and Mrs. Gaither have been born three children. One died in infancy, the others, Gant, Jr., and Jane, are students in the city schools. The Gaithers for three centuries have been members of the Episcopal Church, and for a hundred years have been Democrats. Summing up, nine generations are as follows: 1st, John Gaither; 2nd, John Gaither, Jr.; 3rd, Edward Gaither; 4th, Col. Basil Gaither; 5th, Dr. Nathan Gaither; 6th, Dr. Nicholas Gaither; 7th, Nat Gaither; 8th, Dr. Joseph Gant Gaither; 9th, Joseph Gant Gaither, Jr. An unbroken male line from Jamestown to Hopkinsville.

ARCHIBALD GANT was born in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, February 12, 1789, and was one of the very early settlers of Hopkinsville. The exact time of his coming here, from Virginia, is not known; county deed books show that he purchased property here in 1816. Mr. Gant was a "hatter," and in those days hats were all made to order, no one carried them in stock. The hats were made of skins, with the fur on them, and sold for quite a good price, ten dollars or more. Afterwards, he became one of the successful merchants, and was a leader in civic affairs of the town for many years.

The old Gant homestead, on Thirteenth and Main Street, still stands, a part of the house is said to have been built in 1804, the front being added in 1848. Mr. Gant was married June 17, 1819, to Rebecca Kinkead (Guynn), born in Woodford County, Kentucky, in 1801. Mr. and Mrs. Gant had quite a large family, a number of their children made their homes in Hopkinsville. Their daughters were Mrs. G. W. Jarrett and Mrs. Salem Cope, of Paducah; Mrs. James C. Glass, Mrs. James M. Glass and Mrs. James A. Wallace, of Hopkinsville. The eldest son was Joseph Kinkead Gant, born May 2, 1827, who, at eighteen years of age, went into business with his father, and after his death, continued as a merchant for years. In after years, he went into the tobacco business, and was one of the prominent tobacco men of this county. The firm of Gant & Jesup was among the largest buyers at the first tobacco sale, January 12, 1871, held in Hopkinsville. Later, he was a commission merchant, and owned and operated the large warehouse which covered the square on Ninth Street, now known as "Peace Park." Joseph K. Gant married Miss Elizabeth V. Crabb, of Elkton, Ky. The children of this family were: Mrs. L. V.

Rawlings, J. C. Gant, Mrs. Nat Gaither, J. K. Gant, Jr., Ella M. and Mrs. F. M. Stites. Mr. Gant died June 2, 1882.

The two younger sons of Archibald Gant, Henry C. and Milton Gant, were associated for years in the dry goods business here. Milton Gant, born May 1, 1845, married Miss Mary Campbell, they moved to Owensboro many years ago, and remained there till his death. His three sons, Campbell, Milton D. and Archie Stuart Gant, are business men of that city. Henry C. Gant was born January 4, 1829, and married Miss Minena Thompson, who was born February 3, 1830. This union was blessed by four children, of whom only Archie S. Gant survives. James T., Rebecca Love and Harry C., were the others, all of whom died young. Mr. Gant was president of the Bank of Hopkinsville for a number of years before his death. Archie S. Gant was born in Hopkinsville, April 4, 1870. He attended, first, Mrs. McKenzie's private schools, then the city schools, and finished his education at South Kentucky College. He began his business career as a salesman in a dry goods store, but in 1904 accepted a position in the Bank of Hopkinsville, of which E. P. Campbell and later his father was president, and has remained with the institution ever since. Mr. Gant was married March 30, 1906, to Miss Maude Baker, and they have one daughter, Miss Elizabeth Gant. Mr. Gant is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is affiliated with the Democratic party. Until just a few years ago, when he built a handsome new home on Virginia Street, he lived in the original Gant home, which had sheltered three generations.

EDMUND HAILS GARROTT was born May 18, 1838, in Christian County, Kentucky, in which he resided all his life. His father, Isaac Garrott, was a native of Buckingham County, Virginia. He and his cousin, Reuben Radford, who later became his brother-in-law, kept bachelors' hall together in Kentucky, in 1814-1815. He returned to Virginia, but came back in 1817, and bought the farm near Longview, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died August 16, 1868. His wife, Jane Radford Garrott, daughter of Benjamin and Nancy (Agee) Radford, was also born in Buckingham County, Virginia, and came to Kentucky with her parents in 1817. Isaac Garrott, Sr., grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He came from Virginia to Montgomery County, Tennessee, in 1817, and died at his home there, October 28, 1825. He married Mollie Agee.

Edmund Hails Garrott married Mary Susan Jackson, October 6, 1863, who was born in Charlotte County, Virginia, June 17, 1844, and they reared a large family. In 1913 they celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary in the old home where they had resided since their wedding day. On February 17, 1924, his wife peacefully passed away, after they had spent more than sixty-one years together. He died July 26, 1925. The surviving children are: W. Walton Garrott, who first married Mary Darnall, who died on February 16, 1898; second wife, Anna Pollard; Mary Elizabeth Garrott married Rev. E. W. Coakley, Baptist minister. He was born in Taylor County, Kentucky; graduate of S. B. T. Seminary. Taught school in early life. All of his life except three years as pastor at Citra, Fla., spent in Kentucky. He now lives in Hopkinsville, pastor of two country churches, and is former moderator of the Christian County Baptist Association, and is at present moderator of the Kentucky Baptist ministers' meeting. Mattie J. Garrott married Morgan Hopson, who died November 23, 1895. Edmund H., Jr., married Cora Gregory. J. Thomas married Emma Gregory. Benj. O. married Louis Pendleton. Leila Garrott married Prentice C. Sallee, who died March 5, 1921. Ernest P. J. married Eula Maxfield; Norris B. married Bess Milam. The children who died were: Isaac M., died December 7, 1883, at the age of seventeen; Dr. Robt. A. died July 29, 1899, leaving a young wife, Mary Boyd Garrott; Hattie Virginia died November 12, 1907, aged twenty-nine.

Edmund H., Jr., and Ernest P. J., are both Baptist ministers. The subject of this sketch united with Salem Baptist Church in October, 1851. This church was organized in the home of his maternal grandparents, Benjamin and Nancy (Agee) Radford, and was built on land given by his father, Isaac Garrott. A deacon many years, a Baptist more than seventy-four years, and a life-long Democrat.

JOHN R. GRACE. While Judge John R. Grace was not a native of Christian County, his father was, and a history of the county would hardly be complete without him. He was born in Trigg County, May 27, 1834, and died suddenly in Frankfort, February 20, 1896. His father, William Grace, and his grandfather, George Grace, were farmers, who came to Christian County before 1800. Judge Grace began the practice of law in Cadiz in 1855. He was elected county judge in 1858 for four years. In 1868 he became circuit judge, and served continuously until elevated to the Court of Appeals in 1895, and died the following year. A life-size portrait of Judge Grace hangs in the court house in Hopkinsville. He left no descendants.

THOMAS GOODE GAINES was born September 17, 1839, at Charlotte Court House, Charlotte County, Virginia. He is the son of John C. and Minerva (Goode) Gaines. His paternal grandparents were William C. and Rebecca (Carter) Gaines. He was twice married. In January, 1869, he was married to Laura McQuire; they were the parents of one child, who died. On October 22, 1872, he was married to Emma Ellis Usher. They were the parents of three children: Carl C., H. L., and R. U. Gaines. Mr. Gaines enlisted in the Confederate army, and served in Company B, Regiment 16. He was a farmer in Christian County, but now lives in Hopkinsville.

DR. LEE THOMAS GARROTT, the ninth child of Jeff J. and Loula T. Garrott, was born on August 13, 1904, at "Gray Gates," the beautiful country home of his parents on the Tobacco Pike, five miles south of Pembroke, Ky. Subject attended private school on his father's farm, conducted by a tutor, and later attended the public school at Pembroke. On May 17, 1919, the subject's father having sold his large farm, moved with his family to Pembroke, only to reside there until September 1, 1919, at which time he moved to Hopkinsville. There on September 2, 1919, the subject was enrolled in the Hopkinsville High School, and was graduated therefrom in June, 1923. The subject, long desiring to become a dentist, enrolled in the University of Louisville, College of Dentistry, on September 17, 1923, and continued the pursuit of his courses uninterruptedly until he was graduated on June 16, 1927. While there he was a member of the Psi Omega dental fraternity. On August 13, 1927, he took up his residence in Bowling Green, Ky., to practice his chosen profession. Since being there he has built up a very lucrative clientele. The subject is an active member of the American Dental Association, the Kentucky State Dental Association, and the Pennyroyal District Dental Society, being secretary-treasurer of the latter. He is a Baptist and a Democrat, and at present single.

ASHTON DRAPER GARROTT, fifth son and seventh child of James Jefferson and Loula Thomas Garrott, was born on a farm near Pembroke, Christian County, Ky., on June 10, 1902. He attended a private school on the farm, later attending high school in Pembroke, Ky., from which he was graduated in June, 1919. Subject entered Bradley Horological Institute, Peoria, Ill., September 1, 1919, for the study of watchmaking and engraving, after which he returned to Hopkinsville, Ky., in June, 1920, where he was associated with the various jewelers of that city. On January 1, 1923, subject accepted a position as watchmaker in Harrisburg, Ill., but on the advice of a physician removed to Palatka, Fla., in June of that year, being associated with C. J. Smith, where he remained until November, 1927. While living in Florida the subject was married to Miss Doris Johnson, daughter of Elmer E. and Florence Kearney Johnson, of Peoria, Ill., on April 26, 1924. On leaving Florida, November 1, 1927, subject and wife moved to Peoria, Ill., where he is now in charge of the watch sales department of the Wisser Jewelry and Optical Co. To this union has been born two children, namely: Gerald Lee, born at Palatka, Fla., April 3, 1925, and Margaret Joanne, born at Peoria, Ill., August 4, 1929.

WILLIAM ANSON GARROTT, seventh child and fifth son of Jeff J. and Loula Thomas Garrott, was born at Gray Gates, Pembroke, Ky., April 2, 1900. His early schooling was begun at five years of age under the mastership of Mr. John M. Burnett and later continued under Miss Florence Elgin, the governess, in the home of Mr. R. J. Garrott. After this he attended the graded schools and high school in Pembroke, Ky., from which he graduated in the spring of 1917. In the fall of 1917 he entered Georgetown College, at Georgetown, Ky., and continued there until the middle of the term of 1918-1919. During the fall of 1918 he was in the Students Army Training Corps and was discharged from the Army December 20, 1918. In the summer of 1919 he attended school at the Western State Normal School, at Bowling Green, Ky. In the fall of 1919 he entered Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tenn., from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1921. In the fall of this year he entered the Medical School of Vanderbilt University, and upon the completion of his first year was Instructor in Anatomy in this school for part time for two years. He graduated with a degree in medicine in June, 1926. At this time he entered upon an interneship at St. Thomas Hospital, Nashville, Tenn., which he completed August, 1927. Following this he practiced medicine in Grundy County, Tennessee, for a few months and moved to Memphis, Tenn., where he has since resided. He now limits his practice to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and has taken post-graduate training in Memphis, Philadelphia and New York.

He joined the Salem Baptist Church, of Pembroke, in November, 1913, and is still thought to be a member of this church.

In college he was a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon social fraternity, of the Alpha Kappa Kappa professional fraternity, and of Alpha Omega Alpha Honorary Scholarship Medical Fraternity and of the Eve Club. Since graduation he has been a member of the Nashville and Davidson County Academy of Medicine, of the Memphis and Shelby County Medical Society and a Fellow of the American Medical Association. He has never married.

JOSEPH J. GARROTT, son of James Jefferson Garrott and Loula (Thomas) Garrott, was born April 18, 1898, being fourth son and sixth child; was raised on a farm in southern part of Christian County, located four or five miles southwest of Pembroke, Ky. Lived on said farm, known as Gray Gates, until spring of 1919, when farm was sold. Subject received his schooling in private and public schools of the county, his last local training being at Pembroke High School in 1918. Subject spent the winter of 1919-20 in business college at Nashville, Tenn., and the summer of 1920 in Auto School of Mechanics, at Kansas City, Mo. Subject, with his brother, Morris, formed a partnership known as Garrott Brothers Motor Co., and opened a garage in Guthrie (Todd County), in November, 1920, and continued this business until the fall of 1927. During this time they handled both the Chevrolet and Ford agencies, and did a large and extensive transfer business. Since going out of the garage business, the subject has not been permanently located, but at present is located with a Chevrolet motor sales company at Greeneville, Tenn. Subject has never married.

MORRIS CLARK GARROTT, second child and first son of James Jefferson and Loula (Thomas) Garrott, was born October 12, 1887, on the old Marcellus Garrott homestead on the Hopkinsville-Clarksville pike. At age six he moved with father's family to the McComb place, then owned by Lyman McComb, four and one-half miles south of Pembroke, Ky. Entered school at Elmo, Ky., one room school house, 1894 to 1900. Entered Pembroke graded school 1900 to 1904. Entered Bethel College, at Russellville, Ky., in fall 1904, continuing one term. Had private tutor for a time, and in January 1908 entered Draughon's Business College, Nashville, Tenn., where he took stenographic course. Subject followed this profession until October, 1910, when he returned to his father's farm and acted as overseer for two years. In the fall of 1912 subject took charge of the Cynthia Green farm, of State Line Road, two miles west of Bethel Church, and continued farming there for five years. On November 7, 1917, subject was married to Miss Ellen McClendon, youngest child of Dudley McClendon, the ceremony being performed at the parsonage of Salem Baptist Church. On January 1, 1918, subject, with wife, moved from Green place to W. B. Dunlop place near St. Bethlehem, Tenn., where he farmed for two years, and moved to Guthrie, Ky., and entered the garage business, operating same until August, 1927. In September, 1927, subject took course in insurance salesmanship in Kansas City, Mo., and since leaving that school has represented The Business Men's Assurance Co. of Kansas City, Mo., as salesman in the field. There have been four children born to this union: M. C. Garrott, Jr., born October 19, 1918, at St. Bethlehem, Tenn.; Jeff J. Garrott, Jr., born July 19, 1920, at Guthrie, Ky.; Dan Claggett Garrott, born July 12, 1922, Guthrie, Ky.; Eloise Garrott, born January 29, 1929, Mayfield, Ky. Moved family from Guthrie, Ky., to Mayfield, Ky., August, 1928. All members of family living and in good health. Date: January 9, 1930.

FRANCIS LOUIS GARROTT, son of J. J. and Loula (Thomas) Garrott, was born March 17, 1894, on the Hopkinsville-Clarksville pike, and moved while a baby four miles south of Pembroke. Subject attended local school at Elmo and Pembroke Graded School. In the year 1911 he entered Bethel College, at Russellville, Ky., and while there became a member of the Phi Gamma Delta social fraternity. After leaving school he was for several years overseer for his father on the home place, and during this time became a member of the Pembroke Chapter of the F. and A. M. No. 288. He was married to Miss Katherine Lowry, daughter of the late Luther Lowry, of Pembroke, Ky., on the 27th day of November, 1917, and to this union there was born Frances Lowry, on the 2nd day of April, 1919. Subject, with his family, now lives on the J. J. Vancleve farm on the Clarksville pike.

NED L. GARROTT, third son of James Jefferson and Loula (Thomas) Garrott, was born in Christian County, Kentucky, April 17, 1896, and was married, December 26, 1917, to Birdie Weston Nichols, a daughter of Robert Lee and Cordelia Weston (Summerhill) Nichols, born October 27, 1852, and June 4, 1864, respectively. R. L. Nichols was a son of John Williams and Mary (Chisholm) Nichols, and his wife was a daughter of William Henry and Tabitha Weston (Whitlow) Summerhill. Five children were born to R. L. and Cordelia Nichols, namely: Clardy, died aged four; Robert Douglas, born August 10, 1885; Austin Herman, born September 23, 1888; Birdie Weston, born July 27, 1895, and Mary Cordelia, born December 9, 1898. The Nichols family came from Charlotte County, Va., in 1869. The Summerhills came from Louisa County, Virginia, in 1852. All have been Baptists for several generations.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ned L. Garrott have been born Dennis Metcalfe, February 22, 1920, and Edward Lee, February 7, 1923. Subject attended private school on the farm, and Pembroke Graded School. At the age of fifteen he entered the Preparatory Department of Bethel College, at Russellville, Ky., and graduated from same June, 1915. Had one year at the University of Kentucky, 1916-17, and returned home and married. He entered the service July 28, 1918, being a member of the 25th Spruce Squadron, located at Vancouver Barracks, Washington; was discharged from the service, February, 1919, and farmed from 1920 to 1926. He moved to Hopkinsville, Ky., December, 1926, where he now lives, being special representative of the Business Men's Assurance Co., of Kansas City, Mo. He is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon social fraternity.

PLEASANT B. GARROTT, grandfather of J. J. Garrott, was one of the founders of the "Garrott" family in Christian County, was a native of Virginia. He was brought into Montgomery County, Tennessee, by his parents about 1802, settled later, about 1817, on lands lying adjacent to the east side of what is now known as the Clarksville Turnpike. He acquired large land holdings there prior to the war between the states. He was still the holder of these properties when he died, ten years after the close of hostilities. About 1830 he was married to Martha J. Radford, a daughter of Capt. Benj. Radford, who was a neighbor living about two miles farther east in the county. The children of this union were Julia A. (Buckner), Marcellus A., William W., Alice M. (Riggins), Inez O. (Bradshaw), Justine P. (Johnson) and Aurelia L. (Whitfield).

December 8, 1859, Marcellus A. Garrott (who was born January 4, 1832) was joined in marriage with Frances M. Clark, who was a daughter of James and Susan (Stubblefield) Clark, residents of Christian County. Eight children resulted from this union. The second child and eldest of the three sons of this family, is James Jefferson Garrott, who was born June 3, 1862. He grew to young manhood upon the paternal homestead. His education consisted of a few terms at the country public schools of the period, and 18 months tutorage under Major J. O. Ferrell and his assistants. At the age of twenty he became owner of the farm property upon which he had lived since his birth, and began his life's work as a farmer.

May 15, 1884, he was joined in marriage with Loula May Thomas, the youngest daughter of Dr. Joseph P. Thomas and Louisa Jane (Radford). Both parties to this union are great-grandchildren of the Capt. Benj, Radford mentioned above. Dr. Joseph P. Thomas, father of Mrs. Jeff Garrott, was a son of Jos. P. and Sarah (Duvall) Thomas, Clarksville, Tenn., and her mother, Louisa Jane (Radford), was the only child of Joseph Agee and Mary (Sargent) Radford.

The family of Jeff and Loula Garrott, seven sons and two daughters, two sons-in-law, four daughters-in-law, and fifteen grandchildren, all now living, and residing as follows:

Jessie Ryan: born January 21, 1885; married April 18, 1907, to Henry Fain Yost, with their son, Frank Garrott Yost, reside at Greeneville, Tenn.

Morris Clark Garrott: born October 12, 1887; married November 7, 1917, to Ellen McClendon. They live at Mayfield, Ky., with their four children, M. C., Jeff J., Dan. C. and Eloise.

Janie: born February 26, 1890; married June 11, 1914, to Harold J. Howard, of Mount Vernon, Ill.; their family consists of five children: Robert Thomas, Jane Preston, Mary Louise, Harold Johnson, II., and Bettie Sue.

Frank Louis: born March 17, 1894; married to Katheryn Lowery, November 27, 1917; a daughter, Frances Lowery, and they reside on what is now known as the Vancleve farm, three miles south of Hopkinsville, Ky.

Ned L.: born April 17, 1896; married December 26, 1917, to Birdie Weston Nichols; they have two sons, Dennis Metcalfe and Edward Lee, and are residents of Hopkinsville.

Joseph J.: born April 18, 1898; unmarried, residing in Hopkinsville.

Dr. William A.: born April 2, 1900; unmarried, living at Memphis, Tenn.

Ashton D.: born June 10, 1902; married April 26, 1925, to Doris Johnson, of Peoria, Ill., where they are now living with a son and a daughter, Jerry Lee and Margaret Joanne.

Dr. Lee T.: born August 13, 1904; unmarried and resides at Bowling Green, Ky.

This family of thirty-two people is fortunate in the fact that there has not been a death among its members since its founding nearly forty-six years ago.

Jeff Garrott has been actively engaged as a farmer most of the time since January 1, 1882, and now lives in Hopkinsville, but continues to look after and supervise his farming interests.

Two of his sons, Ned and Frank, served during the World War.

James Clark, one of the subject's ancestors, came from Franklin County, Kentucky, following the War of 1812, in which he had served as a soldier.

After the war he was made paymaster and sent with money in his saddlebags to pay off the soldiers in Western Kentucky. In visiting Todd County in this work he met and afterwards married Susan Stubblefield. Subsequently they located in Christian County, and reared a large family. Before the Civil War he went to Hillman's Iron Works, in Trigg County, and was bookkeeper and confidential clerk to Daniel Hillman.

ISAAC GARROTT, young business man of Pembroke, bears the name of his early ancestor, who came to Christian County and helped to people the new county with a sturdy stock of fine citizens. Isaac Garrott, or Ike, as he is called, is a son of Robert Jameson and Jewel (Hambaugh) Garrott. His grandfather was Isaac Garrott, and his grandmother Eddie Jameson. Isaac Garrott's parents were Robert and Sallie (Pendleton) Garrott. Subject was born in Christian County, August 27, 1895, and was married on October 6, 1920, to Miss Vivian Williams, of Auburn, Ky., a daughter of Byron D. and Charlie Woodruff Williams. They have a son, Isaac, Jr., and a daughter, Ann Williams. Ike Garrott was a soldier in the World War, and served overseas up to the time the Armistice put an end to hostilities. Returning from the war, he established himself in the automobile business, in the town of Pembroke, and is one of its most enterprising young business men. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and like all of his people, is a loyal Democrat.

CLIFTON W. GARROTT was born in Christian County, Kentucky, January 12, 1868, a son of Marcellus A. and Frances (Clark) Garrott. Marcellus A. Garrott was born in this county January 4, 1832. His father, Pleasant Garrott, was a native of Buckingham County, Virginia, where he was born in 1802, and came west in 1817. The family settled in Montgomery County, Tennessee, but moved to Christian County in 1821. Pleasant Garrott's father, Isaac Garrott, was a Virginia soldier of the Revolution. Pleasant Garrott married Martha J., a daughter of Capt. Benjamin Radford. M. A. Garrott was the second of their seven children. His wife was a daughter of James and Susan S. (Stubblefield) Clark. Mrs. Garrott's father was a soldier of 1812, and her grandfather, Col. Stubblefield, fought in the Revolutionary War. Five daughters and three sons blessed the union of this couple. C. W. Garrott was the fifth of the family, and he was reared on his father's fine farm near Longview, and, like his ancestors for several generations, has been a farmer himself for forty years. On February 20, 1899, Mr. Garrott was married to Mary Clardy, a daughter of James M. and Mollie (Major) Clardy. To them have been born a son, Walker A. Garrott, and a daughter, Mary Frances, now Mrs. Winn Radford. Mr. Garrott is a member of the Olivet Baptist Church, of which he is a trustee. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of Bethel Woman's College. Politically, he is affiliated with the Democratic party.

WALTER FAUNTLEROY GARNETT was born in Montgomery County, Tennessee, January 8, 1849, and died in Hopkinsville, Ky., July 27, 1916. He was a scion of a family of distinguished Virginians, who settled in Tennessee. His parents were James Thomas Garnett, of Albermarle County, Virginia, and Mary Elizabeth (FauntLeRoy) Garnett, of Shenandoah County, Virginia. His grandfather was James Garnett, of Albermarle County, Virginia. His mother's parents were Joseph Murdock FauntLeRoy, and his wife, Eliza Belfield Bowman, both of Shenandoah County, Virginia. Mr. Garnett's great-grandfather was Capt. Anthony Garnett, of Culpeper County, Virginia, who helped to achieve independence. A soldier ancestor, on the other side, was Gen. Thomas T. FauntLeRoy, of Shenandoah County, Virginia, who was a general in the U. S. Army, in charge of the Division of the Pacific, about 1859-60, and resigned at the breaking out of the Civil War, and was a brigadier-general in the Confederate States Army. Walter F. Garnett was married to Mary Wallace, of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and to them were born eight children: Leslie W., Susie (Mrs. Logan Nourse), Mary FauntLeRoy, Wallace FauntLeRoy, Lydabel (Mrs. H. W. Linton), Frances (Mrs. Dan Coleman), Joseph R., and Walter F., Jr. Mr. Garnett was a successful dry goods merchant, and then established an insurance business that is still carried on by his son, Leslie. He enjoyed the reputation of being a most careful and efficient business man of the highest integrity. He was a member of the Baptist Church. The following are grandchildren: Wallace Logan Nourse, Jr., Lyda Garnett Nourse, Mary Virginia Nourse, Hugh Walter Linton, Jr., Mary Adelaide Linton, Mary Hugh Coleman and Philip Dan Coleman, Jr.

DR. WILLIAM EDWARD GARY is a scion of one of the old and prominent families of the county. His parents were Robert C. and Mattie (Carr) Gary, and his paternal grandparents were John C. and Elizabeth (Clark) Gary. He was the oldest of a family of six children, and was born on his father's farm February 26, 1882. The others were Mary Lou (Mrs. Stephen F. Williams), Frank O. Gary, Gertrude (Mrs. James Baker), Robert C., Jr., and Elizabeth (Mrs. G. L. Cayce). His father was a prominent leader in the Baptist Church, was president of a circle of churches in South Christian for more than twenty years, and moderator of the County Association two years. Dr. Gary attended Ferrell's High School, and later graduated from Kentucky University, and from the Louisville Medical University. He began the practice of medicine in Louisville and was for ten years Chief Food Inspector of the Public Health Department. After eleven years in Louisville and following the World War, in which he served as a Lieutenant of the Public Health Department, he returned to his native county, and has since practiced in Hopkinsville, specializing as a bacteriologist and radiologist. Dr. Gary is regarded as a highly accomplished expert in his chosen lines. He married Miss Nancy

Grinnan, of Cynthiana, Ky., December, 1908, and they have three children, Nancy Jane, William E., Jr., and Mary Elizabeth, all of whom are students.

GREEN FAMILY. Colonel Robert Green, born in England, 1695, died in Culpeper County, Va., 1748; member of House of Burgesses, from Orange County, Virginia, 1736-1740; Sheriff, 1740; Vestryman, St. Mark's Parish; Captain of Militia; immigrated to Virginia about 1710, with his uncle, William Duff, a Quaker; married Eleanor Dunn, of Scotland, by whom he had seven sons. His father was an officer in the bodyguard of William, Prince of Orange.

The fifth son of Robert Green and Eleanor Dunn was Colonel John Green; born, 1730; died, 1793; married Susanna Blackwell; both he and his wife are buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Colonel John Green, at the start of the Revolution, organized a company. Two of the younger officers were Lieutenants Gabriel Long and Philip Slaughter. Colonel John Green served seven years, was wounded while storming a breastwork, and was a cripple for life from this wound in his shoulder; was granted a pension of half pay for life. Light Horse Harry Lee referred to him, in his memoirs, as "One of the bravest of the brave." He was one of the original members of the order of the Cincinnati (the certificate of membership being in the possession of the family). He was a high Mason, and a colonel of the Sixth Virginia Regiment.

Thomas Green I, seventh son of Colonel John Green and Eleanor Dunn, was born in Virginia; died at "Broadcastle," October 7, 1821; married December 18, 1805, Lucy Peyton (his second wife). After his death, his widow, Lucy Peyton Green, reared her family, among them two grandsons, sons of her daughter, Ann Green Randolph, and the two sons of her stepson, Edward Green, Charles Short and Bernard Peyton Green.

Ann Augusta Green, born July 27, 1807; died February 17, 1827; married Edward Randolph, October 24, 1824.

2. Lucy Williams Green, born February 24, 1809.

3. Mary Peyton Green, born December 10, 1810.

4. John Rowzee Green, born February 14, 1817.

5. Thomas Green II, born September 20, 1819, at "Broadcastle," Christian County; died October 3, 1896; buried at "Broadcastle"; married, first, September 10, 1842, Caroline Elizabeth Venable, born July 4, 1824; died September 17, 1857; issue, 1—Lucy Peyton, born 1844; died November 17, 1893; married September 25, 1862, Randolph Dade, born 1841; died May 31, 1912; issue, Alexander Lucian, born July 18, 1863; died January 8, 1927, buried in Arlington National Cemetery; married August 8, 1895, Josephine Worth Sprague, born August 7, 1864; issue, Margaret Worth, born May 14, 1895; married James Hobart Hutchinson, December 27, 1924; Alexander Lucian, born April 11, 1896; Caroline Venable Dade, Rosalie Bankhead Dade and Randolph Dade.

2. Bettie Rowzee Green, born August 10, 1845; died September 2, 1907; married October 3, 1867, John Bankhead Dade, born April 16, 1847; died September 14, 1914; issue, Thomas Green, Virginia Stuart, married John Lipscomb: issue, Thomas Errett, born February 14, 1895; Lucy Peyton; Annie Bankhead, married W. E. Hudson: issue, Bessie Bankhead, born April 16, 1897, Robert Dade, born March 24, 1900.

3. George Venable Green, born March 23, 1848; died October 11, 1926; married February 18, 1867, Elizabeth Westwood Dade, born October 1, 1845; died January 10, 1923; issue: Mary Stuart Green, born November 29, 1869; married November 19, 1895, Stuart Ashby Edmunds, born Charlotte County, Virginia, September 16, 1867, now live in Washington, D. C., no issue.

Lucian Dade Green, born April 5, 1871; married Manuella Swain, September 15, 1917; died, Pensacola, Florida, December 27, 1923; no issue.

Caroline Venable Green, born May 13, 1874, now lives in Washington, D. C.

Roberta Gwynne Green, born November 7, 1876; married June 27, 1906, Edwynne Earl Watts, born July 1, 1872; issue: Edwynne Venable, born June 30, 1907, lived one week. Robert Earl, born September 8, 1909; Elizabeth Ann, born January 5, 1912, live in Princeton, Indiana.

Elizabeth Westwood Green, born June 25, 1879, lives in Valdosta, Georgia.

George Venable Green, born May 28, 1881; married September 28, 1929, Gladys McCarnie, live in Valdosta, Georgia.

Rosalie Bankhead Green, born July 22, 1885, lives in Valdosta, Georgia.

4. John Rowzee Green, fifth child Thomas Green II, born December 10, 1850; married Emma Campbell; issue: Addie Campbell, John Rowzee.

5. Thomas Green II, married second Mary Thompson Moore, born March 24, 1832; died September 20, 1901; issue: Thomas Green III, born November 2, 1863; married, 1886, Illa Triplett Nourse; issue: Louisa Bell, born August, 1887; married 1915, Joel Robinson Embry; issue: Joel Robinson, born August 30, 1916; Thomas Green, born 1924. Thomas Green IV, Logan Green, married, lives in Dallas, Texas, has three girls, Martha Moore, Illa Nourse; died March 8, 1926. Charles Hunter, born May 20, 1901.

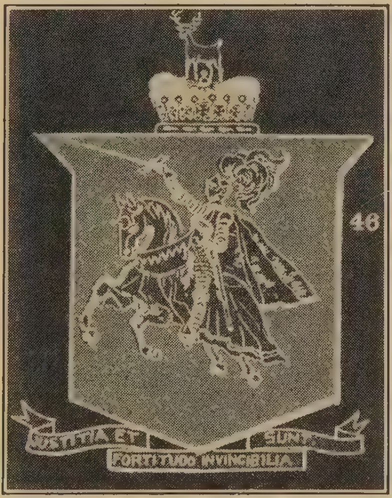
6. James Moore Green, born November 10, 1867; died May, 1924; married September 24, 1891, Clinton Hathaway of Owensboro, Kentucky, born April 21, 1872; died May 13, 1921, both are buried in Dallas, Texas; issue: Shelby Hathaway, Mary Moore, James Moore, Clinton Todd.

On the death of Illa Nourse Green, 1902, wife of Thomas Green, son of Thomas Green and his second wife, Mary Thompson Moore, George V. Green and his wife took the youngest child, Charles Hunter Green, born May 20, 1901, and reared him as their own child.

George Venable Green, born March 23, 1848, on his father's farm, "Liberty Hall," about four miles from Hopkinsville; went to school to Henry Durrett, then to Kentucky Military Institute for several years, would have graduated in June with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, but felt impatient to settle in business; was married February 18, 1869. He was in the mercantile business for a short time then bought the farm "Riverside," so named during his ownership. He took up this poor worn-out farm and by Jersey stock raising and progressive farming methods restored it to a high state of fertility. He erected the first silo in the county and established one of the best Jersey herds in the state. He became a member of the American Jersey Cattle Club October 30, 1884, having started a Jersey herd some time before and therefore was an American Jersey Cattle Club member for forty-two years. When the club was looking for cows to uphold the reputation of the Jersey breed at Columbian Exposition in Chicago, 1893, he offered his cow, "Grace Pansy II," 18764, and she was accepted and selected as one of the cows in Test No. 1, for cheese. He was state prison commissioner, 1900, for two terms, being elected by the state legislature. Was appointed and served as one of the trustees of Kentucky State College for several years; was always active in local politics, however, never ran for an office; took keen interest in all community activities for the uplift and improvement of the county and state. He was a member of Grace Episcopal Church, was a vestryman for several years, was a Mason, a K. of H., and an Elk at different times. In 1909 he removed to southern Alabama on account of the health of his family, and died in Dothan, Alabama, October 11, 1926; is buried in Riverside Cemetery, Hopkinsville, Kentucky. His wife, Elizabeth Westwood Dade, born October 1, 1845 in Prince William County, Virginia, was a woman of rare virtues, gracious, intelligent, deeply religious and all who came in contact with her felt the impress of her noble Christian character. A communicant from early girlhood, of the Episcopal church, she instilled into her children the principles of the Bible, rearing them in the church influence, all of them became members of Grace Episcopal Church.

LOUIS NAPOLEON GREGORY represents one of the oldest families in the county, and one that has always been prominent. His great-grandfather was Isham Johnston Gregory I, a native of Staunton, Va. His son, Isham Johnston Gregory II, married Miss Margaret Hall. She was born at Lexington, Ky., a daughter of Peter Hall. Her mother was a Fisher. Their son, Isham Johnston Gregory III, was born near Church Hill, in Christian County, in 1836, and spent all of his life in that part of the county. He married Miss Ella Giles, a daughter of Jesse Giles, whose father, Jesse Giles, Sr., was born in Halifax County, Virginia, in 1789, served in the War of 1812, and came to Christian County in 1833. He married Dicie Jones, also of Virginia, who died in 1874, aged eighty-three years. Mr. Giles owned a thousand acres of land. He died June 30, 1873. Of their nine children, Jesse Giles, Jr., was the third. One of his brothers, Paschal Giles, was a Confederate soldier. Jesse Giles married a Miss Moss. J. J. and Ella Giles Gregory had four children: Emma, Cora, Louis N. and Harry Gregory. L. N. Gregory was born in 1879, and in 1908 married Miriam Cayce. After some years on a farm Mr. Gregory moved to Hopkinsville, and entered the coal business as a member of the Peoples Coal Company. Mr. Gregory is a member of the Christian Church.

MRS. V. L. GATES



THE MAGWIRE COAT OF ARMS

MRS. VITAS LAVERGNE GATES (Mary Carr Magwire) was born in St. Louis, Mo., January 15, 1878, the second daughter of Lewis Bissell and Catherine St. Cyr Magwire. She is a niece of the late Gen. Eugene A. Carr and Mary Magwire Carr, their respective families being early settlers of St. Louis. Gourion St. Cyr, one of Napoleon's officers, was a relative of Katherine St. Cyr, mother of Mrs. Gates. Lewis Bissell Magwire and his family, consisting of Katherine St. Cyr and two daughters, Isabel Rhea and Mary Carr, moved to Mount Vernon, Ind., where in 1897, Mary Carr Magwire was graduated from the Mount Vernon High School. The following year she entered Evansville Sanitarium and graduated from the Hospital Training School in 1900, as registered graduate nurse. In 1901, she located in Hopkinsville, Ky., to practice her profession, winning a host of friends as she always responded to calls, whether the patients were able to pay or not. She was married to Vitas L. Gates, December 31, 1912. Mr. Gates, born September 26, 1878, in Kirkmansville, Ky., is a son of Thomas Jefferson and Nancy Elizabeth (Hale) Gates, and a grandson of Daniel J. and Winnie Williams Gates. His maternal grandparents were Jonah Hale and Angeline Shutt. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gates are prominent in the Westminster Presbyterian Church. Mr. Gates is a deacon and Mrs. Gates a teacher. Both are active Republicans. Mrs. Gates, as vice-chairman of the Second Congressional District, takes an active part in all elections, and was one of the principal campaign speakers in the campaigns of 1927 and 1928, for Governor and President. She was the principal woman speaker at the Lincoln Club banquet in 1929. In the bond election campaign, in Christian County, she did effective work on the stump for the road bonds in 1929. She is a director of the Republican Women's Club of Kentucky, and is a member of the Kentucky Crippled Children's Commission. Mr. and Mrs. Gates live in a handsome home in Hopkinsville at 319 Bryan Street.

JOHN WILLIAM GAINES came from Europe following the World War, and in August, 1919, became president of Bethel Woman's College, a Baptist institution in Hopkinsville, and no college in the South has shown a more rapid development and improvement than the old college of which he has been president since 1919. Dr. Gaines was born in Anderson County, South Carolina, a son of John A. Gaines (1833-1916) of the same county. His grandfather was Milton Gaines, a native of Virginia, of Welsh descent, the family coming over in Colonial days. John A. Gaines was a gallant Confederate soldier. He married Susan Jane Cox in 1861. Dr. Gaines was the third of their seven children. He graduated from Furman University in 1891, with the degrees of Băchelor of Science and Master of Mathematical Philosophy. He then attended the University of Virginia and the University of Chicago, specializing in mathematics. In the meantime he had begun his career as a teacher in 1888 in the high schools of South Carolina. He continued in this work until 1907, when he became president of Cox College, College Park, Ga., for three years, and then became dean of Shorter College for eight years. With soldier blood in his veins, Dr. Gaines, though refused admission to regular army service, volunteered for Y. M. C. A. in March, 1918, and went to New York, where he was placed in charge of training "Y" secretaries for overseas service.

Some time later he went to Paris, and in the summer of 1919, to Italy in the same line of duty. Discharged in August, he came to Hopkinsville to accept the presidency of Bethel Woman's College, a Baptist institution, founded in 1854. He was given a free hand to organize the faculty and outline the conduct of the school as he saw fit, and his superb management speedily put it into a flourishing condition that necessitated the erection of $150,000 worth of new buildings within the next five years, and in five years more had put the college in the forefront of standard junior colleges of the South. He had, in the meantime, served as president of the Baptist Education Society of Kentucky for five years, and for two years has been moderator of the General Association of Kentucky Baptists. In 1892, Dr. Gaines was married to Miss Cora Matthewson, of South Carolina, a graduate of Greenville College, a daughter of R. A. Matthewson, a leading merchant of Westminster, S. C. To them have been born Carl Alexander, a practicing physician of Easton, Penn., a graduate of several of the best medical universities; Harold Matthewson, a graduate of the Colorado School of Mines, and Frances Marion, now a senior in Bethel Woman's College, and rarely gifted as a vocalist.

Dr. Gaines is prominent in the social, religious and club life of the city. He is a Rotarian, a Mason and a Democrat.

GARNETT FAMILY. James Garnett, of Albermarle County, Virginia, was the progenitor of the Garnetts of Christian County. His son, Eldred Garnett, was an early pioneer, who settled near Pembroke, and his four sons became prominent in many ways. William Warfield Garnett was the oldest of these brothers, three of whom were Confederate soldiers. He was one of Pembroke's early merchants, and was the first president of the Pembroke Bank. He was named for Rev. William Warfield, the pioneer Baptist preacher, who married a daughter of Col. William Christian. The Garnetts were Baptists, and helped to organize Bethel Church, and later the Pembroke Church. W. W. Garnett's wife was Sallie Bailey, a daughter of Thomas G. and Amanda (Small) Bailey. Their descendants are prominent in the county. Until the end of his useful life he was a leader in the civic and religious life of his town and county.

DR. FINIS E. GRACE was born in Christian County, November 25, 1847, a son of John H. and Susan (Vinson) Grace. His grandfather was Joseph Grace, born in Kentucky in 1796, and who died in Christian County in 1859. Joseph's father was Henry Grace, a soldier of the War of 1812 from North Carolina. Subject's grandmother was Martha, a daughter of John Wells. His mother was a daughter of Alexander and Lucy (Gibson) Vinson. Dr. Grace began the practice of medicine in 1872, later graduating from the Nashville Medical College. He practiced in the northern part of the county for nearly fifty years, when he retired from active life and moved to Hopkinsville, where he is passing the evening of a well spent life. Dr. Grace, on March 23, 1874, married Mrs. Frances

L. Manahan, a daughter of Riley and Mary A. (Grace) Wells. To them were born a daughter and four sons: Dr. George H., Finus C., Aaron and John H., none of whom are now living but John H. The daughter, Diora, is the wife of Oscar M. Wilson.

Oscar M. Wilson is a son of James K. Polk and Mary Bell (Jackson) Wilson. He had a sister, Ollie B. Wilson, deceased. His mother's parents were Frank and Myra (Whitworth) Jackson, who came from middle Tennessee when their children were small. There were three boys and three girls, namely: Tom, John, Winfield, Annie, Lee and Mary Bell. All are dead. O. M. Wilson's father's parents came from North Carolina many years ago. They were Billy Wilson and Prenda (Stewart) Wilson, the widow of George Hunter. They had two sons, Robert, who died young and George, Jr., who lived to be seventy-five years old. To the Wilson union there were three children, who lived to be old. They were John M. Wilson, still living, making his home with Oscar M. Wilson; Laura Wilson Brown, deceased, and J. K. P. Wilson, who died July, 1900. Oscar Wilson's mother died in April, 1929. His sister, Ollie B. Wilson died September, 1902. Oscar M. Wilson married Miss Diora Grace, January 14, 1895. To this union were born three children, Frank, August 28, 1898; Goldie, September 22, 1903; Arizona, November 15, 1906. All are living. Oscar Wilson was elected county assessor for a four-year term and at the end of his term was elected sheriff of Christian County, and served four years.

JOHN C. GARY, JR., who was killed in action in the World War, was running an engine on the Big Four Railroad when he enlisted in a Cincinnati company. When the company disembarked in France, a call was made on it for volunteers to join an aviation corps. He was the only man in the company who did not volunteer, saying Uncle Sam had trained him to shoot a machine gun and he was going to shoot one. He was killed in a trench in the battle of the Argonne, November 2, only nine days before the Armistice. He was twenty-eight years old, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Gary, Sr., of Hopkinsville.

WARDER WARE GARDNER, manager of a leading mercantile establishment, of Hopkinsville, was born June 19, 1894, in Butler County, Kentucky, son of Rev. A. B. Gardner, an able and widely known Baptist minister, and Ida Jane Dabbs, daughter of Fannie and Joseph Dabbs, a Union soldier, during the War Between the States, but an ardent Democrat. Dr. and Mrs. Gardner reared five children: Ara (Mrs. Oscar Flener); Era (Mrs. L. W. Clark); Warder W., Boyce and Loyce Gardner.

The subject of this sketch began a mercantile career, while a boy, working after school hours with E. P. Barnes & Brother, and continuing with them, after completing his education at Lexington Business College. In 1916 he opened a store at Pembroke, Ky., but closed out his business the following spring to enlist in the Medical Department of the 64th Infantry. After a year in camp, was transferred to Ambulance Company 39; spent seven months in active duty in France, returning to Hopkinsville, March, 1919, where he again worked for the Barnes firm, and became manager in 1929.

October 30, 1922, he married Miss Mattie Buckner Crenshaw, and to them have been born Warder Ware, Jr., September 26, 1926, and Betty Crenshaw, January 27, 1928. Mrs. Gardner is descended from several of the most distinguished pioneer families. Her father was Millard F. Crenshaw, son of Eliza Ann (Greenwade) Crenshaw and Thomas Crenshaw, soldier in the War of 1812. Thomas' father, Cornelius Crenshaw, of Virginia, who married Nancy Kent was a Revolutionary soldier. M. F. Crenshaw married Lelia Parrish Ware, daughter of William Wallace Ware and Mary Elizabeth Buckner, daughter of John and Martha Upshur Buckner, both grandchildren of Revolutionary soldiers, Francis Buckner and James Upshur. To Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Crenshaw were born three daughters: Betty (Mrs. John P. Thomas), Mary (Mrs. D. B. Niesen) and Mrs. Gardner.

WILLIAM JOSEPH GLOVER was born in Princeton, Ky., July 10, 1877. His parents were Joseph L. and Kate McElfpatrick Glover and both died when he was a small child, his father at Knoxville, Tenn., August 12, 1883, and his mother at Asheville, N. C., August 12, 1885. As a youth, Mr. Glover attended Major J. O. Ferrell's High School in Hopkinsville, and on May 2, 1900, was married to Miss Edna Ellis, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Ellis, of Hopkinsville, and now lives in Hopkinsville. He has agricultural interests in the county and breeds thoroughbred horses and cattle along with other lines of farming. Mr. and Mrs. Glover have one son, W. J. Glover, Jr., who was married July 16, 1925, to Miss Sara Northen, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Northen. They have one child, a daughter, Sarah Nell, born July 13, 1926. The son is engaged in the mercantile business in Hopkinsville. The Glovers are members of the Christian Church. The family originally came from North Carolina, and William Glover, subject's great-grandfather, was one of the Governors of the State.

JOHN R. GREEN will be designated as Farmer John, of Green's Crossing, five miles west of Hopkinsville. He is one of the eight John R. Greens, of one of the most prolific pioneer families of Christian. It is descended from Colonel John Green, a Revolutionary officer, whose son Capt. Thomas Green, whose wife was Mary Peyton, came to Kentucky in 1812, and soon afterwards to Christian County. The family was of English extraction. Thomas Green established a plantation known as "Broadcastle" west of town, and one of his numerous offspring was John Rowzee Green I, who married Elizabeth Taylor Nelson, a daughter of Dr. Hugh Nelson, and built a home, a few miles north of Broadcastle and proceeded to do like all the Greens—raise a large family. At this home, John Rowzee

II was born, October 19, 1848, and after trading around a little in tobacco, married Lucy, a daughter of Hiram A. and Cornelia (Campbell) Phelps and they have prospered together. There were eight sons in the Green family, not counting the daughters. The five older ones were Confederate soldiers, and one of them, Memucan, who went in at sixteen years of age, was killed. John was too young to go. It fell to his lot to acquire the ancestral home and there he still lives in peace and plenty, an honored scion of an illustrious family. All the John R's have multiplied. His uncle raised a John R. who raised a John R., Jr. His brothers have reared other John R.'s until there is one in Louisiana, one in California, and two in Louisville. Subject has one son, Hunter W. Green, and daughters: Elizabeth Nelson is Mrs. A. H. Clark; Lucy is Mrs. C. H. Prince; Mary is Mrs. J. O. Hill, and Rosalie married Capt. T. J. Williams. Mr. Green is an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE EDWARD GARY. The subject of this sketch was born at the Gary homestead in South Christian County, being the youngest son of John Chambers and Eliza Clark Gary. There were born to them seven children, two of whom, James and Richard, died in infancy. Five, Mary Susan, John Chambers, Robert Clifton, George Edward and Emma Virginia, born in the order named, survived, reared families and lived past middle age. Robert and the younger daughter, Emma Virginia, wife of M. C. Forbes, passed away within the last five years.

Mr. Gary's paternal ancestors were originally residents of Buckingham County, Virginia, but their point of departure for Kentucky was Prince Edward County, whence they came in 1836 direct to Christian County and took up land five miles south of Hopkinsville. His grandfather, Robert Semple Gary, saw service in the war of 1812, and was descended through the Wotherspoons from Robert Bruce, of Scotland. His paternal grandmother was Mary Willis Chambers Gary. They reared five children, Mary Bush, John Chambers, Edward Clopton, Robert Semple and Sally Gary, all of whom reached old age, and all but Edward, who never married, reared families.

Mr. Gary's mother was a daughter of James McLaughlan Clark and Susan Stubblefield Clark. Her grandmother was also named Susan Stubblefield, of the Virginia Stubblefields, some of whose sons were officers in the war of the Revolution. They came from Virginia to Kentucky about the close of the 18th century and settled in Todd County.

Two of his maternal uncles, Clifton and Richard Clark, fought for the Confederacy under General Price, of Missouri.

His maternal grandparents reared thirteen sons and daughters, ten of whom married and reared families, hence coupled with the paternal side the family connection is large.

George Edward Gary in his early youth attended the neighborhood school. In 1877 he matriculated in Maj. J. O. Ferrell's Military School at

Hopkinsville, and afterwards attended Vanderbilt University at Nashville, lacking, however, one year of taking his degree of Bachelor of Arts. In business pursuits, he managed Forbes Brothers' Bowling Green branch in the eighties, later was a member of Bridges-McDowell Co., Louisville; returned to Hopkinsville in '93 and was with Forbes & Bro. until the business was incorporated, and has been president of the Mogul Wagon Co., and vice-president of Forbes Manufacturing Co. for twenty years. In 1884 he married Florence Hardin, only surviving descendant of John Milton and Belle Merritt Hardin, of the prominent Warren County family of that name. Their union was blest with two children, Lillian Hardin and Addie Belle. The former married Attorney-General A. B. Anderson, of Nashville, who died five years ago, leaving no children. His widow is still a resident of Nashville, Tenn. Addie Belle, the younger daughter, married David E. Hamilton, of a pioneer family of Rome, Ga., where they at present reside. They have two sons, George Gary, born 1921, and David Blount, born 1923.

For twenty odd years Mr. Gary has been closely affiliated with the commercial clubs of Hopkinsville and led the fight for Commission Government, reduced freight rates and physical connection between the three railroads entering the city; was a charter member of the Golf and Fishing Clubs, and has belonged to the Athenaeum Society for a quarter century. As one of the Board of Trustees of Bethel Woman's College, was largely responsible for securing from the State Educational Board the appropriation for making the vast additions and improvements to its plant and facilities.

He is a member also of the National Economic League. The family and connections are Baptists and Democrats.

Though primarily a hard working business man, Mr. Gary is literary in his tastes and an avid reader. As a writer his style is fluent and polished. His numerous contributions to the *Courier-Journal*, chiefly of a political and economic character, have been widely copied. In his leisure moments he has written an occasional poem, of which there is appended a striking selection in blank verse.

THE BLUEBIRD

In your flight
You pierce not heaven's
Indeterminate ether
To look down with arrogance
Upon cumberers of earth.

In your song
You wake not clamant echoes
That lie sleeping
In Nature's grand odeon
That a world may hear.

But from the vantage
Of your lowly fence post,
With eye of faith,
You pierce the glooming snow clouds of winter,
Visualize the warm, misty radiance of spring,
And foretell a world's fecundity.

Anon you trill
A Timid Symphony
Without whose modest melody
The chorus of a universe were incomplete.

REV. JOHN GOFF was born in Clark County, Kentucky, December 17, 1863, and is descended from Thomas Dawson, who settled in Christian County in 1816. Thomas Dawson was of English descent, and was born in 1759. He served as a soldier of the Virginia State Line Militia during the American Revolution, and was an early pioneer to Kentucky. In 1789, he was married to Mary Ann Clay, daughter of Dr. Henry Clay, who came from Virginia to Bourbon County, Kentucky. Dr. Clay's ancestors were among the early immigrants to America, having come to Jamestown in 1613. He was a cousin of Henry Clay, the great Kentucky statesman. Along with other Bourbon County families, Thomas Dawson, who was a large land owner in Bourbon County, heard of the lands to be sold in Western Kentucky and came to Christian County, near Roaring Springs, where he bought land in 1816. The land was in the part of Christian County that was afterwards divided to make Trigg County. At the time of his death, he owned sixteen hundred acres of land. The brick house he built for a home is now occupied by the Nance family, who own the farm. He died in 1829, and was buried in the family graveyard. The descendants of his large family are scattered throughout Kentucky and the West. His children were: Rachel, who married Rezin Gist; Patsy, Henry Bedford; Rebecca, William DeGraffenreid; Richard P., Miss Foree; Lucinda, first Mr. Beazley, second Mr. Cohen; Jane, Mr. Burnett; Thomas, Lou Anne DeGraffenreid; Mary, William Hutchison; Henrietta, James Prewitt; Augustus Green and Bartlett. Among his descendants are four living grandchildren: Mrs. Henrietta Dawson, of LaFayette, aged ninety-seven years, daughter of Richard P. Dawson; Mr. Clifton Prewitt, of Mount Sterling, Ky., son of Henrietta Dawson Prewitt, and Mrs. Pattie B. Hamilton, of Claremont, Calif., and Mr. Milton Hutchison, of Wichita, Kans., daughter and son of Mary Dawson Hutchison. Rev. John Goff, a Presbyterian minister, of Muhlenberg Presbytery, now living in Hopkinsville, is a grandson of Henrietta Dawson Prewitt, and a great-grandson of Thomas Dawson. He was married June 8, 1888, to Miss Bettie S. Gardner, of Mississippi. Their children are Isabel McQueen Goff and John Hedges Goff, Ph.D., who is now head of the Foreign Trade Department of Armstrong College, Berkeley, Calif.

JAMES THOMAS GREER is the son of Jonathan and Mary (Hopson) Greer, who were from North Carolina. His maternal grandfather was John Hopson. His pioneer ancestors came to Christian County from North Carolina. Mr. Greer was born January 16, 1840, in Christian County. He was married to Ann Eliza Goodwin, a daughter of Grandison G. Goodwin. They were the parents of several children, three of whom are living. They are Thomas A. Greer, Nevil Greer and Mrs. Florence Reese. At the beginning of the war between the States, Mr. Greer enlisted in the Confederate Army, and served four years under General Forrest, and in the company of Capt. Ned Merriwether, who was killed at

Sacramento. His company surrendered in 1865 at Jackson, Miss. He was revenue gauger for four years, and also was in the office of the U. S. Marshal. His uncle, James Greer, was one of the seven men killed at the battle of New Orleans.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER GLASS is a descendant of Zachariah Glass, one of Christian's most prominent and useful early settlers. His father was James C. Glass, nicknamed "Posey," as there were two men named J. C. Glass when he grew up. In time, he came to be known as Posey J. Glass. His wife was Margaret Waller Gant, a daughter of Archibald and Rebecca (Kinkead) Gant. W. A. Glass is a grandson of Zachariah and Mary Jane (Clark) Glass. Zach Glass was a son of Thomas Glass, whose wife was Jane Daugherty. The Glasses were of Irish descent, and came early to Virginia, from whence the Kentucky pioneers came. The Gants were English and the Kinkeads Scotch. All of these families were well-to-do, and came from Virginia, bringing many slaves with them. John Clark, his paternal great-grandfather, came from Loudon County, Virginia, where he had been a neighbor of President James Monroe, and looked after his estates while he was President. An avenue of poplars that he planted are still there, extended from the road to the house.

W. A. Glass married Miss Rosalie Dade, September 4, 1895, who died December 9, 1923. They had one son, W. A. Glass, Jr., a promising young man, who lost his life by an accident on his father's farm, May 16, 1918. His branch of the family is thus left without male descendants of the Glass name. Mr. Glass had a brother who died when a child and a sister, Sallie, who became the wife of J. E. McPherson, and died in 1928, leaving a daughter and two sons. Mr. Glass' father was born February 2, 1828, and died March 16, 1893. W. A. Glass was born on a farm south of Hopkinsville, and still lives in the house his father built eighty years ago. He is a lifelong member and a deacon in the Presbyterian Church. He has been prominent in the work of the Church Hill Grange, and served as master. He has served several terms as president of the Hopkinsville Hunting and Fishing Club.

MRS. C. H. HISGEN'S parents were Charles and Jemima Balsover. Her grandparents were Jonathan and Elizabeth Balsover, and Joseph and Mary Newman, on the maternal side. Her pioneer ancestors were Dr. George Balsover, Jacob Newman and Joseph Newman. Her parents came from London, England, in 1819, and located at Evansville, Ind., where she was born, October 11, 1842, and married Charles Hugo Hisgen. They came to Hopkinsville soon after their marriage, July 19, 1866, at Petersburg, Ind. They came by stage, arriving October 1, 1866. Mr. Hisgen was a contractor and an interior decorator. His father, Charles Hisgen, was an artist, many of his masterpieces now hang in New York and Boston, Mass., art galleries. The Hisgen coat of arms, a very old and valuable oil painting, is now in the possession of Mrs. C. H. Hisgen. Mrs. Hisgen was the mother of seven children: Charles W., Florence, Victor Hugo, Q. Leonidas, Emma Capitola, John W., and Alberta. One of her grandsons, Lieut. Karl W. Hisgen, a graduate of West Point, is on duty as an instructor at West Point, N. Y.

ROBERT P. HENRY, oldest son of Gen. William Henry, who was a Major-General in the war of 1812 and a private in the Revolutionary War, at sixteen years of age, was born in 1788, and served on his father's staff in the war of 1812, in the campaign of 1813. Previous to that he had read law in the office of Henry Clay, in Lexington. He was married March 19, 1812, to Gabriella Francis Pitts, of Georgetown, Ky., who died in 1829. They had five sons and one daughter. Only two lived beyond childhood. Albert moved to Galena, Ill., married, and in 1840 died, leaving two sons, Robert D. and Albert, Jr. Gabriel reached manhood, married, and died in 1847. His only child died young. The only living descendants of Robert P. Henry, in 1905, were two grandsons, of his son, Robert D., sons of Mrs. Josephine Henry Burk, of Stansberry, Mo., and Albert Henry, Jr., brother of Robert D. Henry. This Albert Henry was a Federal soldier during the war of 1861, and lived at Pleasanton, Kans., in 1894. Robert Pryor Henry came out of the War of 1812 with the rank of Major. Four of his brothers also served in that war. He became a leading lawyer and an eloquent orator. He moved from Georgetown to Hopkinsville, Ky., in 1817, and was elected to Congress a few years later, and died August 25, 1826, aged thirty-eight, while serving his second term. He was buried in Hopkinsville.

JO TRIPLETT HOWARD'S ancestors came into Kentucky as pioneer settlers. The Howard family was of Welsh descent, and originally settled in Maryland and Virginia, and of the numerous descendants, some moved to North Carolina. When the settlement of Kentucky attracted them, both Virginia and North Carolina sent representatives, and the two branches met, and in some instances intermarried. It so happened that subject's great-grandfather on both sides had the same name, the family name of Groves Howard. Jo T. Howard's grandfather, Broadie Howard, married Nancy Howard, a daughter of his cousin, Groves Howard. They settled in Caldwell County, Kentucky, where their son, Soloman J. Howard, was born, March 30, 1830. Both of his parents died when he was ten years old, and he was taken to Daviess County by Col. John G. Howard, his mother's brother. The paternal great-grandfather of Jo T. Howard, Groves Howard, and his oldest son, Allen, were both in the Revolutionary War. Several of the Howards were Confederate soldiers, in the war of 1861.

Subject's mother was the fourth daughter of Judge George W. and Pamela Head Triplett, and was born in Owensboro, February 4, 1837. Judge Geo. W. Triplett's father, Hedgeman Triplett, and several of his older sons were in the Revolutionary Army. S. J. Howard had grown up in Daviess County, and on November 11, 1856, he married Margaret Triplett. Jo T. Howard, their son, was born in Owensboro, November 18, 1858. The family moved to Mt. Vernon, Ill., in 1883, where Mr. Howard, with his father and brother, engaged in the grocery business. He organized the Jo Howard & Co. wholesale grocery business there in 1897, and the business was later incorporated and called the Howard & Casey Co., and is still so known. It is conducted by his brother, George W. Howard. Mr. Howard's first wife was Mary Louise Fuller, a daughter of Hon. Benonia S. Fuller, a Democratic Congressman from Booneville, Ind. They were married December 27, 1887. She died at Mt. Vernon, Ill., April 28, 1905. Children by this marriage were: Georgia, Rowan and Josephine. The two last named, now live in Texas. Mr. Howard was again married to Miss Emma Howard Roane, on October 31, 1911, at Mt. Vernon, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Howard came to Hopkinsville, April 24, 1924, and have since lived in a beautiful suburban home on the Cocke's Mill Road. Mr. Howard's son lives in Austin, Texas, and he and Mrs. Howard spend their winters in Texas. During his residence, in Hopkinsville, Mr. Howard has become a prominent and influential citizen. He is a member of the Baptist Church and of the Board of Trustees of Bethel Woman's College. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations.

HICKMAN B. HARRIS, a former citizen of Christian County, is now a prominent business man of St. Joseph, Mo. When Col. J. M. Dodd ran the Hopkinsville *Democrat* sixty years ago, Mr. Harris was in his employ. His parents were Samuel and Elizabeth Harris, who lived at Henderson, Ky. Mr. Harris' maternal grandmother was Mrs. Patsy Randall, who was a daughter of Rev. William Hickman, a pioneer Baptist preacher, who was the first to proclaim the gospel in Kentucky. He began preaching at Harrodsburg in 1776, when merely on a tour of observation on the Virginia frontier. He returned to Virginia, but several years later, came back to Kentucky to make his home, and was an earnest worker in the state for more than fifty years. He came to be familiarly known, and he was known far and wide, as "Father Hickman." His son, Paschal Hickman, was a soldier at the battle of the River Raisin, in the War of 1812. Hickman County was named for him. The Harris family, the Lockett family and other prominent families of Western Kentucky, are the pioneer preacher's descendants. Hickman B. Harris still visits his relatives in Christian County, who are numerous. He is proud of the fact that he once lived here, and Christian County is proud to have contributed to Missouri so valuable a citizen. Hon. Joseph E. Ransdell, United States Senator from Louisiana, is a grandson of Mrs. Patsy Randall.

EDMUND HARRISON, LL.D. President of Bethel Woman's College, Hopkinsville, Ky., from 1896 to 1909, was born February 17, 1837, at "The Oaks," in Amelia County, Virginia, the home of his grandparents, Edmund Harrison and Martha Wayles Skipwith Harrison. He came of old aristocratic stock. He obtained his early training in "Amelia Academy," under the tutorship of his father, William Henry Harrison, of "The Wigwam," where he spent his boyhood, and where later in life he took his family to enjoy the summers in the beautiful family home, famed for hospitality, intellectuality and Christian kindness.

In 1854 he studied law, later attending lectures at the University of Virginia; taught in 1855, in Cumberland County, Virginia, and returned to the University of Virginia, where he graduated. He then taught at the Southern Female Institute, in Richmond, Va., until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the "Powhatan Troop," Company H, Fourth Virginia Cavalry; afterwards served on detached duty at Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's Headquarters, later under Gen. St. John. He was paroled April, 1865, at Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's camp, at Greensboro, N. C., and his rank at the close of the war was Major of Cavalry. He was a gallant, courageous soldier of the "Lost Cause."

In 1865 he taught in Richmond Female Institute. In 1866 he was elected professor of Latin in Richmond College, now the University of Richmond, at Westhampton, where he served continuously for 29 years, until 1895. He was one of the most distinguished educators of his day.

Dr. Harrison joined the church, "Old Mount Tabor Church," in Amelia County, Virginia, when he was 16 years old, and was always a member of the Baptist Church, and a great part of his life an ordained minister; loyal and faithful, sympathetic and most generous in his gifts to all religious causes.

Dr. Harrison was president of Bethel Woman's College thirteen years, and during that time the college enjoyed a standing for scholarship, and a high standard of merit, never surpassed at any time in its long career. It was noted for its elevated tone of refinement and christianity. Dr. Harrison was a typical old Virginia gentleman, a Chesterfield in courtesy, was highly educated, and had a mind of great strength, stored with wonderful accumulation of knowledge. The soul of Christian hospitality, courtesy and kindness, he was active in the First Baptist Church at Hopkinsville as teacher and member. He was devoted to Bethel College and Kentucky —his adopted homes—leaving only on account of advanced age and bad health.

Dr. Harrison's family consisted of his wife, a lovely, intelligent, Christian woman, and four daughters and four sons, all grown, some married and living in other States. William H. Harrison and Miss Kate Harrison were associated with him at Bethel College a number of years. Dr. Harrison died at the home of his son, Roger Wayles Harrison, at Greensboro, N. C., on March 19, 1916, aged 79 years.

Edmund Harrison was thirteenth in descent from first Benjamin Harrison, of Surrey County, Virginia, who was Clerk of Council in 1634, member of House of Burgesses in 1642. His English ancestry dates from Robert de Estonteville, Baron of Collingham and Eliza, daughter of John Count de Beaumont, in time of William the Conqueror. Sir William Skipwith their descendant—a great lawyer and Chief Justice of Ireland in 1365—was his great-grandmother Martha Wayles Skipwith Harrison's English ancestor.

REV. WILLIAM BRYAN HOLMES, Jr., pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church, Hopkinsville, came to Hopkinsville from Arkansas in 1927. He had graduated from the Louisville Presbyterian Seminary the year before, when his reputation as a rising young minister reached Hopkinsville, and a call was extended and acccepted. Mr. Holmes is a son of Rev. W. B. Holmes, Sr., and his wife, who was Lula Cardwell. His grandparents were W. B. and Margaret (Sadler) Holmes and Joseph W. Cardwell and his wife, who was Miss Mary Timberlake. His grandmother was a sister of Capt. F. A. Timberlake, of Tennessee, who was wounded in Pickett's charge, at Gettysburg. Mr. Holmes was born at McMinnville, Tenn., September 18, 1897. He and his brother, Henry Grady, born in 1899, were in school when the World War began. William enlisted in the Students' Army Training Corps at Maryville College, and his brother enlisted in the 167th Infantry, of the famous Rainbow Division, and was on the fighting line July 26, 1918, at Chateau Thierry, and went over the top at 5 A.M., and at 5:15 fell with a shattered left thigh from which he still suffers. He was under treatment for a year before he saved his leg. His father also went overseas in the Y.M.C.A. service and was gassed. Joseph W., another brother, unable to pass the physical examination, was in the Y.M.C.A. There is still another younger brother, Gordon Forrest, now with the United States Steel Company. His only sister, Mary, is the wife of Rev. E. E. Diggs, Jr. Rev. W. B. Holmes, Jr., married May Buchanan, daughter of Dr. W. McSimon Buchanan and Mary (Wilson) Buchanan, missionaries of the Presbyterian Church, in Japan. They have four children, Ruth Wilson, Sylvia Bryan, William B. and Vivian. The boy is the fourth William B. Holmes. Mr. Holmes' sermons, for two years or more, have been broadcasted over the radio, and his reputation as a gifted young divine is not confined to Christian County. He is a member of the Athenaeum, and is prominent in literary circles.

SAMUEL WILSON HADDEN, one of the few surviving Union soldiers of Christian County, was born in Logan County, Kentucky, November 13, 1844. He enlisted in Col. Ed. A. Starling's command October, 1863, and served in the 35th Kentucky Mounted Infantry, Company H. Mr. Hadden's parents were William and Eliza (Simons) Hadden, and his grandparents were Thomas and Anna Hadden, of South Carolina. Thomas Hadden's father came from Ireland. S. W. Hadden's maternal grandfather, William Simons, came from Pennsylvania. Subject married Alicia Hardy in 1879. Their children were Berta Lee, Effie Dean (Jennings), Morah, Hardy and Minnie, who married John P. Prowse, Jr., and is a widow with two sons, John P. and Wilson Prowse, and a daughter, Jane. Mr. Hadden was a wagon maker by trade, until he retired from active business. He is a Methodist and a Republican.

CLARENCE E. HARRIS, whose career as a painting contractor of Hopkinsville for more than forty years has made him one of the best known men in Christian County, is descended from a pioneer who came to the county a hundred and thirty years ago. His grandmother was Isabella Earl, born in Lynchburg, Va., in 1813. In 1830, she came to the county to live with her uncle, Robert Lareson, who was one of the first settlers in this section. In 1831, May 29, she was married to Hezekiah D. Bradley. To this union fourteen children were born, four of whom are now living. Their combined ages are three hundred and twenty-three years. They are George G. Bradley, of Detroit, Mich., Phoebe Harris Gilson, of Hopkinsville, Mary B. Miller, of Nashville, Tenn., and Betty M. Willis, of Haskell, Texas.

Of Isabella's mother, Phoebe Lareson, very little is known, other than she was born in Scotland and came to America and landed in Lynchburg, Va. Her mother was a Helms, also from Scotland. She was born in 1770. Her father, Henry Earl, was born in Scotland in 1760; sailed to Lynchburg, Va., and later owned the schooner "Sciota." In the year 1815, he set sail for South America, and was never heard from.

Hezekiah D. Bradley was born in 1805, in this section, of Irish parents. After manhood, he was deputy sheriff under his father for several years, and then took up the carpenter's trade, and built many houses in this section. Some are no doubt now in use. His father, James H. Bradley, was born in 1768, in Ireland, and came to America with his parents, and while yet a small boy came overland to Kentucky, and settled in Hopkinsville. After growing up, was made sheriff, and also ran what was called the Lower Tavern, which was on the ground now occupied by the Phoenix Building, Ninth and Main Streets. He also owned quite a lot of property and negroes.

Clarence E. Harris' mother was Phoebe Harris, a daughter of Hezekiah Bradley. His father was John Harris. He was a Union soldier, in the Third Kentucky Cavalry, and married during the war. Clarence was born in Hopkinsville, July 3, 1866, and received his education in the local schools, and has been identified with the city's business affairs since reaching manhood. Mr. Harris is an elder in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, and is one of its most active members. He was married, October 18, 1893, to Miss Emma M. Johnson, and they were the parents of five children, viz.: Ruth Elizabeth, married C. E. Derbyshire, of Huntington, W. Va.; has one child, Ruth Elizabeth; James C., who served 1916 to 1919 in the U. S. Marines during the World War, promoted to first sergeant, lives in Miami, Fla.; Nell D., married J. K. Albright, of Nashville, Tenn., one child, Clarence M.; Joseph W. and John are at home.

JOSEPH D. HIGGINS is the oldest of the four sons of James M. and Mary (Anderson) Higgins. His grandparents were Edward and Polly (Cayce) Higgins, of Irish descent. His mother's parents were Joseph and Sallie (Koon) Anderson. J. D. Higgins was born in Hopkinsville, March 27, 1867. He was educated in the city schools, and has been in the insurance business for thirty-six years, as his father was, until his death a few years ago. He married Miss Nora Schalk, and they have reared a family of four children. Nora is now the wife of George Funk; Fred G., James M. and Joseph are the sons. James lives in Louisville. The boys were all in the World War. Mr. Higgins served a term as city tax collector several years ago, but has never been an office seeker, though always an active and loyal Democrat. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and his wife and children are Catholics. Two of his sons were in active service overseas when the war closed. Fred was in the aviation branch of the Navy and James was in the trenches in the Army.

ROBERT B. HALL, a veteran of the Confederacy, was born in Jackson County, Tennessee, November 4, 1843. When a boy of eighteen years of age, he entered the Confederate Army, and after serving for five months, in an Infantry Company, was attached to Gen. N. B. Forrest's command, and fought with that intrepid leader until the end. He came, with his family, to Christian County in 1871, and was a farmer until enfeebled by age. He now makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. A. C. Jones, near Pembroke.

MRS. JANIE (GARROTT) HOWARD, daughter of J. J. and Loula (Thomas) Garrott, was born on February 26, 1890, at the Marcellus A. Garrott homestead on the Hopkinsville-Clarksville pike, being the third child and second daughter. Subject attended local school at Elmo and Pembroke Graded School, to be followed by four years at Bethel Woman's College, of Hopkinsville, Ky., and two years at Georgetown College, of Georgetown, Ky. While at Georgetown she became a member of the Lambda Mu social sorority, and met Harold J. Howard, member of the Pi Kappa Alpha social fraternity, and son of Geo. W. Howard, of Mt. Vernon, Ill., to whom she was married after he had finished his senior year at Yale University. They were married June 11, 1914, at her beautiful country home, four miles south of Pembroke, Ky., on the Tobacco Road, and have since made their home at Mt. Vernon, Ill., where Mr. Howard is secretary and treasurer of the Howard-Casey Wholesale Grocery Company. To this union there have been born five children, namely: Bob Tom, born August 2, 1915; Jane Preston, January 16, 1917; Mary Louise, March 20, 1920; Harold J. II, August 4, 1927; Bettie Sue, April 15, 1929.

LANNES H. HUGGINS was born in Trigg County, Kentucky, October 31, 1873, a son of Robert H. and Bettie Bogard Huggins, the oldest of a family of four sons and seven daughters, all of whom are living. His father was a Confederate soldier, who was living at the Hillman Iron Works. The family moved to Beverly, Christian County, in 1878, where Mr. Huggins operated a store. In 1880, the family came to Hopkinsville, and Mr. Huggins became a member of the grocery and implement firm of Cowan & Huggins. In 1884, subject went with his parents to Kyle, Texas, but they returned in 1888, and located on a farm three miles west of Hopkinsville. Lannes was educated in the public schools and in the Ferrell High School, and in the spring of 1898 volunteered for service in the Spanish-American War, and spent a year in the Philippines. He and two other Hopkinsville boys, who had enlisted with him at Nashville, Jesup Tandy and Edgar Morris, returned to Nashville in the fall of 1899, where the Company was given a big ovation. On February 10, 1901, he married Miss Lydia Rex, of Hustisford, Wis. They reared three children: Rex, Elizabeth and Joe. Mrs. Huggins died November 16, 1917. For a few years after his marriage, Mr. Huggins worked for a coal company in Tennessee, but when his father died in 1907, he came back to the county to be near his mother, and went into the mercantile business at Casky, where he is at the present time. His mother died January 20, 1928. Mr. Huggins is a successful business man, a substantial and useful citizen, highly esteemed by all who know him.

Mr. Huggins is a member of the Masonic Order, and has been Eminent Commander of the Moore Commandery No. 6, K. T., Hopkinsville, for several years; is also a member of the Elks and Odd Fellows, and of the Hiram P. Thomas Camp of Spanish-American War Veterans. Mr. Huggins has ten brothers and sisters, all living. Of a family of eleven, there has never been a death. The brothers are: Gary Huggins, Alva, Okla.; Anson Huggins, Miami, Fla.; R. Oscar Huggins, Danville, Ky. The sisters: Carrie (Mrs. E. B. Major), Hopkinsville, Ky.; Ellen (Mrs. Hugo Rex), Hopkinsville; Elytha (Mrs. Dr. Edw. Bogard), Veterans' Hospital, Walla Walla, Wash.; Bessie (Mrs. Claud Barker), Appalachia, Va.; Annie and Beulah, Hopkinsville, and Mary L., a teacher in the high school at Winston-Salem, N. C.

GEORGE THOMAS HERNDON is one of the very few surviving veterans of the Confederate Army at this time. He was born in Goochland County, Virginia, February 5, 1845, and did not come to Christian County until after the War between the States. His father was Thomas W. Herndon and his mother was Susan Key Herndon. His grandfathers were Thomas Mann Herndon and Martin L. Key. His father had three brothers, John Herndon, of Keysburg, Ky.; William Herndon, of Springfield, Mo.; and George Herndon, of Virginia, all of them farmers. Subject served three years in the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, under the famous leader, Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. Mr. Herndon engaged in the mercantile business until he became enfeebled by age. In early life, he married Miss Margaret Virginia Morrison, a daughter of Rev. J. H. Morrison, an

Episcopal preacher, who died a year or two ago. Their surviving children are Mary Lee (Mrs. T. L. Morrow), Hattiesburg, Miss.; Thomas Mann, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Joy M. (Mrs. G. T. Stites), Louisville, Ky. A son, Horace, died in Detroit a year ago. Mr. Herndon is a member of the Baptist Church. He is a ranking commander of the half dozen surviving members of the Ned Merriwether Bivouac, U. C. V.

GEN. JOUETT HENRY

GENERAL JOUETT HENRY is descended from one of the oldest and most illustrious families in Kentucky. Originally of Irish descent, the first Henry, of whom we know, was Robert Henry, of Campbellton, Scotland, whose son, Rev. Robert Henry, a John Knox Presbyterian, came to Virginia in 1740. One of his sons was Patrick Henry and another, William, was a Revolutionary soldier, who came to Kentucky in the early settlement, and in the war of 1812 rose to the rank of General. Two of his sons, Robert P. and William, fought with him. Robert became a distinguished lawyer, and served in Congress from this district. William, who was promoted to be a lieutenant, for gallantry on the field of battle, was afterward a colonel of militia. One of his sons was Daniel Henry, whose second wife was Lucy, a daughter of Thomas Green. Their son, Thomas Green Henry, grew to manhood in Christian County, and married Miss Catherine Jouett Mansfield. Of three sons born to them, Jouett was the only one to reach maturity. There were two daughters: Lucy Moore, deceased. and Catherine Green, who married Dr. E. P. Russell, a Confederate soldier, in 1898. Dr. Russell died in 1904.

Daniel Henry had two daughters. One by his first wife, Eliza V. Gano, married Edmunds, and died, leaving one daughter. The other, Mary, by his second wife, married Judge G. A. Champlin, father of Judge Green H. Champlin.

Gen. Jouett Henry was born near Hopkinsville, August 26, 1861, and grew up on a farm, and was educated in the best schools of the day. He began his business career as an insurance agent, but military life early had a fascination for him, and for more than forty years military activities engrossed most of his attention, except that he was called upon to serve as mayor of Hopkinsville from 1902 to 1906. He also became very prominent in the Order of Elks, filling high positions in the state lodge. General Henry was married on February 17, 1903, to Mrs. Elizabeth (Evans) Clardy, who died September 25, 1925. His career deserves more than a passing notice.

The military record of General Henry has been a long and varied one. As a young man, he enlisted as a charter member of Company "D," separate Battalion Infantry, K. N. G., which later became the 3rd Kentucky Infantry, and from private through all the grades, became Colonel, commanding on May 24, 1904. Perhaps no Kentucky officer has had so long a service in the National Guard as General Henry, who enlisted as a private June 22, 1882, and retired for age, August 26, 1925, a total of forty-three years and two months. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, General Henry reported at Lexington, Ky., May 7, 1898, with his regiment, and was inducted into the Federal service May 24, 1898. The 3rd Kentucky Infantry was sent to Chickamauga Park, Ga., and became a part of the 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, U. S. A., which was stationed later at Newport News, Va. From Lexington, Ky., in November, the Division was sent to the State of Georgia for winter camp, and in January, 1899, the regiment was sent to Matanzas, Cuba, as a part of the army of occupation, returning to the United States was mustered out of the federal service, May 16, 1899.

In June, 1916, by call of the President of the United States, the regiment was again called to Federal service, and mobilized at Fort Thomas, Ky., and the latter part of August, was ordered to the Mexican Border, and was stationed at Camp Owen Birney, near El Paso, Texas, and engaged in border service until March, 1917, when it was returned to Kentucky, and mustered out March 12, 1917. In a very few days the regiment was ordered into active service again, to guard railroads, bridges and other public works, and General Henry was placed in charge of public safety for all Western Kentucky. On April 13th the regiment was again called into Federal service, and as the various units could be withdrawn, mobilized at Lexington, and there recruited to war strength. In September, 1917, the Kentucky Brigade was sent to Camp Shelby, Miss., and became a part of the 38th Division, U. S. A. When the division was sent overseas, in the summer of 1918, his health having been impaired, General Henry was left in command of Camp Shelby. Later he was ordered to Washington, D. C., then to Columbus Barracks, Ohio; and then to Camp Custer, Mich., where he remained until October 27, 1919, when he was finally mustered out of Federal service, with rank of Colonel of Infantry. When Governor Wm. J. Fields was inaugurated as Governor of Kentucky, he appointed Col. Henry the Adjutant General of Kentucky, and after a few months of service, he was compelled to resign by reason of poor health, and returned to his home, where he has since resided, in retirement, for a well-earned rest. It may not be out of place here to state that Kentucky never had a better military unit than the 3rd Kentucky Infantry, its officers and men being loyal, able, willing and true, no duty being too hard or danger too great. The 3rd Kentucky Infantry never hesitated or questioned. The spirit of such an organization lives on and on.

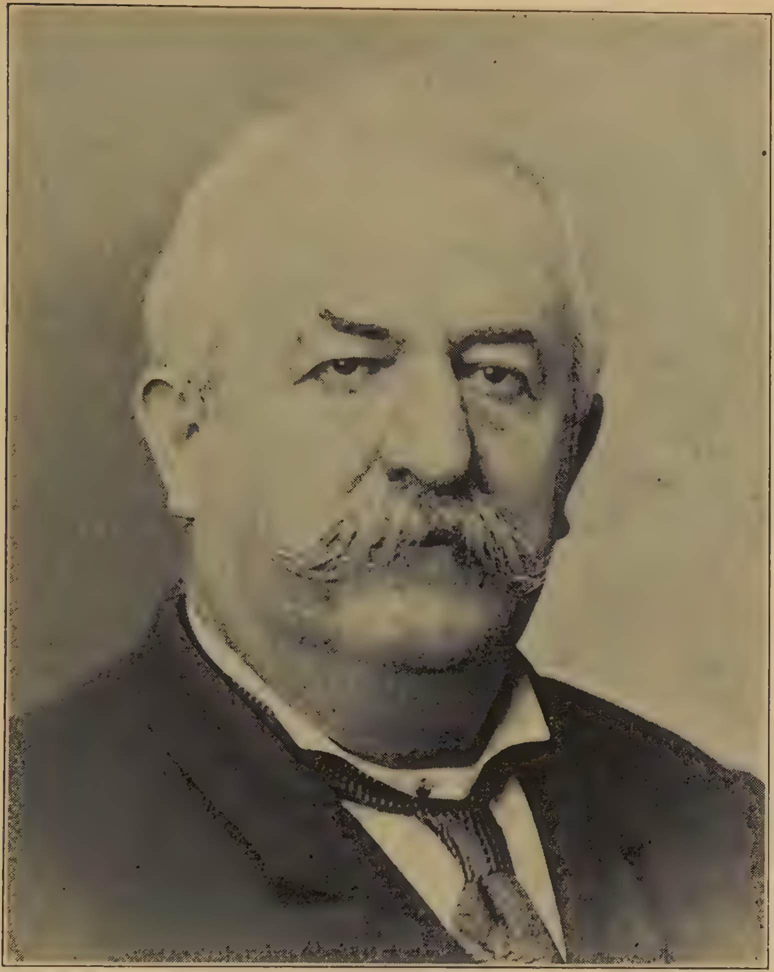
COL. RICHARD GANO HENRY was a native of Scott County, Kentucky, born February 8, 1820, and died in Los Angeles, Calif., in 1908. His parents were Col. William Henry and Cornelia (Gano) Henry. Col. Henry was a Lieutenant in the War of 1812, and was a Colonel of Militia afterwards. He married Cornelia V. Gano May 18, 1819, a daughter of Gen. Richard M. Gano, who was a son of Rev. John Gano, a chaplain in the Revolutionary War. Col. William Henry was a son of William Henry, who as a boy was a private in the Revolutionary War, and became a General in the War of 1812. His father was Rev. Robert Henry, of Virginia, who came from Scotland in 1740, the only one of the three sons of Robert Henry, of Campbellton, Scotland, who left issue. The records in Scotland trace the Henry family back many generations.

COL. R. G. HENRY

Gano Henry was reared in Christian County and when twenty-one years of age was sheriff of the county for three years. He was married in 1845 to Miss Harriet B. McGaughey, who had two children, Arthur M. and Harriet Hume, who married B. L. Chambers. In 1855 he married Miss Anna K. Davis, of Shelby County, a daughter of Col. Presley and Sarah Davis. Four children of this marriage were William, who died in infancy; Mary, who married Capt. T. W. T. Richards; Gano, who married Hattie Bryan, now living in Mississippi; and Annie E., now Mrs. L. L. Leavell, of Christian County, Kentucky. In 1854, Mr. Henry was commissioned a colonel on his staff, by Governor Morehead. In 1858 he was elected president of the Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Railroad, and in 1859 made a trip to Europe in its interest. In 1885 Colonel Henry removed, with his family, to Burbank, near Los Angeles, Calif., where he engaged in the real estate business, and in 1894 was elected justice of the peace, and held the office for more than twelve years. He then removed into Los Angeles, where he died, June 3, 1907, at the age of eighty-eight years, and was buried in Hollywood, Cal., where his wife is also buried.

WILLIAM MARTIN HANCOCK, manager of the American Snuff Company's Hopkinsville plant for many years past, is one of the city's leading tobacconists, and most prominent citizens. He is the eldest son of Thomas R. Hancock, whose biography is on another page. W. M. Hancock was born in Christian County, Kentucky, September 27, 1876, and coming with his parents to Hopkinsville when a child was reared in Hopkinsville, and educated in the city schools. He has been prominent as an Elk and was president of the Baseball Association that held membership in the Kitty League, of twenty years ago. He adopted his father's life work as his own, and has been in the tobacco business from boyhood, rising by successive steps to his present responsible position. Mr. Hancock was married in 1906 to Miss Claudia M. Carr, a daughter of Aurelius and Cassandra Carr. Their union has been blessed with two daughters and a son, viz: Mary Neville, married W. W. Henderson; Mildred married Edward Acree, and William M. Hancock, Jr. The family are members of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Hancock is an active and influential leader of the Democratic party.

THOMAS R. HANCOCK was a gallant Confederate soldier, and one of the pioneers of the Hopkinsville tobacco market, and whose sons are still leading citizens of Hopkinsville, following in the footsteps of their father. He was born in Charlotte County, Virginia, July 17, 1842, a son of Nathan Hancock, born in the same county in 1807. Thomas R. was the seventh of a family of eight. His mother was Paulina Rudd. When the war broke out, he was a boy of nineteen, and at once volunteered, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in Brooks Neal's company, and was then transferred to Company A, Twenty-first Virginia. He was in all of the battles in the Valley of the Potomac, at Frderickstown, the Wilderness, Winchester



THOMAS R. HANCOCK

and at Gettysburg. He was one of the survivors of the hundred and thirty-seven members of his regiment. He was wounded only once, and served throughout the war. In 1866 he came to Trigg County, and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1870 he began the tobacco business, and was stationed on Staten Island four years as Inspector of Tobacco. He returned to Christian County, and on December 26, 1875, married Miss Rebecca E. Ragsdale, a daughter of William J. and Emily J. (Tillotson) Ragsdale, who was born in Christian County in 1852. He shortly afterwards located in Hopkinsville, and was one of the best known tobacco men in the city until his death, January 14, 1917. He and his estimable wife reared four stalwart sons, whose biographies appear in this volume. They are William M., James Wallace, Douglas B., and Thomas R., Jr. The first three live in Hopkinsville. Thomas R. is a remarkably successful business man of Galveston, Texas. Mrs. Hancock lives in Hopkinsville.

W. S. HARNED

WALTER SCOTT HARNED, President of the Planters Hardware Company, has been identified with the hardware business of Christian County for thirty years. He was born in Hopkinsville, February 21, 1869, and has never lived elsewhere. His parents were Thomas H. and Jennie C. (Courtney) Harned. His father's parents were John and Mary (Carroll) Harned. His mother's father was John Courtney. The Harneds and Carrolls came from Virginia and the Courtneys from Illinois. Mr. Harned began his business career with Thompson & Meador. Then with Forbes & Brother. In 1903 he organized the Planters Hardware Company, which supplied the needs of the farmers for twenty years, but was burned out two years ago. Then in 1929 he re-organized the Planters Hardware Company, which began business January 1, 1930, at the corner of Eighth and Virginia Streets. Mr. Harned married Miss Ethel U. Mills, a daughter of Billy Mills, a prominent grocer, and one child was born to them, Walter Mills, who died when seven years old. Two years ago, they adopted a bright little boy named Earl Mason, who is a handsome little fellow, eight years old, very much resembling their own boy. He is a pupil in the city schools. Mr. Harned is a steward in the Methodist Church. He is a staunch Democrat, but is more of a business man than a politician, though he was persuaded to serve a term as city councilman in 1912, and made a most excellent "city father."

WILLIAM JEFFERSON HAMMOND, one of the younger merchants of Hopkinsville and a highly successful one, was born in the county, at Gracey, April 12, 1900, and came to Hopkinsville when a boy. His parents were William R. and Nannie (Alexander) Hammond. His father's parents were Thomas Jefferson and Josephine (Cunningham) Hammond, of Trigg County. His mother's parents were Mr. and Mrs. Zenos Alexander, also of Trigg County. Jeff Hammond, as he is best known, was educated in the schools of Hopkinsville, and his first occupation was operating a garage, but April 15, 1925, he became the head of a chain of grocery stores and a wholesale warehouse, operated in Hopkinsville, and is recognized as one of the most successful and enterprising merchants in the city. In November, 1923, he married Miss Dorothy Eckles, a daughter of Alfred H. Eckles, president of the Planters Bank, and his first wife, who was Daisy Wood, a great-granddaughter of Bartholomew T. Wood, Hopkinsville's first settler. They have one little daughter, Dorothy Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond are members of the Christian Church. They live in a beautiful home on South Main Street.

D. B. HANCOCK

DOUGLAS BUCKNER HANCOCK, the organizer of the Hancock-Cooper Warehouse Company, is one of the outstanding tobacconists and most prominent citizens of Hopkinsville. He was born in the tobacco business, being a son of Thomas R. Hancock, who helped to create the tobacco market in the years following the Civil War, in which he was a gallant Confederate soldier. His father was a son of Nathan Hancock, who was born in Charlotte County, Virginia, in 1807. His wife was Pauline Rudd. Thomas R. was their seventh son. He also was born in Charlotte County. He served as a Second Lieutenant in Brook Neal's company, and later in Company H of the Twenty-first Virginia, taking part in the battle of Gettysburg, and in all of the battles of the valley of the Potomac, including Frederickstown, Wilderness and Winchester. He was one of only eighteen of the hundred and thirty-seven members of his company, who survived the war. He was wounded once. He came to Trigg County in 1870, and married Miss Rebecca E. Ragsdale, a daughter of William J. and Emma J. (Tillotson) Ragsdale, who was born in Christian County in 1853. They were married December 26, 1875, and their union was blessed by four sons, William Martin, Douglas Buckner, James Wallace and Thomas Ragsdale Hancock, all of whom are living. Douglas B., the second son, was born November 23, 1880, and all of his business career has been in the tobacco industry. He was married July 28, 1915, to Miss Beatrice Phillips, of Baltimore, Maryland. They have two sons, Douglas Buckner, Jr., and Thomas R. Hancock, III. Mr. Hancock's only military service was with the Kentucky State Guards, as a member of the local company. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Tobacco Board of Trade.

JAMES WALLACE HANCOCK, third son of Thomas R. Hancock and Rebecca Ragsdale Hancock, was born in Hopkinsville, Ky., and has spent his entire life in the tobacco business, and has for many years been president of the Tobacco Board of Trade of Hopkinsville. A good many years of his early business life were spent in Cadiz, where he filled the office of city judge for a number of years, and acquired the title of Judge Hancock. He married Miss Annie Forbes, only daughter of M. C. and Emma (Gary) Forbes.

THOMAS RAGSDALE HANCOCK, of Galveston, Texas, is the youngest of the four sons of Thomas R. and Rebecca (Ragsdale) Hancock. He was born March 17, 1883, in Hopkinsville, Ky., and when a young man went to Texas, where he has become a leader in commercial activities of southern Texas, with extensive steamship interests. He is president of the following companies: S. Sgitcovich & Company, ship brokers and steamship agents; Texas Oceanic Steamship Company, Inc., managing operators, steamship lines; Tosco Steamship Company, Inc., steamship owners; Gaston Steamship Company, Inc., steamship owners; Galveston Insurance Agency, Galveston Motor Finance Company, Globe Stevedoring Company, Inc., Houston Ship Channel Stevedoring Company, Inc., Hancock Poultry Farms.

Is director of following concerns: City National Bank, Galveston; Clark W. Thompson Company, Galveston; Industrial Insurance Company, Dallas; August Hansen Company, New York.

Is member of the following clubs: New York Club, New York; Whitehall Club, New York; Seaview Golf Club, Absecon, N. J.; Galveston Country Club, Galveston; Artillery Club, Galveston; Galveston Club, Galveston; River Oaks Country Club, Houston; Galveston Chamber of Commerce, Houston Chamber of Commerce, Galveston Cotton Exchange, Houston Cotton Exchange, Dallas Cotton Exchange, New York Produce Exchange.

LUCIAN JEFFERSON HARRIS, who has filled various offices in Christian County, is a native of the county. He was born November 11, 1869, a son of Dr. L. J. and Augusta Ann (Boyd) Harris. Dr. Harris was a son of John W. Hill and his wife, who was Amanda M. Terry, and was born in Sumner County, Tennessee. He was left an orphan at a very early age, and was adopted by Lucian J. Harris, who had his name changed by the State Legislature, to the same as his own. He was a man of means, and gave his adopted son a good education and started him out in life as a physician. The young doctor came to Christian County, and married into a pioneer family and reared a family. His oldest son was given the same name he bore himself. Subject's maternal grandparents were David E. and Tabitha (Shelton) Boyd. His great-grandparents, David E., Sr., and Virginia (Guynn) Boyd, came to the county from Danville, Virginia, in 1826. There is a family tradition that either the pioneer or his father was a soldier of 1812. Lucian J. Harris was married to Ruth Knight, a daughter of John R. and Margaret (Palmer) Knight. They have four young children in the city schools; Lucian J. Jr., Elizabeth Ann, Ruth Knight, and Mary Edna.

Mr. Harris was elected county assessor as a Democrat, and served from 1910 to 1914, and was then elected county clerk for the term 1914 to 1918. Following this, he was deputy collector of Internal Revenue for three years, has served as county treasurer, and is now trustee of the Jury Fund. He is a member of the Baptist Church, of the Masonic and Elks lodges, and of the Chamber of Commerce.

WINSTON HENRY, born in Christian County, March 3, 1839, and died July 11, 1906, was a son of Col. William Henry, a soldier of the war of 1812. His father, Gen. William Henry, was a private in the Revolutionary War, and became a general in the War of 1812. Col. William Henry married Cornelia Gano, who survived her husband by many years, and died in 1887, aged eighty-six years. Winston Henry married Mary Bell, May 2, 1860, and to them were born four daughters: Belle (Mrs. M. B. King), Willie (Mrs. Thomas U. Smith), Mary (Mrs. George W. Wharton) and Pearl Henry. Mrs. King was married November 23, 1905, and her husband died in 1914. Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Wharton are deceased. The latter was survived by a daughter, Miss Sara Belle Wharton, the only descendant of Winston Henry. The Henry family, for a hundred years one of the most prominent and distinguished in the county, closely related to Patrick Henry and Rev. John Gano, of Revolutionary fame, is now represented chiefly by female lines in the county. Mrs. King is now the senior member of the family, and her surviving sister and niece live with her in Hopkinsville. The Henry family produced four William Henrys; they were General William Henry; his son, Col. William Henry; his son, Major William Henry of the Confederate army (a brother of Winston Henry), and Major Henry's son, Robert William Henry, a brilliant young lawyer, who died in 1888, leaving no children.

JOHN C. HOOE, a retired agent of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, has been a resident of Hopkinsville for twenty-five years. He was born in Harrodsburg, Ky., the oldest town in the state, and his Virginia ancestors were among the early settlers. His parents were William A. and Susan (Burford) Hooe, and his grandparents, the pioneers, were William A. and Mary E. Hooe. Elijah and Mary Burford, his maternal grandparents, were also among the early settlers. Mrs. Burford, who died in Cincinnati, lived to be a hundred and one years old. Mr. Hooe was born in 1864, and at sixteen years of age began work for railroads and made it his life work for forty years. He came to Hopkinsville in 1904 as agent for the L. & N. and remained for seventeen years, when he resigned to take up hard road work of less confining nature with Hopkinsville as his headquarters. Mr. Hooe married Miss Nannie Neal, of Lawrenceburg, Ky. They have two sons, William R. and Wendell R. Both are promising young business men, holding responsible positions in other cities. Mr. and Mrs. Hooe are both members of the First Baptist Church of Hopkinsville.

ROBERT LEE HORN, a prominent merchant and farmer, of LaFayette, was born July 12, 1861, in Montgomery County, Tennessee. He is the son of Charles M. and Sarah (Wilee) Horn. His paternal grandparents were Rev. Harry Horn, a Baptist minister, and his wife, who was a Miss Morris. His maternal grandparents were Benjamin Wilee and his wife, who was a Miss Caudle. Mr. Horn is a member of the Baptist Church, a Mason, and a trustee of the town of LaFayette. He was married to Miss Emma Reynolds. Their children are Sarah, who married, first Mr. C. H. Brandon, second, Dr. D. B. Roach; Ruth, who married Paul Wain; Clara, Robert L., Jr., and W. W. Horn. His grandchildren are: Charles, Wesley, and Richard Brandon; Ellen Claire, Mary Ruth, Sue, and Jack Wain. Mr. Horn has long been prominent in the commercial, social, and religious life of the prosperous little town of LaFayette, at the same time having agricultural interests. One of his sons, Robert L. Horn, Jr., lives in Hopkinsville, and has for several years held a clerical position in the office of the city commissioners. Like his father, he is a fine type of citizen, and he also is a member of the Baptist Church.

DR. JOHN W. HARNED, a leading physician of Hopkinsville, was born near Fairview, Ky., March 12, 1876, the youngest of the two sons of Ben W. and Mollie (Wisdom) Harned. The Harned family has been a prominent one in Christian County for several generations. Most of them have been farmers, making a success of tilling the soil. Dr. Harned's inclination and ambition led him into a professional career, and after being given the best of educational advantages, he graduated from a leading medical university and entered upon the practice of medicine in Hopkinsville more than twenty-five years ago. Inheriting the business ability of a father who made a success of his vocation, Dr. Harned has not only built up an extensive practice but has taken rank among the clear-headed and far-seeing business men of Hopkinsville. In the line of his professional work, he has filled the positions of city physician and health officer for several terms. He is a steward in the Hopkinsville Methodist Church and in politics is a Democrat. During the World War, Dr. Harned served as a member of the District Board of Medical Examiners. He married Miss Ann McCarley, daughter of J. S. McCarley, and to them have been born two sons. Jack W. Harned, like his father, is a physician, a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, in Chicago. Ralph, the younger, is still in school.

FRED TURNLEY HARNED was born in Fairview, Christian County, August 12, 1874, and died in Hopkinsville, Ky., January 16, 1929. He was a son of Ben W. and Mollie (Wisdom) Harned. He was reared on his father's farm, and reaching manhood married Miss Pauline King, of Alabama, and to them were born two sons and a daughter, viz.: Ben King Harned, of Memphis, Tenn.; Fred T. Harned, Jr., and Mary Ethel, now Mrs. Reginald Eisle, of New Jersey. Mr. Harned was a successful farmer, but the last years of his life were spent in Hopkinsville in order to give his children the best educational advantages. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a steward and lay leader for many years. He was also president of the Farm Bureau at one time. He was one of the county's substantial citizens, and always a progressive leader in public affairs.

DR. WILLIAM A. HAYNES, a practicing physician of Howell, is descended from a Welsh family whose family history goes back to the seventh century. Pioneers of that name, spelled sometimes Haines and sometimes Haynes, began coming from England as early as 1638, settling in Massachusetts, New Jersey and Carolina. The ancestor of the Kentucky-Tennessee family, who came to Charleston, S. C., in 1700, was John Haynes. His son, John, Jr., married an Eaton and one of their children was William, who came west to Tennessee. Their son, William A., married Betty Tyson, and they in turn reared a William A., the subject of this sketch, who was born at Palmyra, Tenn., May 6, 1864. After graduating from a medical college, he entered upon the practice of medicine and some years later located at Howell, Ky., where he soon rose to prominence as one of the county's most successful physicians. On October 23, 1889, Dr. Haynes was married to Miss Mary Meacham, a daughter of James and Betty (Toler) Meacham, and a granddaughter of John and Mary (Shepherd) Meacham. To Dr. and Mrs. Haynes have been born two sons and two daughters.

Dr. Philip E. Haynes was born February 7, 1891, educated at Bethel College, Russellville, Ky.; graduated from the University of Michigan as an M.D. in 1916, and during the World War was on the surgical staff in the university. After the war, he located in Hopkinsville, and is a leading physician and surgeon of the city; since 1922, a Captain of the U.S.A. Medical Corps; county physician for nine years and city health officer of Hopkinsville. He married Miss Marion Bell and they have two daughters, Margaret and Mary. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club, the Baptist Church, the Masonic Order and the S.A.E. Fraternity.

Bessie Haynes married Carey Bandy, of Knoxville, Tenn., and they have two daughters, Betty and Jane.

Louise Haynes married William Knight, of Howell, and they have a son, William.

William Preston Haynes (William IV) was born May 27, 1900, and like his father and brother, is a doctor, now practicing in Washington, D. C., where, in 1929, he married Miss Helen Hanford. He was in the World War, as S.A.T.C. and is now in the Medical Corps. In addition to being a soldier and a physician, he is a gifted vocalist.

All the local members of the Haynes family are members of the Baptist Church and are Democrats in politics. The family, elsewhere, sometimes drops the final letter, but all belong to the same stock that supplied to the country a Governor of South Carolina, the noted Senator and orator, who debated with Webster, and the poet, Paul Hamilton Hayne. The reputation of the family for ability is well sustained by its representatives in Christian County.

THOMAS PLEASANT JOHNSON was born near Beverly, Ky., in January, 1862, and is descended from ancestors who came from Virginia in 1849. His parents were John N. and Martha (Cayce) Johnson. His paternal grandparents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Sergeant) Johnson. His maternal grandparents were Pleasant Cayce and his wife, who was Elizabeth Ann Weathers. At 22 years of age, Mr. Johnson, having obtained a good common school education in the county schools, began farming at a small salary. He saved his money and soon purchased a farm, which he later sold to his brother, J. C. Johnson. He then purchased the Maple Center Farm on the Clarksville Pike. He invested his earnings in land and more land, and as the years passed established the reputation of being one of the county's most successful farmers. While this was going on, he had married Miss Elizabeth Pleasant Steger, and they had reared a family of three daughters and a son, Naomi, John Thomas, Ruth Pleasant and Elizabeth Ann. In 1915, Mr. Johnson moved to Hopkinsville, retiring from active life as a farmer, made investments in city property, and while supervising his plantations, took up the business of dealing in real estate. Though 67 years of age, Mr. Johnson is still personally looking after the operation of his 1,600 acres of land in South Christian. All of his children are married except the youngest daughter. He is a member of the Christian Church.

LUCIAN JONES, first president of the City Bank & Trust Company, who died February 5, 1891, at the comparatively early age of fifty-five years, was one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Hopkinsville in the latter half of the nineteenth century. The direct cause of his illness was the malady known as lagrippe, a deep-seated cold that usually lasted for many weeks. After he seemed to be convalescent, he suffered a relapse, and with calm foresight of a business man, sent for his legal adviser, Judge H. R. Littell, made his will, disposed of his business affairs and calmly awaited the end with that serenity and fortitude that had been his chief characteristics in life and that even death could not shake. Hopkinsville has seldom been so sorrow-stricken as it was when Lucian Jones passed away in the prime of life. The grief was not confined to any class or condition of society, but was shared by all alike, for the death of such a man was looked upon as a loss, not only to his community, but to the State at large. Speaking of his death, the *Daily New Era* said: "No pent-up Utica confined his scope of usefulness, but it extended from the lowest to the highest, and like the gentle dew of heaven, blessed and brightened all it fell upon. Lucian Jones was in every sense of the word a self-made man and the architect of his own fortune. He was born on a farm in Trigg County, July 19, 1836, removed to Christian County at an early age, and spent his youth on a farm, attending the country schools of the neighborhood, where he acquired the rudiments of an education. In 1855 he came to Hopkinsville and entered the dry goods establishment of Pendleton & Catlett at a small salary. After two years he left them to accept a more lucrative position with Gant & Phelps, with whom he remained until 1861, when he went into business for himself, with John Durrett as a partner, the firm name being Jones & Co. This firm continued for some time and on its dissolution, Mr. Jones formed a business connection with John C. Latham, Jr., in the dry goods business, which continued for many years. On February 4, 1880, exactly eleven years preceding his death, he helped to organize the City Bank and in recognition of his splendid financial ability, Mr. Jones was chosen President, a position he held to the date of his death, and thoroughly justified the wisdom of his selection. Mr. Jones was one of the finest financiers in this country, and under his skillful management, the institution of which he was the head, took from the outset a front rank in banking circles, a position it has ever since held and strengthened, becoming one of the leading banking institutions south of the Ohio River. His judgment in financial matters was almost infallible; cautious, clear-headed and conservative, he made no mistakes. Socially, Mr. Jones was modest and retiring and although he took a deep interest in all current affairs, he rarely, if ever, mixed personally in them. He was intimate with but few people, but those who were admitted into the charmed circle of his friendship, were deeply and sincerely attached to him. As a man of affairs, he was far too much engaged to devote much time to those arts which popularize without attracting people, and he was not a man to care for such things even had the time been at his disposal. He abhorred meretricious display of all kinds and unostentatiously pursued that path where conscience told him duty lay." In November, 1888, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Susie Steele, a daughter of Dr. Moses S. Steele, who was a lady of superior personal and mental endowments, a fit helpmeet for such a man. She, with two infant children, survived him. His widow and son survived him a few years. His only daughter, Louise, became the wife of Capt. Rodman Meacham, of Hopkinsville. Mr. Jones was a consistent member of the Christian Church. His death deprived the county of his adoption of its foremost financial leader and the State of a pillar of strength, and a citizen who left his impress strongly upon the county in which his useful life was spent, and in whose soil his body was laid to rest.

Mr. W. T. Tandy, who was long associated with Mr. Jones in business, and is president of the bank he founded, said of him:

"I never knew a man of a higher sense of honor and integrity. Mr. Jones told me once that he was plowing in his father's field one day when the idea suddenly came to him that he should quit the farm and go to Hopkinsville to work in a store. He went the next day, and was employed for a year. His salary was trebled at the end of a year, and with only a verbal agreement, he started in another year. Soon afterwards, another firm offered him twice as much, but he refused to break his promise, and worked the year out. During the war, guerrillas attacked the town one day, and the merchants locked their doors to avoid looting. A guerrilla demanded of Mr. Jones that he give up the key to his store, but he refused. The man drew a revolver and a struggle ensued. The pistol was discharged, the bullet making a scalp wound on his head. The officer in charge came up in time to stop the fight, Mr. Jones still holding on to the key."

WILLIAM HENRY JONES, the great-great-grandson of one of the earliest settlers of Christian County, was born in Stewart County, Tennessee, November 21, 1866. His parents were Caleb H. Jones and Lizzie (Fortson) Jones. His paternal grandparents were William Edgar Jones, who came from North Carolina, and Ray (Hume) Jones, who was of Welsh descent. His maternal grandparents were William Henry Fortson, who came from Virginia, and Naomi (Harrison) Fortson, daughter of Robert Harrison and Sallie Davis. His great-great-grandfather was James Davis, a pioneer, who came to Kentucky in 1782, according to tradition, and settled on Red River in what is now Christian County. Mr. Jones has been prominent in county affairs for many years, living in Pembroke. He has been mayor of Pembroke for twenty-eight years, and for twelve years has been a merchant of that city. He is a large landowner, owning eight hundred and sixty acres of good land, part of it being on the original Davis tract. January 14, 1891, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Alice Cannon. They have no children. Mr. Jones has three sisters, Mrs. J. W. Cross, Mrs. D. C. Williams, and Mrs. Eustice A. Hail. They are all widows. There are many other descendants of the "first family" of Christian County in the county. A lengthy sketch of the old pioneer is elsewhere in this volume.

LOWE JOHNSON was born in Christian County, Kentucky, October 13, 1895. His parents were Marlow Johnson (usually called Lowe) and his wife Lura (Davis) Johnson. His father was a sheriff of Christian County elected as a Democrat, and his son's first employment after completing his education in the city schools was a deputy sheriff in his father's office. His paternal grandparents were William N. and Mary M. Johnson, and his mother's parents were Leander R. and Elizabeth Davis. Both lines of his ancestors were pioneer families.

Mr. Johnson married Hazel C. Mullins, daughter of Andrew E. Mullins, a former jailer of Christian County. They have two children, both boys. They are Lowe III, Lyman Harold Johnson. In 1921 Mr. Johnson was elected tax commissioner or assessor of Christian County and re-elected in 1925 and again in 1929 for additional terms of four years each. Since his childhood he has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

COL. E. D. JONES

EDWIN D. JONES. The subject of this sketch, Edwin Dennis Jones, was born in Charlotte County, Virginia, August 30, 1841, the son of Captain Thomas M. and Martha (Morgan) Jones. He was born in a family well fixed in material things, the property consisting of a plantation and of slaves. When the war broke out in April, 1861, he, together with two other brothers, immediately threw in his lot with the Confederacy. Mr. Jones was one of the few survivors of the once great army led by Robert E. Lee, to surrender at Appomattox Court House. Having received his discharge in April, 1865, hungry, tired and with insufficient clothing to hide his body, he tramped home only to find the plantation almost wholly ruined, with no buildings expect part of the old dwelling, no crops planted, all of the slaves gone and his aged father and mother in absolute want.

With that indomitable spirit which has made the South the world-wide example of thrift and accomplishment, he, with a younger brother, began in late April to prepare for a crop. Through their energy and perseverance in a few years they had brought the old farm back to a good state of cultivation and made ample provision for the family to take care of themselves.

It was then, following the exhortation of Horace Greeley: "Go west, young man," that young Jones, without any capital and very little education, migrated to Christian County, Kentucky, to make his home. He became a hireling for a very prominent planter for the paltry sum of $200 per year. In a very short time, he had won the confidence of all who knew him and accepted an offer to farm a large plantation on the shares for the late John D. Clardy, who represented the Second Congressional District of Kentucky in the lower House of Congress for a number of years, Dr. Clardy financing him to the extent of one-half of the operating capital of this farm. From that time until his death, November 1, 1922, Mr. Jones was successful in every undertaking and finally became sole owner of 1,700 acres of the finest farm land in Christian County, besides other property.

In 1876 Mr. Jones married Miss Lou Ella Cayce, daughter of T. J. Cayce. To this union eight children were born, six of whom are now respected citizens of Hopkinsville and Christian County. Uneducated himself, he was a firm believer in education and through generous and concrete gifts helped a number of educational institutions. A man of perseverance, judgment and untiring energy, he was an outstanding example of what can be done by any young man who has a desire to succeed. He gave his children every opportunity for a collegiate education. Being born in a Methodist family, soon after his marriage he united with the Christian church with his wife. This institution he loved and supported until his death.

Christian County has never had a citizen of whom it is prouder nor has there been a more outstanding example of what can be accomplished by the use of judgment and perseverance by that person who is fortunate enough to be born an American citizen.

THOMAS CAYCE JONES is a son of E. D. and Lou Ella (Cayce) Jones, and a grandson of Thomas S. Jones and Martha (Morgan) Jones. His maternal grandparents were Thomas Jefferson Cayce and Sarah (Thomas) Cayce. He was born near Hopkinsville, Ky., November 7, 1876. He married Mattie Sue Browning, a daughter of John A. Browning. Mr. Jones was educated in South Kentucky College, was a farmer until 1921, when he entered the insurance business, and now operates one of the largest agencies in western Kentucky. He is a member of the Christian Church, and is active in religious as well as civic affairs.

T. M. JONES

THOMAS M. JONES, for forty-seven years a leading merchant of Hopkinsville, was born in Trigg County, Ky., in 1844, and removed with his parents to Christian County when a child and grew up on a farm, in the western part of the county. He came to Hopkinsville in 1865, and was in the dry goods business until his death, June 13, 1912. During the first years of his business career he was associated with his brother, Lucien Jones. Following the death of the latter, in 1891, he continued the store of Jones & Co. for more than twenty years. Mr. Jones was married to Miss Alice Guyun, and to them was born one daughter, Mary Davenport, now Mrs. Dr. T. W. Perkins, of Hopkinsville. Mr. Jones was a lifelong member of the Christian Church.

MRS. SUSAN (WEST) JOHNSON was born May 1, 1865, in Calhoun, McLean County, Ky. She is the widow of John Edward Johnson, who died July 15, 1918, and is the daughter of the later William Wallace and Jennie Ann (Steger) West. The children of Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace West are: Mary Elizabeth, b. July 11, 1862 (deceased); Susan, b. May 1, 1865; William Wallace, b. July 25, 1867; Jack, b. April 30, 1870 (deceased); Ben, b. April 13, 1872; William Steger, b. November 28, 1873 (deceased); Pearl, b. May 23, 1877 (deceased); Tom, b. September 10, 1875. Mr. West was born at Church Hill, Christian County, Ky., June 11, 1833. Quite an unusual incident is true of him; he was born, raised and died on the same farm. His grandfather was Claiborne West, of Virginia. His father, Benjamin West, was born November 3, 1799, in Virginia, and died April, 1884, in Christian County, Kentucky, near Church Hill. Benjamin West's wife was Miss Elizabeth Cauzart, of North Carolina. Jennie Ann (Steger), wife of W. W. West, was born November 11, 1838, in Christian County, at Beverly, Ky., at the old Steger home place. Her grandmother was Polly (Gary) Sargent; her grandfather was Andrew Sargent; her mother was Mariah Louise Sargent, who was born November 29, 1813, in Virginia, died November 15, 1886. She married William M. Steger in 1831, in Virginia. He died April 19, 1877.

Miss Sudie West, as she was best known, was married to John E. Johnson, at her home, Church Hill, Ky., on February 11, 1890. John Edward Johnson's grandparents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Seargent) Johnson, who came here from Virginia, in 1849. His father was John N. Johnson, his mother, Martha Cayce, a daughter of Pleasant and Elizabeth Ann (Weathers) Cayce.

To John Edward and Sudie West Johnson were born the following children: William Wallace, Harry Pleasant, Mariah Louise and Mary Elizabeth, also three children who died in infancy; names: Emura, Jennie E., Jack.

William Wallace (Bill) Johnson married Annie Bacon Clardy, June 24, 1916. Their children are: John William Johnson, born March 31, 1921; Harry Clardy Johnson, born August 18, 1924.

Harry Pleasant Johnson married Lillian McKenzie, August 18, 1918. To them have been born one child, Harriet Ann Johnson, on November 22, 1923.

This gives representation to six generations of the family in Christian County, Kentucky.

MRS. ELIZABETH YONTS JOHNSON is a daughter of Thomas Lawrence and Mildred (Dillman) Yonts. Her father's parents were Jonathan and Abigail (Sheared) Yonts. Her mother's parents were Henry Clay and Elizabeth (Coombes) Dillman. Both families have lived in Christian County for many years. Mrs. Johnson descends from pioneer Kentucky stock. Her great-grandfather, Lawrence Yonts, who was born in the Netherlands, settled in North Carolina in early Colonial days and came to Kentucky in 1810. With him were his three brothers and two sisters and their families traveling in covered wagons. They traveled along the Boone Trail through Shelbyville, then a village of 476 people, through Louisville, a town of 1,327 souls, and down into Western Kentucky, where they settled on Green River in a Dutch settlement called Paradise. Thomas L. Yonts was born at Paradise, in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky, November 10, 1847. He married Mildred Dillman, June 2, 1868. To them were born six children: May (Mrs. H. B. Humphries), Ida (Mrs. James McAllister), Henry D., Jonathan (died in infancy), Elizabeth, the subject of this sketch, and Minnie.

Thomas L. Yonts was a prominent farmer of Christian County and died here, December 30, 1918. His daughter, Elizabeth, was married to Claude P. Johnson, of Birmingham, Ala., on May 30, 1898, and they have established their home here. Mr. Johnson is a sheet metal contractor and heating engineer, and Mrs. Johnson has charge of the office. She is a member of the Baptist Church and is a Past Matron of the Order of Eastern Star.

WILLIAM EDMUND KEITH, president of the Bank of Hopkinsville, was born at Crofton, Ky., January 13, 1883. His father was John Keith, a school teacher, who has been teaching in the county schools for more than fifty years. His mother was Delia Croft, a daughter of James E. and Almira E. Croft. His grandfather founded the town of Crofton, and was its leading citizen until his death. His brother, A. B. Croft, was his partner in business and was the first president of the Bank of Crofton. The Crofts were early settlers in the northern part of the county, who came from North Carolina. The Keiths were New Englanders, of Irish descent. Mr. Keith received a collegiate education, and as soon as he was out of school, in 1903, he married Miss Eva Day, and the following year began a successful career, that has led him by a series of promotions up to his present position. He began work in the Crofton bank in 1904 and in 1911 was made cashier. In 1919 he was offered and accepted the place of cashier in the Planters Bank & Trust Company, and came to Hopkinsville, and at once took a prominent place in business, educational and religious circles. In the spring of 1929 he was called to the presidency of the Bank of Hopkinsville, the oldest bank in the city, which position he now fills, as a worthy successor of John P. Campbell, John C. Latham, E. P. Campbell, Henry C. Gant, Nat Gaither and J. E. McPherson, its presidents of the past. In addition to his banking business, Mr. Keith has served for eight years as a member of the board of trustees of the city schools and is chairman of the board. He is a deacon in the Christian Church, a Rotarian, and in politics is a Republican. To Mr. and Mrs. Keith have been born two sons and two daughters, William E., Jessie V., Milburn and Elsie. The family lives in a pretty home on South Virginia Street, prominent in the social and literary life of the city.

R. CLYDE KING is a native son of Christian County, as were his father and grandfather before him. His grandfather was Thomas King, an early settler in the northern part of the county, who reared a family of several sons, all of whom have passed away. One of these sons was J. Rufus King, who married Miss Mary E. Carter. She was a daughter of James Thomas and Mary Ann Carter, of Tennessee. The latter's parents were Wm. and Mary Elizabeth Balthorpe. Clyde King, son of J. R. King, was born on his father's farm in Christian County, January 4, 1881, and was educated in the county and city schools. He entered the mercantile business, and for seventeen years was a salesman in one of the city's hardware stores. Two years ago he became a coal dealer, and established the King Coal Company, which has since done a large and growing business. Mr. King is an enterprising man, enjoying the fullest confidence of the public in his business relations. Mr. King was married in 1903 to Miss Minnie O. Stamps. One child was born to them, Meybel Clyde King, deceased. Mr. King is a member of the Christian Church. He is a Democrat.

MRS. MINNIE ROBINSON KING is a daughter of Gus A. H. Robinson and his wife, Mary Scates Robinson, and is a native of Christian County, whose ancestors were among the very earliest settlers. Her father's parents were Wiley and Sallie (Lacy) Robinson. Wiley Robinson was a son of Abner Robinson, who married Nancy Duty. He was one of the three sons of James Robinson, a Revolutionary soldier, who came from North Carolina in 1786. Mrs. King was the oldest of a family of eight children. Her brothers and sisters were Walter B., Mattie A., Wiley L., Mamie L., Willie S., deceased; Otho H., and Maude O. Robinson. Subject's maternal grandparents were Joseph W. Scates and Mary Gosler, who was born in France and came to the United States when ten years of age. Soon after arriving, her people were all drowned in the James River, and Mary was rescued by a young man whose parents adopted her, and with whom she made her home, till her marriage to Joseph W. Scates, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Eggleston Scates. The family moved from Virginia to Christian County in 1807, and settled near Little River. Elizabeth Eggleston Scates' mother was Mary Cates, a relative of John Cates, of Virginia.

HARRY A. KEACH is a son of Ovid and Harriette Keach, and a grandson of Richard and Sarah Keach and John Abner Johnston and Kate Johnston. He was born October 27, 1877, in Henderson County, Kentucky. He came to Hopkinsville with his father when a youth, and after completing his education embarked in the furniture business in 1898, and for more than thirty years has been one of Hopkinsville's prominent business men. For several years he was in business with his father, but later organized the Keach Furniture Company with his brother, Carl W. Keach, and is at present the head of that big enterprise, one of the largest retail establishments in this part of the state. Mr. Keach served for several years as a trustee of the Hopkinsville public schools and was the first president of the Hopkinsville Industrial Foundation. He married Miss Roberta Reynolds and their only child, Roberta, is now Mrs. Charles Mattison, Jr., of Berkeley, Calif. Mr. Keach is a member of the Methodist Church and is a Democrat in his political affiliations.

CARL WENTWORTH KEACH, of the Keach Furniture Company, was born in Evansville, Ind., October 1, 1880. His parents were Ovid and Harriette (Johnston) Keach, natives of Henderson County, who removed to Evansville, Ind., to find better school advantages for their children. Carl was about twelve years old when the family came to Hopkinsville, and some years later Mr. Keach established himself in the furniture business. The Keach Furniture Company, operated by his sons, is the outgrowth of the small beginning of more than thirty-five years ago. Ovid Keach's parents were Richard and Sarah (Long) Keach, of Maryland. His wife's parents were John Abner and Kate Johnston. He was raised an orphan, and knows but little of his ancestors, except that an uncle, Ovid Keach, for whom he was named, was a soldier in the battle of New Orleans. Carl Keach was a member of the Kentucky State Guards in his boyhood. Growing up in Hopkinsville, and graduating from the public schools, he entered his father's store, and has been in the furniture business ever since. He married Miss Fonnie E. Joslin, a daughter of W. W. Joslin, of Hopkinsville, and they have a little daughter, Lillian Walter. Mr. Keach is one of Hopkinsville's enterprising and successful business men. He is a member of the Baptist Church, is a trustee of Green River Lodge, I.O.O.F., and in politics a Democrat, having served for a good many years on the county committee.

W. O. KELLER

WILLIAM OWEN KELLER, city judge of Hopkinsville, is a son of H. F. and Elva (Capps) Keller. His father's parents were Robert H. and Della (Pool) Keller. His mother's parents were M. R. and Emily Capps, who settled in Christian County before the War between the States, in the northwestern part of the county. W. O. Keller was born on his father's farm December 11, 1900. After attending the county schools, he graduated from Berea College in 1922, and from the College of Law, University of Kentucky, 1925. Was a member of the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity. Winner of the Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest in 1921. Was on the Berea and University debating teams. Mr. Keller was married in May, 1924, to Miss Mary Wilson, and they have three children: Elva Jean, William Owen, Jr., and Mary Margaret. The young attorney, as soon as he was out of school, located in Hopkinsville to practice law, and the same year was nominated for representative on the Democratic ticket and was elected, serving with distinction in the General Assembly of 1926. In October, 1929, he was nominated in the non-partisan primary for City Judge, and in November was elected for a term of four years by a large majority.

MELVIN O. KIMERLING, a successful farmer and land-owner of Christian County, came with his parents, in 1887, from Darke County, Ohio, where he was born in 1875. He was a son of David H. and Agnes (Teaford) Kimerling. Melvin grew to manhood in the Church Hill neighborhood, and married Miss Addie Broadie in 1908, and entered upon his career as a farmer in the southern part of the county, where he was reared. His married life has been blessed with three daughters, Misses Dorothy, Mary Virginia and Ruth. Mr. Kimerling and his family are members of the Hebron Methodist Church, of which he has been a steward for a good many years. As a citizen he is prominent and influential in his neighborhood, always a leader in matters of public welfare.

MRS. MYRTIE LINDSAY KIMMONS, widow of William Kimmons, a prominent citizen of Hopkinsville, who died in August, 1926, is a descendant of the Tandy family of Christian County. Her mother was Miss Amelia Tandy, a daughter of Charles M. and Mary (Gary) Tandy. She married George W. Lindsay, of Cadiz, Ky. To them were born Mrs. Kimmons and her brother, Charles W. Lindsay, of Madisonville, Ky. Mr. and Mrs. Kimmons were married in Hopkinsville, February 20, 1909, and to them was born one daughter, Miss Anne Kimmons, a student in college at this time. Mrs. Kimmons and her daughter are members of the Baptist Church, and are prominent in social and religious circles. They occupy a beautiful home on South Main Street in Hopkinsville.

THOMAS A. KING, one of the leaders in the Jersey cattle industry of Christian County, is a native of the county. His father, M. B. King, came from Virginia in 1870. He was a son of Thomas Turpin and Jane (Doyle) King. A few years after coming to Kentucky, M. B. King married Miss Eoline Anderson, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Monroe Anderson, of Christian County, who had previously come from Virginia. To them were born four children: Carolyn, married A. H. Doyle, of Danville, Va., October, 1902, and died in May, 1903; Thomas A. King, born February 7, 1876; M. E. King, of Philadelphia, who married Carrie Smithson, now deceased, and has a daughter, Carrie Smithson King; the youngest of the children, Eoline, died in infancy. M. B. King's first wife died in 1903, and he married Miss Belle Henry, who survives him. He died in 1914.

Thomas A. King was married, December 2, 1903, to Miss Beulah Edwards, who died February 20, 1927, survived by a daughter, Eoline, born June, 1911, and Thomas Edward, April 28, 1918. Mr. King has been prominent as a breeder of registered Jersey cattle and Duroc hogs, in connection with general farming. He is a member of Hebron Methodist Church, and for twenty-five years has been a steward and superintendent of the Sunday school. His family, for three generations, has been prominent and influential in the county.

JOHN R. KNIGHT bears a name conspicuous in the historical records of Christian County. His father bore the same name and his mother was Margaret Ellen Palmer, representing the same Palmer family that gave to the country the distinguished soldier and statesman, Gen. John M. Palmer. Mr. Knight is of pure English descent. His father, John R. Knight, Sr., was born in England, his parents being Joseph Knight, whose wife was a Hall. Another generation back, was John Richard

Knight, the first, so far as his present descendants are advised. The subject of this record was born at Indian Mound, Tenn., February 16, 1872. He was one of a large family of sons and daughters. One of the brothers, J. Walter Knight, was city judge of Hopkinsville and county judge of Christian County. John R. Knight was married, June 3, 1914, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Foard, a daughter of John W. Foard, one of Christian County's most prominent citizens. Their two young children are John R. Knight, Jr., and a daughter, Margaret Rose. Mr. Knight, like most of his ancestors, has been a tiller of the soil, and has been successful in farming, raising live stock and other profitable branches of agriculture. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and is identified with the Democratic party, though he has never sought office. He, his father, and his son, make three generations of John R. Knights on this side of the water, and his lineage goes back through a Joseph to another of the same name in the old country, and to a period when knighthood was in flower.

JOHN C. LATHAM, Jr., was born in Kentucky in 1844. His father, John C. Latham, was for many years president of the Bank of Hopkinsville, and was a man noted for his sterling integrity and business capacity —traits transmitted to his son. John C. Latham left Hopkinsville in 1870 when quite young and established the firm of Latham, Alexander & Company, brokers, on Wall Street. Mr. Latham was the directing force of the firm, and it soon became known throughout the nation. It was known especially to cotton dealers all over the South, and did a large investment business for bankers. Mr. Latham speedily amassed a fortune, and never forgot his home town. In every public movement, or enterprise, he could always be counted upon to take the lead. When the new cemetery was opened in 1886, he gave $1,500 for improvements, and the same year gave an amount estimated at $10,000 to place the bodies of a hundred and fifty-five Confederate soldiers, buried in the old cemetery, in one grave on a hilltop in the new cemetery, and to erect a monument to their memory, which stands today, a thing of beauty. Years later, he headed the Good Roads Movement by subscribing $50,000.00 to build forty miles of turnpikes and gave much of the investment, later, to permit the county to buy out the stock companies and take down the toll gates when the bonds were voted. In this public-spirited act, he not only built roads, but gave many thousands of dollars of his own money to make them free of toll. When the need of a modern hotel was pressing, he headed the movement that built it, giving enough of it to guarantee its success. All through his life he gave to the city, to the Episcopal Church of his mother, and when he died he remembered both the church and the city in his will, and was buried in the city he loved. To the city of Hopkinsville he gave two beautiful parks, one of them the Latham homestead and the other the site of a warehouse he owned that was destroyed in the tobacco troubles of 1907. He stipulated that this park should be known as Peace Park. Both parks were endowed with a fund sufficient to maintain them.

JUDGE H. R. LITTELL—1832-1894, was born in Todd County, the son of James Littell and Ann Carson Littell, having one sister, Mary J. Littell, who married Joseph T. Smith.

He was deputy county clerk in Elkton and studied law there, locating for practice of his profession in Hopkinsville, becoming a member of the Hopkinsville bar, contemporary with Judge Walter Evans. For a short period he removed to Evansville, Ind., becoming a member of the firm of Hornbrook & Littell, but returned to Hopkinsville and became associated with the well-known firm of Petrie & Littell. He held the office of county attorney and county judge, and auditor and treasurer of the city of Hopkinsville, and succeeded Lucian Jones, the founder and first president of the City Bank, of which he remained president until the time of his death.

His marked sincerity, fidelity and practical type of mind drew around him through the years of his service in and for Christian County a host of loyal friends who valued his unselfish devotion to simple honesty in public office and ability as a lawyer.

FINIS E. LUTTRELL, a son of W. R. and Cornelia (Smith) Luttrell, was born July 2, 1866, in the southern part of Christian County, near Little River. He was reared on his father's farm, and is still engaged in farming, though he recently removed to a farm near Trenton, Todd County. His mother was a daughter of P. D. Smith, a Virginia pioneer, who came from Virginia in 1812, and ran a store at what has since been called Pee Dee, near the old Brewer's mill. He was a solid and substantial citizen in his day, and left his impress upon that part of the county. The Luttrells were also early comers. To F. E. and Cornelia Luttrell were born Richard, Eva and Edna (twins), Alberta, Luther, Ewing, Adlai Earl, James Stanley and Ray. Richard married Nannie Goode, and has three children; Eva married Joe Word, and has one child; Edna married Frank Osteen, and has two children; Alberta married E. H. Cunningham, and has two children; Luther married Mattie Weaver, and has three children; Ewing married Lillian Boyd, and has two children. Most of them live in Christian County, and there is no danger of the Luttrell family running out for the present. Richard was the soldier of the family, serving overseas in the World War. Mr. Luttrell belongs to the Christian Church and is a staunch Democrat.

ARTHUR BERNARD LANDER, a successful and prominent merchant of LaFayette, was born at Cerulean, Ky., November 24, 1879, the oldest son of James William and Nora (Hicks) Lander. The family removed to a farm near Church Hill, when he was a child, and he grew up in the country, received a college education and qualified himself for a mercantile career, which he adopted in early manhood, and has been engaged in for thirty years. He located in LaFayette, Ky., more than twenty years ago, and has established a prosperous and growing business in hardware and has at the same time been a leader in the official, religious and civic affairs of the town. He has been a town trustee, an officer in the Methodist Church, and a leader in every progressive movement for his town or county. He was married on February 21, 1912, to Miss Mary C. Cheatham, a daughter of William S. and Mittie Alice (Wells) Cheatham, of Christian County. The Cheathams, like the Landers, are of Virginia ancestry. A more extended biography of the Lander family appears in this book. His mother's parents were John Wesley and Susan (West) Hicks. The Wests were also a prominent pioneer family, in the early settlement of Christian County. Mrs. Hicks was a sister of William W. West. Subject had two brothers in the World War, Sam in the Medical Corps and Carl in the Navy. Mr. Lander is one of the most prominent and substantial citizens of Christian County, with deservedly high rank in business and social circles.

CARL C. LANDER is a son of James William Lander, who was born in Christian County, January 10, 1853, the only son of James Harvey and Mary Frances (Jones) Lander. His grandparents were William and Lettitia (Strode) Lander. William Lander was a son of Henry Lander, of Virginia, and his wife was a daughter of John Strode, a Virginia soldier of the Revolution. William Lander came with this young wife to Christian County, and reared a large family. James Harvey was one of his sons. He married a daughter of James Jones, who lived in the western part of the county, and died in 1846. Their children were Mariam, Victoria, Bernice, Virinda, Frances, James W. and Leah. James W. Lander married Nora Hicks, a daughter of John W. Hicks, December 17, 1879, and soon afterwards located in Hopkinsville, and engaged in mercantile business, and then moved to a farm near Church Hill, Ky. Here the family of eight children were reared. They were Arthur B., John H., May (who is now Mrs. Todd, of Memphis), Hugh J., Susie (who is now Mrs. Cayce), Sam Jones, Frances Bernice and Carl C. Two of the sons, Sam and Carl, were soldiers in the World War. Carl Lander is now engaged in the insurance business, and occupies a responsible position with one of the best companies. James W. Lander resides at LaFayette, Ky.

HERSCHEL ALLEN LONG was born in Hopkinsville, Ky., August 9, 1888, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Long, and a grandson of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Long and Mr. and Mrs. Gus W. Wiley. He has a mixture of pioneer blood in his veins, inherited from the Meacham, Price, McGlassen, Long and Wiley families, with several Revolutionary ancestors to his credit. After finishing the city schools of Hopkinsville, Mr. Long graduated from Center College, and began his business career in Hopkinsville, which has been interrupted only by service in the World War. His military career began with Company D, Third Kentucky Infantry, in 1912-1914. In 1917, he enlisted for service and went to the first officers' training camp at Fort Harrison, Ind., from which he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and attached to the 335th Infantry; later was promoted to First Lieutenant and attached to the Tenth Infantry. Sent to France on the General Staff of the 29th Division, and was at the front thirty days in the Argonne. After the Armistice, he was attached to the Headquarters of the First Army, and sent to the interior of Germany with the Interallied Commission, to look after Russian prisoners of war in German prison camps. He spent eight months in Chemnitz and Berlin and was discharged in September, 1919. After the war, he returned to Hopkinsville, and is a member of the firm of Long & Whoberry, general contractors. He married Miss Helen Elizabeth Decker, of Indianapolis, and they have two sons, William Herschel and James Allen. He is an active member and officer in the Methodist Church, is a past president of the Kiwanis Club, and a member of the Athenaeum.

LEWIS LIVINGSTON LEAVELL bears the name of one of the earliest settlers of Christian County. The first L. L. Leavell came from Virginia and settled near the present town of Trenton, while Todd County was still a part of Christian. His wife was Mary Buckner. He raised a family of sons and daughters, who became prominent and highly respected citizens of Christian County, and whose descendants are still prominent leaders in civic affairs, and one member of the family, Hon. Austin Leavell Peay, was Governor of Tennessee. One of the pioneer's sons was George B. Leavell, who married Lizzie Cheatham, and became a prosperous farmer, in the southern part of Christian County. His second son, L. L. Leavell, was born August 30, 1860, and reared on his father's farm, and became a farmer himself. On September 13, 1893, he married Miss Annie Henry, youngest daughter of Col. Richard Gano Henry. To this union, the following children were born: Mrs. Malcolm Pendleton (Annie); Mrs. Ben S. Campbell (Mary); Richard F. Leavell, who married Mary Lee Page, and Henry Leavell, a student. Mr. Leavell is one of the most extensive farmers and stock-raisers in the county, and he is in every sense a leading citizen. He is a member of the Pembroke Baptist Church. His children have contracted marriages with other prominent pioneer families, and his grandchildren, of whom he is justly proud, have in their veins the blood of half a dozen of the very best Virginia pioneers of Christian County—the Leavells, Buckners, Cheathams, Henrys, Pendletons, and Campbells.

MRS. VIRGINIA STUART (DADE) LIPSCOMB is a native of Christian County, and is one of Hopkinsville's most prominent women. She is the daughter of John Bankhead Dade and his wife, Bettie Green Dade. Her paternal grandparents were Lucien Dade and Rosalie Stuart Bankhead. Her ancestors were among the early pioneers of Christian County.

She was married to Mr. John F. Lipscomb, and they were the parents of three sons: Floyd Ellett, Stuart Bankhead and Thomas Errett. The latter was in the navy during the World War. He was married to Miss Margaret Julia Rives, daughter of R. H. Rives, of Christian County. For some years Mrs. Lipscomb has been librarian of the Hopkinsville Public Library, where she gives valuable and efficient service. She is a member of the Methodist Church.

WILLIAM B. LANDER, son of Henry and Nancy Brassfield, was born in Winchester, Ky., educated in Lexington, married Katherine, daughter of John B. and Lucy Smoot. Both he and his wife died in Hopkinsville. They had eight children. Lucy, who married Col. A. V. Townes, and their four children are still living. Alfred lives in Chattanooga, having married there. Katie (Mrs. Comstock) and two daughters, Rebecca and Katie, live in Chattanooga. Willie (Mrs. Nixon), a widow with one son, C. D., in Philadelphia. Lucy (Mrs. R. C. Cooke) lives near Clarksville, has a son, R. C., and two daughters, Lucy and Frances. William died in infancy. Bettie married W. E. Fullilove; died in Louisville, leaving two daughters, Luella and Anna, who have since died. George married Susan Randolph. They had seven children, only three survive. Claud, of Michigan, Lizzie (Mrs. Blandford), of Hopkinsville, and Vivian, of South Carolina. Jack married Miss Mollie Stroube. He left three sons and one daughter. His widow lives with her daughter (Edna), Mrs. Edgar Martin, Madisonville. Stroube is in Florida, William B. in California, Jack in Illinois, Hugh in White Plains, Ky. Otho married Miss Emma C. Adamson. They had three sons and one daughter. His widow lives in Hopkinsville. Their only son, Otho, is in the Government service. Linnie married C. H. Hill. They live in Nashville, Tenn. They have four daughters; Zela lives with them; Elinor (Mrs. C. V. Newman) lives in Miami, with one daughter, Margaret. Margaret (Mrs. Chas. Kittrell) lives in Nashville, and has a son, Dick Lin. Virginia (Mrs. Ewing Watkins) lives in Nashville, and has a daughter, Shirley Virginia. Margaret Buckner married J. A. Barbee, of Adairville, Ky. They live in Hopkinsville, and have no children.

WILLIAM A. LONG is descended from one of the early families. His father was George W. Long, and his mother Mary C. McGlassen. His grandfather was John Long, known as Jack Long, a pioneer. Wm. A. Long was born just north of Hopkinsville, December 20, 1857. His father was a carpenter and the son, after getting what education he could, in the local schools, started life as a carpenter. In 1882 he became an employe of the building firm of Forbes & Gant, afterwards Forbes & Brother, and remained with the firm and its successor, the Forbes Manufacturing Company, for forty years. He worked his way up to be construction foreman of a company that became the biggest in Western Kentucky. He qualified himself as an architect and not only built buildings but planned them. The year he started in as a builder, half the business section of Hopkinsville was burned, and he helped to rebuild the whole town. During the years that followed, old buildings were replaced by larger ones, and especially was there development in the schools. Mr. Long superintended the building of every school building in town, in whole or in part. He was many years a member of the Public School Board and chairman for fifteen years. On May 26, 1886, was married to Miss Maggie E. Wiley, a daughter of Gus W. and Dovie (Meacham) Wiley. They have one son, Lieut. Herschel A. Long, a World War veteran, now associated with his father in the contracting business. Mr. Long is a member of the Baptist Church, and has been a deacon for many years.

HENRY CLAY LOCKER was born in Birmingham, Ky., September 16, 1860. He came to Christian County in October, 1894, and married Miss Lula Childers, of Eddyville, Ky., in December, 1894. They lived in LaFayette about twelve years, where he was partner in the firm of Beazley & Locker. Moving to Hopkinsville in 1906, he has since been engaged in the insurance business. His father was Laban Shipp Locker, son of George Lowry Locker and his wife, Susan T. Shipp Locker. She was the daughter of Laban Shipp, a pioneer of Christian County. George Lowry Locker came to Christian County from Fairfax County, Virginia, with his sister, Mary Brent Carter Locker, and his half-brother, Rezin Elliott. Soon after arriving in Hopkinsville, he entered into the mercantile business. The firm being Phelps, Locker & Sasseen. Laban Shipp was a Revolutionary soldier, a private in the Tenth Virginia Regiment, under Captain Thomas Blackwell. He came to Bourbon County, Kentucky, from Stafford County, Virginia, then came to Christian County about 1811, and became a large landowner. His will, recorded in the Christian County clerk's office, bequeathed about seven thousand acres of land, part of this being in Pendleton County, Kentucky. He and his wife, Elizabeth Allen Shipp, are buried in the old graveyard, on the place known as the Major Place, about one mile from Hopkinsville, on the Jefferson Davis Highway. George Lowry Locker was State Senator from the counties of Christian, Todd and Trigg, taking his seat in December, 1826. He and his wife are also buried at the Major graveyard. H. C. Locker and his wife have two daughters, Miss Viva Locker and Mrs. E. W. Quarles. Mr. Locker is a Mason, holding membership in the LaFayette Lodge.

MAJOR (OR CAPT.) GABRIEL LONG came to Christian County with his family from Culpeper Court House, Virginia, in the early part of the nineteenth century, and settled on a Revolutionary grant of land near Hopkinsville. The greater part of the land has since been added to the city on the west side. He died a few years afterwards, and his widow (who was a Slaughter) married his younger brother, Thomas W. Long.

They raised a large family, but only three of them remained in the county and became identified with it, viz.: Gabriel Brown Long, son of

Gabriel, and Americus V. and Lucy (Long) Jesup, son and daughter of Thomas W. Long.

Americus V. never married; he served the county as magistrate for some years, and also as county judge for one term.

Gabriel married a Miss Thomson, who came to Hopkinsville from Georgetown, Ky., with her father's family. He operated the farm and built a home of his own on a part of it. They raised a family of eight children, six of whom survived their father and married and raised families of their own. Some of them still remain in the county and others are scattered throughout the United States, all making good and useful citizens.

The three sons remaining in Hopkinsville were all bankers. E. B. Long was president of the City Bank & Trust Company till his death; Thomas W. Long, cashier of the First National Bank until his death, and George C. Long is still living at the age of 83, and has been president of the First National Bank since 1889.

Of the grandsons that attained prominence are Dan G. Young, of Tacoma, Wash., vice-president and general manager of the Consolidated Gas & Electric Company, and one of the officials of the Branch Bank of California at Tacoma; and George C. Long, Jr.

Geo. C. Long, president of the First National Bank of Hopkinsville, Ky., son of Gabriel Brown Long and Martha Elizabeth Thomson, was born May 21, 1846, a native of Christian County, Kentucky.

George C. was one of eight children and the oldest of five sons, two of whom died when youths. His other brothers were Edward B. and Thomas W. Long, now deceased. Their education was limited to what their mother could teach them at home, and a few terms at country schools. Having to depend on their own resources, they early entered business in town as clerks and bookkeepers and eventually worked into the banking business. George C. entered the Bank of Hopkinsville as bookkeeper in 1869. The bank was then located on North Main Street, where Hotel Main now stands. He married Miss Sallie A. Rawlett, of Petersburg, Va., a niece of Capt. H. G. Abernathy, in 1873. They raised a family of five children, all of whom married and have families of their own, and their only son, George C., Jr., is vice-president of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., and a director in one of the banks there.

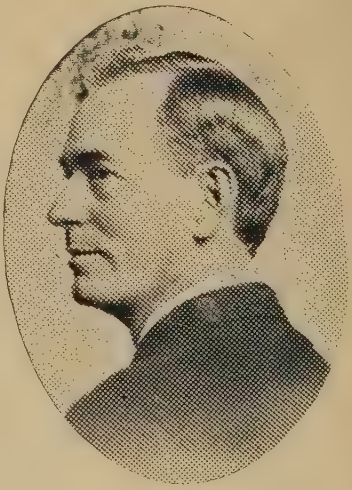
A short while after Mr. Long married, he gave up his position in the bank and formed a partnership with H. G. Abernathy and John N. Mills in the tobacco business (firm name Abernathy, Mills & Co.), operating a warehouse and selling tobacco for the farmers on commission.

After two years the firm of Abernathy, Mills & Co. was liquidated and a new firm was created, composed of H. G. Abernathy, George C. Long and E. B. Long. Later, this firm went out of business, and George C. and E. B. Long procured a charter from the state and organized the City Bank in 1882, with Lucian Jones, president; George C. Long, cashier, and E. B. Long, bookkeeper.

About five years later, the health of George C. became impaired and he gave up his position in the bank, but E. B. Long remained, becoming its cashier, and finally its president and held that position till his death. In the meantime the younger brother, Thomas W. Long, had served an apprenticeship in the Bank of Hopkinsville and was writing fire insurance as a side line. In 1889 George C. Long and Thomas W. Long were called to the First National Bank, newly organized, as its president and cashier respectively, and Thomas W. Long held that position until the time of his death. George C. is still there.

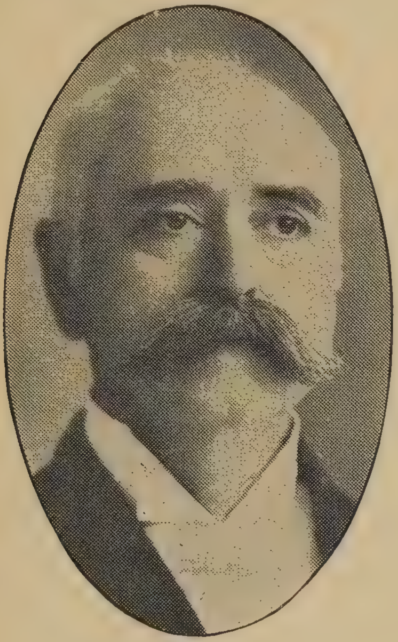
He has seen the city grow from a small town with only one bank and three employes, to its present size, having four banks with a combined working force of thirty-five or forty men and women and resources of over $4,000,000.

Mr. Long has always taken an active interest in every movement for the betterment of the community, but has confined his business operations to the bank. He is a member of the Christian Church.


R. LEAVELL

RICHARD LEAVELL, prominent as a landowner of Christian County, and as a business man of Hopkinsville, is a son of George Buckner and Mary Elizabeth (Cheatham) Leavell. The families represented in his lineage are among the most prominent in the early settlement of the county. His grandparents were Lewis Livingston and Mary Ann (Buckner) Leavell. His grandparents, on his maternal side, were Gen. Richard Cheatham and his wife, who was Mary E. Watkins. His pioneer ancestors came from Virginia and first settled near Trenton, in Todd County, but later came to Christian County. L. L. Leavell reared a large family of children. Subject's father was the oldest son. One of the daughters married Senator Austin Peay, and her son, Austin Leavell Peay, was three times governor of Tennessee, dying in office. Richard Leavell was born in Christian County, near Hopkinsville. He was reared on a farm, and was and still is one of the county's most successful farmers. Although he owns and operates several farms, he has made his home in Hopkinsville for many years, and conducted a livestock business that has grown to wholesale proportions.

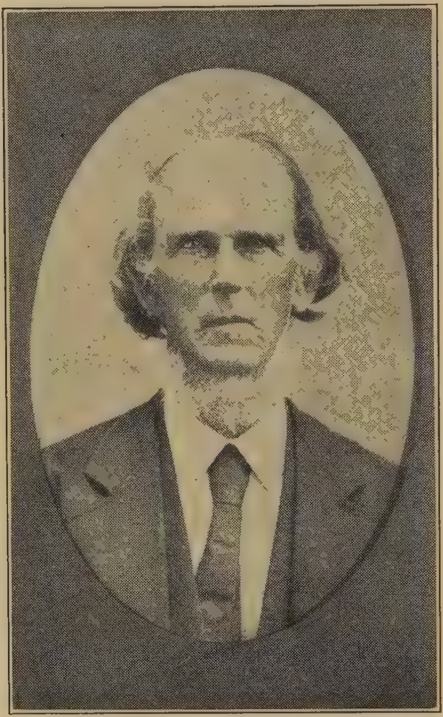
Mr. Leavell married Miss Carrie Stratton, of Lebanon, Tenn., and to them were born Mary Elizabeth, Mattie Foster, Carrie Mai, and two sons, unnamed, infants, none of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Leavell live in a beautiful home on Seventh Street. Mrs. Leavell is a leader in social and literary activities. Mr. Leavell is prominent in business circles, and in the Democratic party.



JUDGE JOE MCCARROLL

JOE McCARROLL was born April 6, 1848, on the old Ellis farm, four miles south of Hopkinsville. His maternal ancestor was Ira Ellis, a pioneer Methodist minister. He was the son of Charles A. and Elvira Anne McCarroll. His paternal grandparents were Dr. John R. McCarroll and Eliza (Kelly) McCarroll. His maternal grandparents were Nicholas Mason Ellis and Mary (Gunn) Ellis. Mr. McCarroll received a legal education, and was accepted as a member of the Hopkinsville bar, and sworn in at the March term of court, 1873. In 1878, Mr. McCarroll was elected to the office of city judge of Hopkinsville, and held the office for four years. He has been elected by the bar to hold several terms of Circuit Court, as special judge. September 23, 1880, Judge McCarroll was married to Miss Mary Turpin Holloway, of Henderson, Ky. Their children, now living, are Charles, Joe, Jr., Robert H. and William S. McCarroll. Judge McCarroll, at the present time, is the oldest member of the Hopkinsville bar, and though nearing his eighty-second birthday, is still actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He wields a facile pen, as will be seen from a historical sketch, on another page, of the bar of his younger days. He has long been prominent in the affairs of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a fine example of the faith he inherited from his distinguished grandfather.

JOE McCARROLL, Jr., cashier of the City Bank and Trust Company of Hopkinsville, is a son of Judge Joe McCarroll, whose biography is in this book. His mother was Mary Turpin Holloway, daughter of John J. Holloway, of Henderson, Ky., whose family came early into the county. Mr. Holloway was a man of large property interests and during the Civil War leased to the Government the tract of land at Columbus, Ohio, upon which the Confederate prison known as Camp Chase was located. Joe McCarroll was one of several sons, and was born in Hopkinsville April 18, 1887, and was educated in the city schools and McLean College. When a youth, he entered the service of the City Bank, as a bookkeeper, and has worked up through successive promotions to his present responsible position as assistant to the president. His entire business career, of twenty-five years, has been spent in the bank. In addition to his bank business, he is secretary and treasurer of the Pearl City Finance Corporation, the Pearl City Building and Loan Association and a director in the City Bank and the Forbes Manufacturing Company. He is a member of the Methodist Church.


REV. A. W. MEACHAM
Feb. 13, 1818—Dec. 11, 1902

MEACHAM. The first ancestor of the Meacham family of Kentucky was William Meacham, who lived in Caroline County, Virginia, before the Revolutionary War. There is a record of a former William Meacham, who came from England to the Barbadoes in 1685, on the ship "Peter Bonaventura" but he cannot be connected with the Virginia family. William Meacham was an old man during the Revolution. He had six sons: Joseph, William, James, John, Jesse and George. The family moved to Chatham County, North Carolina, and Joseph, born in February, 1759, served in the war for independence in 1781. Jesse remained in North Carolina and all of the others came to Kentucky and Tennessee in the last decade of the eighteenth century.

Joseph Meacham married Mary West and his brother, William, married Mary's sister. Joseph and John came to Christian County before the county was created. Later John moved to Montgomery County, Tennessee. Joseph was about thirty-five years of age when he settled in Kentucky, accompanied by his family. His sons were Edmund, Andrew, Willis, Joseph, Jr., West and Wyatt (twins), Jonathan and Sinah. Most of the sons reared families, who scattered over many states. The only daughter married a Spurlin. Wyatt, one of the eight sons, was born in Christian County in 1798, and in 1817 married Ellen Robinson, a granddaughter of James Robinson, also a Revolutionary soldier, who came from North Carolina in 1786, with his three sons, James, Jr., Green and Abner, the father of Ellen. Green Robinson was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was killed fighting the Indians of the Northwest territory. James was with General Jackson in the battle of New Orleans, in 1815, and rose to the rank of Colonel. The children of Wyatt and Ellen Meacham were Abner Winchester, Joseph Addison and Jane, who married John Pyle.

Abner Winchester Meacham was born February 13, 1818, and died December 11, 1902, at his home near Gracey, Ky. He was a minister of the Baptist Church for sixty-four years, and during his long ministry in counties in western Kentucky and Tennessee baptized 4,365 persons. He was moderator of the Little River Association for twenty-six years. He was married December 16, 1855, to Mariam A. Lander, a daughter of James Harvey and Frances (Jones) Lander. James Harvey Lander was a son of William Lander and Letitia Strode, whose father, John Strode, was a Revolutionary soldier. William Lander was too young for service. Rev. A. W. and Mariam Meacham were the parents of four sons and two daughters.

CHAS. M. MEACHAM I, CHAS. M. MEACHAM, III, CHAS. M. MEACHAM II

The second son, Charles Mayfield Meacham, was born June 14, 1858, and after receiving an academic education, entered journalism in Hopkinsville, soon after being admitted to the bar in 1879. He adopted journalism as his life-work, and published the *Hopkinsville Kentuckian* from 1879 to 1920, with the exception of 1888, when he was engaged in journalism at San Diego, Calif. In 1893, he was president of the Kentucky Press Association; was elected mayor of Hopkinsville in 1906 and 1910, serving eight years. Is at present an editorial writer on the *Hop-*

kinsville New Era. He served for nine years as a member of the Democratic Executive Committee, and was a delegate to the National Convention that nominated Cleveland in 1892. He was president of the Board of Commissioners of the Western State Hospital for several years. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and served as moderator of the Bethel Association and later of the Christian County Baptist Association, being its first moderator. He has been a member of the board of trustees of Bethel Woman's College for twenty-three years, and president of the board since 1917. Mr. Meacham, on June 14, 1883, married Miss Lizzie E. Tandy, a daughter of Charles M. and Mary (Henry) Tandy, whose ancestors, on both sides were Revolutionary soldiers and early settlers in Kentucky. To them were born three sons: Rodman Meacham, a captain in the Twenty-second Engineers in the World War, serving overseas; Charles M., Jr., at one time a member of the Kentucky State Guards, in active service, and Ralph Tandy, who died while a Junior class midshipman in the Annapolis Naval Academy, May 30, 1913.

Charles M. Meacham, Jr., was married December 18, 1912, to Annie M. Hamner, of Morganfield, Ky. They have five children: William Tandy, Elizabeth, Mary Eleanor, Charles M. III and Annie. Capt. Rodman Meacham was married January 28, 1922, to Mrs. Louise Jones Peterson, only daughter of the late Lucian Jones, founder and president of the City Bank, Hopkinsville, Ky. She died March 8, 1930.

CAPTAIN RODMAN MEACHAM was born in Hopkinsville, Ky., October 24, 1884, the oldest son of Charles M. and Lizzie (Tandy) Meacham. He was educated in the best schools of Hopkinsville and at Vanderbilt University and for some years followed the occupation of civil engineer in New York City, being assistant engineer on the location of the New York, Westchester & Boston R. R., and resident engineer on the Belmont Tunnel under the East River. In 1906 he returned to Hopkinsville, organized the Meacham Contracting Company, which specialized in railroad bridges and tunnels for ten years. In 1917 he organized the Southern Mineral Company to engage in mining fluorspar in Crittenden County, but when the United States entered the World War he volunteered for service, was commissioned a Captain in the Twenty-second Engineers, sent overseas in July, 1918, and saw active service on the Toul front until the Armistice on November 11th. He returned from France in April, 1919, and upon his discharge resumed his mining operations in Kentucky and became General Manager of the Rosiclare Lead & Fluorspar Company in Illinois, operating the largest fluorspar mine in the world. He returned to Hopkinsville in 1922, later embarking in other lines of business, including the establishment of a large stock farm for breeding Thoroughbred horses, Jersey cattle, etc. He was married January 28, 1922, to Mrs. Louise Jones Peterson, the only daughter of the late Lucian Jones, the founder and first president of the City Bank & Trust Company. She died March 8, 1930.

CAPT. RODMAN MEACHAM

JAMES A. MCKENZIE, son of a distinguished statesman and diplomat, of the same name, traces his ancestry back to the McKenzies of Dingwall, Rosshire, Scotland. His pioneer ancestor was Andrew McKenzie, whose wife was a Stevenson, both born in North Carolina, where their son, William Washington McKenzie, was born, and coming to Kentucky, he married Elizabeth Ewing. They located in Christian County, and one of their children was James A. McKenzie, who grew up on his father's farm, was educated at Centre College; married Amelia C. Parrish, a daughter of David W. and Mildred (Gilmer) Parrish, of Christian County. Subject was a son of this couple, and was born March 17, 1878, was educated at Centre College, and began the practice of law in 1900. He married Miss

Mary Willis, of Bowling Green, Ky., April 17, 1907. The family came to Hopkinsville some years later, and Mr. McKenzie is a member of the Hopkinsville bar, and, at present, Master Commissioner. He is a Democrat, a member of the Methodist Church, and of the Athenaeum Literary Society. His father was secretary of state under Governor Knott, with whom he had served six years in Congress, and in 1893 became minister to Peru. While in Congress he won national fame by putting quinine on the free list, and was ever afterwards known as "Quinine Jim" McKenzie. Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie are the parents of three children: Miss Mary Willis McKenzie, James A. McKenzie, Jr., and Sara Amelia McKenzie.

C. L. MORGAN

CLAUDE L. MORGAN was born in Muhlenberg County, at Earle's Post Office, September 22, 1872. His parents were John Baxter Morgan, a native of Muhlenberg County, and Amanda Campbell Ethrington, born in Shelby County. His grandfather, Wm. K. Morgan, came from Roanoke, Va., and settled in Muhlenberg County about 1845. C. L. Morgan's father was sheriff of the county and his brother also filled the same office. In 1873 the Morgan family moved to Kansas and stayed fifteen years. Returning to Kentucky, they located in Hopkins County, and C. L. Morgan was reared near Nebo. He was educated in the public schools and Hall's Academy, at Greenville, Ky. He began life as a well driller and drilled oil and gas wells for ten years in Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Tennessee. He came to Christian County in 1909. In 1901 Mr. Morgan married Miss Ethel Ross, of Barren County, Ky. Coming to Christian County, he bought a farm and followed farming until 1919, when he moved to Hopkinsville, and bought the two steam laundries in the city, and has operated them ever since. He served three years as a member of the school board, and is a member of the Christian Church. His three children are Mary Lucile (Mrs. Ed. Nelson), Lynn Ross, a student in Kentucky University, and Rebecca Campbell Morgan, a student in Brenau College. Since locating in Hopkinsville, Mr. Morgan has taken an active part in civic and religious affairs of the city, being a member of the Ninth Street Christian Church, also a charter member of the Hopkinsville Kiwanis Club.

WILLIAM STEVENSON MOORE, born May 23, 1801, died April 6, 1869. Married first, Jane Eloise Henderson. Lost two infant sons, William and Logan. His second wife was Mary Peyton Green Edmunds, widow, mother of one son by her first marriage, John Thomas Edmunds. Eight children were born to William Stevenson and Mary Peyton Moore: James Henry Moore, bachelor; Lucy Peyton Moore, Eliza McAfee Moore, Mary Carmichael Moore, died at age of six years; Thomas Green Moore, died at age of eighteen months; William Stevenson Moore, Ann Frances Peyton Moore and Caroline Green Moore.

Lucy Peyton Moore married Ex Norton, of New York City. Six children were born to this union: Elizabeth Peyton Moore Norton, William Presley Norton, unmarried; Lucy Moore Norton, Ex Norton, Mary Hise Norton, who married Henry E. Loney, of New York; George Frederick Norton, bachelor, killed in France in the World War.

Eliza McAfee Moore married John D. Tyler, of Trigg County, Kentucky. To this union were born: Marye Moore Tyler; Richard Keeling Tyler, drowned in Mirror Lake, Lake Placid, N. Y.

William Stevenson Moore, married Ledlie Barker, of Christian County, Kentucky. To this union were born: Mary Peyton Moore, Elizabeth Tyler Moore; Alice Stanley Moore, who died when twenty years of age, and Louise Barker Moore.

Ann Frances Peyton Moore married Rev. John Wesley Venable, of Washington, D. C., rector of Grace Church, Hopkinsville, Ky. To this union was born one son: John Wesley Venable, Jr., unmarried.

Caroline Green Moore married, first, Reuben Ross Donaldson, who died seven years later. To this union there was no issue. Her second marriage was to Dr. Walter Bolling Jefferson, of Elkton, Ky., who died about eleven years later. To this union there was no issue.

Elizabeth Peyton Moore Norton married Adolphus J. Outerbridge. To this union were born Cyril Norton Outerbridge, who never married; died in early manhood. Katherine Louise Outerbridge, who married Cyril H. Mumford, of England. To this union three children were born.

Lucy Moore Norton married Thomas D. Leonard, of Syracuse, N. Y. To this union three children were born: Thomas D. Leonard, Jr., unmarried; Lucy Norton Leonard, married Edgerton A. Throckmorton, of Morristown, N. J. One son, Edgerton A. Throckmorton, Jr. Frederick Norton Leonard, unmarried.

Ex Norton married Jane Washington Helm, of Louisville, Ky. Children: Lucy Washington Norton, Jane Helm Norton II, Mary Hise Norton.

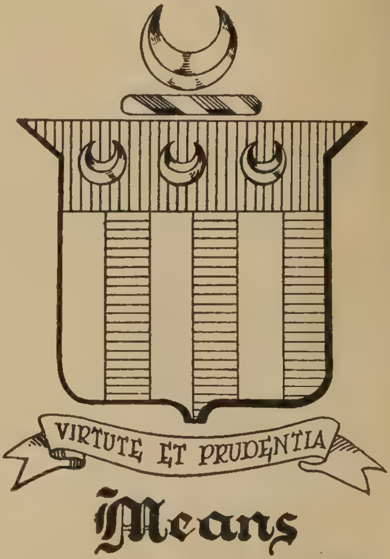
Marye Moore Tyler married Dr. Arthur T. McCormack, of Bowling Green, Ky. To this union were born: Joseph Nathaniel McCormack, died in early childhood; Lucy Norton McCormack, died when almost grown; Arthur Thomas McCormack, died in infancy; Mary Tyler McCormack.

Mary Peyton Moore married S. Upshaw Wooldridge; issue five sons: S. Upshaw Woolridge, Jr., died in infancy; William Peyton Wooldridge, Robert Madison Wooldridge, Henry Montgomery Wooldridge and James Moore Wooldridge.

Elizabeth Tyler Moore, married Merriwether A. Mason; issue: Caroline Green Mason, Elizabeth Watkins Mason, died, and Merriwether A. Mason, Jr.

Louise Barker Moore married Malcolm D. Frankel; issue: Elizabeth Peyton Frankel, died in infancy; Malcolm D. Frankel, Jr., Henry M. Frankel, and Emmy Lou Frankel.

THE MEANS FAMILY. The progenitor of the Means family of Christian County was William Means, a Revolutionary soldier of North Carolina, whose record may be obtained at Raleigh. According to tradition, he was a widower when he arrived, about 1800, with six sons and one daughter. The sons were men with families, at least some of them. They were Robert, Samuel, William, Jr., John, James, Joseph, and the daughter, Fannie, who married a Hardwick. The pioneer brought slaves with him, or acquired them, for when he died in 1825, he left a slave each to most of his children, and made bequests to the four children of Samuel, who was dead. These children were Young J., Elijah, Robert and William B. Means. Samuel Means was a justice of the peace and a surveyor, who helped to lay off Hopkinsville. John, James and Joseph Means all went to Washington County, Illinois, when that territory was opened, and Mrs. Hardwick also moved away. Samuel died here in 1813, leaving descendants. William, Jr., also remained and is the ancestor of many prominent people in Christian County. He married Margaret Hamilton and reared the following children: Isabelle (Harrison), William S., Fannie (Palmer), Henry H., Samuel A., Polly (Calloway) and Josiah B. The last named married Miriam Pursley, and moved to Illinois. At least two of the sons, William S. and Samuel A., remained here. The late Lucian W. Means was the youngest son of William S., who married Susan Pursley. Samuel A., the third son, was born in 1806 and died in Hopkinsville in 1874, after rearing a large family, and his numerous descendants now live in Christian County and in many states of the union.



THE MEANS COAT OF ARMS

SAMUEL ALLISON MEANS married, first, Sarah Phaup, and to them were born the following children: H. N. Means, George W. Means, David Allison Means, Fannie Braden, Emmie Sivley, and Sarah Ann

West. He married, second, Sarah Jane Henderson, who died in 1926 at the age of ninety-eight years, and to them were born the following children: Lizzie Means Clark, Miss Clara Means, Mrs. Lucy Bowles, Mrs. Jennie Cooper and Walter Means.

LUCIAN A. MOSELEY, one of the leading breeders of thoroughbred horses in Christian County, was born at Roaring Springs, Trigg County, Kentucky, March 8, 1893. He is a son of Stephen P. and Annie Ledford Moseley, who, like their son, now live in Christian County. His paternal grandparents were Daniel and Lucy (Moss) Moseley. His maternal grandparents were Joseph and Ony (Nance) Ledford. His ancestors were early comers, some from Virginia and others from North Carolina. Mr. Moseley was reared on his father's farm, and was just getting ready to start farming for himself when the World War came on, and he entered the naval aviation service, serving in 1918 and 1919. Returning from the war, he was married to Miss Myrtha Southall, a daughter of Dr. J. A. Southall, and buying the fine Riverview stock farm, in the eastern suburbs of Hopkinsville, began his career as a farmer and breeder, achieving distinct success from the very start. In the chapter on Horses will be found much information about his stock. He has bred at least one Kentucky Derby winner and prices for his youngsters have ranged as high as $21,000. He has a fine string of yearlings for sale in the Eastern markets each summer. His farm is one of the finest in the county.

G. W. MORGAN

GEORGE WASHINGTON MORGAN, son of Berry N. Morgan and Mary M. Morgan, was born January 31, 1862, in Charlotte, Dickson County, Tennessee. His father's people were Virginians. His maternal grandparents were James and Ellen Young. September 7, 1889, he was married to Miss Sadie A. Cooksey. They are the parents of two children: Ophelia and John Gordon Morgan. Mr. Morgan represented Christian County in the General Assembly of 1924 and 1925. He was assistant manager of the J. E. Croft & Company's general merchandise store at Crofton, Ky., for thirty-five years. When the Bank of Crofton was established, he was made cashier, and held the position for three years. He is a member of the Christian Church, and, in politics, is a Republican, and is an influential leader of his party.

HUGH McSHANE'S parents came from Ireland to Tennessee. They were James and Maggie McShane, and their son, Hugh, was born in Nashville, Tenn., November 27, 1869, and learned the plumbing business in that city. In 1897, when Hopkinsville put in a system of water works for the first time, Mr. McShane saw the opening for a plumber and located here, and has made a success in his business. He now owns a handsome business house on a lot adjoining the Post Office building, and is recognized as one of Hopkinsville's prosperous and substantial business men. He was married in 1892 to Miss Emma Wright, of Nashville, and they have reared a family of eleven fine sons and daughters, several of whom are married and have established homes of their own. Their children are: James, who married Lillian Gardner; Mabel Claire (Mrs. R. S. Adams), Katherine (Mrs. R. L. Fuller), Hugh, Jr., who attended a training school during the World War; William Francis, who married Myrtle Carroll; Margaret (Mrs. L. S. Morse), Thomas, who married Josephine Boyd; Annie, Joseph Bretz, Emma Louise and Mary Veronica. All are living. Mr. McShane is a leading member of the Catholic Church, and it was largely through his leadership and influence that the church has recently completed a new house of worship.

DAN METZLER came to Hopkinsville from Louisville in 1920 and engaged in the mercantile business on Main Street, and for ten years has ranked as one of the city's successful dry goods merchants. He was born in Louisville, April 26, 1886, and received the advantages of the best schools in that city. After graduating from the DuPont Manual School in 1905, he went to Kentucky University, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Mechanical Engineer in 1908, and for twelve years worked as a mechanical engineer for the Louisville Gas & Electric Company. In 1914 he married Miss Blanche Weinstein, of Louisville. One child, a son, Dan, Jr., has blessed their union. Mr. Metzler is of German descent. His parents, German Metzler and Bertha (Lorch) Metzler were both born in Germany, and reared a family of eight children in Louisville, of whom Dan was the youngest. Upon coming to Hopkinsville, he became a member of the Elks and Masons.

MILTON GANT MOORE is a son of James C. Moore and Bettie (Campbell) Moore, and a grandson of James C. Moore, Sr., and Lucy (Green) Moore. There were two of the Moore brothers who came to Christian County, James Carmichael Moore and William Stevenson Moore. They were sons of James Moore (1751-1839) who married Mary Carmichael (1762-1850). She was a daughter of John and Janette (Thompson) Carmichael. Her grandparents were Cornelius and Isabella Carmichael. The latter was born in Scotland and lived to be eighty years old. James Moore's parents were John and Jane (Stevenson) Moore. His great-grandfather married Janette Montgomery. The Moore family were from O'Neal's Castle, Ulster Kingdom, eighteen miles from Londonderry, Ireland. This Scotch-Irish family first settled in Pennsylvania, and thence moved to Rutherford County, Tennessee. James C. and William S. came from Tennessee and settled at Broadcastle and Elkgrove farms. Wm. S.

Moore was born May 23, 1801, and died April 6, 1869. He had two sons, William S. and James H. The latter served in the Confederate army. James C. Moore's son, who bore his father's name, was subject's father. He, in turn, had a son named James C., who died after reaching manhood. There were two other sons and a daughter in the family. M. G. Moore's mother was a daughter of Benjamin S. and Maria (Starling) Campbell. B. S. Campbell's father was also named Benjamin S. Campbell. M. G. Moore was born in Christian County, October 24, 1887. He married Mary Tandy, a daughter of William T. and Mattie Hickman Tandy. They have three children, Mattie Hickman, Nell Tandy and Milton G. Moore, Jr. Mr. Moore began his business career as City Engineer of Hopkinsville, and later became a contractor, which business he still follows. He is a deacon in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, and a member of the Golf and Country Club, and occupies a high business and social standing.

WILLIAM DURRETT MOORE is descended from some of the leading pioneer families of Christian County. His father was Capt. William S. Moore, who was Captain of Company H, Fourteenth Tennessee Regiment of the Confederate army. His mother was Nancy Durrett, a daughter of Prof. Richard Durrett, a noted teacher of boys, and his wife, Mary (Campbell) Durrett. Richard Durrett's father was Henry Durrett, a pioneer settler, who came from Virginia in 1818, and settled on what is now the Van Cleve farm, on the Clarksville Pike. Mr. Moore's grandparents, on his father's side, were John and Mary (McReynolds) Moore. Mr. Moore was born at Clarksville, Tenn., March 7, 1867. He came to Hopkinsville in early life, was educated at South Kentucky College, and after a business career as a traveling salesman, later as coal dealer, he entered the insurance field a good many years ago. He was married to Elizabeth Hope Humphreys, of Tennessee, daughter of John Pittman and Emma Canon Humphreys. They have one daughter, Marian Belle Moore. He is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Moore had one sister and one brother. Jack S. Moore achieved a distinct success in the insurance business, and died unmarried in 1905. His sister, Belle C. Moore, married Dr. E. C. Anderson, and died in 1902 without issue.

WILLIAM JEFFERSON MURPHY was born November 16, 1870, in McMinn County, Tennessee, the only son of John N. and Clarinda A. (White) Murphy, both natives of McMinn County, Tennessee. They had one daughter, Minnie A., who married R. S. Powell. She died in 1902, leaving three small children; they are Mrs. Porter Howton, of East St. Louis; William E. Powell, Chief of Police, Rochelle Park, N. J., and Mrs. James Diuguid, of Herrin, Ill. The paternal grandparents of W. J. Murphy were Jefferson D. and Susan (Orton) Murphy, the former a native of Virginia, the latter a native of Carter County, Tennessee. His maternal grandparents were William A. and Louiza (Daugherty) White. William White was born February 4, 1824, near Greenville, S. C. He moved to

McMinn County, Tennessee, with his father, Elisha White, when he was about two years old. Elisha White was born in Virginia in 1797. He died in McMinn County, Tennessee, in the 60's. He was a son of John White, who was also born in Virginia about 1754. John White served through the Revolutionary War, as did his father, who came from Buckingham, England, along with the Washingtons in the early Colonial days. John White, grandfather of William White, and great-great-grandfather of this subject, was a cousin of George Washington. Because of this, his great physical strength and also his known courage, Washington chose him a member of his bodyguard. He died in Polk County, Tennessee, in 1859, or 1860, at the age of 106 years. His father lived to be 110.

Louiza White, wife of William White and maternal grandmother of this subject, was born in McMinn County, Tennessee, in 1831. She was a daughter of Matthew and Nancy (Cass) Daugherty. She died in Christian County, Kentucky, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. N. Murphy, in 1907. Matthew Daugherty, great-grandfather of subject, died in McMinn County, Tennessee, in 1873. He was a son of John Daugherty, a native of Ireland, who was a Revolutionary War soldier. He was wounded 24 times in hand-to-hand combats with the same man, a British lieutenant. He had a brother who had remained in Ireland, but came across to fight for England. One day, while out, he met his brother; they agreed to have a friendly conference. He related to his brother his many encounters with this lieutenant. His brother advised him that if he met this enemy again, to let him advance very close, and then sever the bridle reins of his horse, which he did, and as the horse veered, he shot and killed the lieutenant.

J. N. Murphy, a Confederate veteran of the 65th North Carolina, father of the subject, moved with his family from McMinn County, Tennessee, to Christian County in 1874. He settled at what is now Macedonia, in the northwest portion of the county; purchased two hundred and seventy acres of land, most of which was heavily timbered. He proceeded to work the timber, and developed his land into a farm. J. N. Murphy was a man of unbounded energy, and in 1877 he entered the mercantile business and continued in this for a period of thirty-two years. In 1884 he erected a factory or prize barn, and entered the tobacco business. In 1898 he, with J. D. Collins as a partner, put down a sawmill at Macedonia, and for some years did a successful lumbering business. All in all, he made considerable money for a man of his day and locality, but on account of his great generosity, most of it slipped away from him. He died in 1913, and his wife in 1914. He and his wife had helped to build three church buildings for the Christian Church at Macedonia. It is useless to say that they have been greatly missed.

It was amid these surroundings that the subject was reared. As a boy he assisted his father on the farm, in the store, the factory or at the mill. He attended the district school at Macedonia, which, in the beginning was only a three months' school. Later he attended a normal, or teachers' training school, for two years. For two years he taught in the district schools of the county. In 1893 he began farming, soon owning four hundred and fifty acres of land. In 1895 he bought out his father's partner in the general store at Macedonia, and thereafter the name of the firm became J. N. Murphy & Son. In 1897 he was married to Frances L. Fowler, daughter of the late D. E. Fowler. She died July 10, 1909, leaving two small daughters: Mildred Lois, now Mrs. L. L. Cowherd, and Amma Katherine, who is a teacher, and lives with her father and stepmother. In 1913 Mr. Murphy was married to Miss Hermia West, daughter of the late C. E. West. They have two daughters, Elsie Agnes, who is fourteen years of age, and Willie Jean, aged nine. Mr. Murphy is a Democrat in politics. In 1905 he was nominated as candidate for Tax Commissioner, by the Democratic convention of Christian County, although he was not an aspirant, and was not even present at the convention. Christian County, at that time, was overwhelmingly Republican, but in the forthcoming election, he came within five votes of election. On January 6, 1906, Mr. Murphy was elected Road Supervisor for a term of two years. January 6, 1908, he was again elected as Road Supervisor for another two years. In the following spring he moved to Hopkinsville, where he has since resided. Since living in Hopkinsville, he has been connected with several business enterprises; he was a member of the drug firm of Murphy & Coates; was president and general manager of a gents' furnishing establishment under the firm name of W. J. Murphy & Company. For a number of years he has been engaged in the tobacco business and operates his farm. Is a member of the Christian Church.

THE MOSELEY FAMILY. Ned Moseley was one of the early Virginia settlers. He fought in the French and Indian War under Gen. Braddock, and was wounded at Fort Cumberland in April, 1755. He raised his family in what is now Halifax County, Virginia. He married Billie Elliott and to them were born five children: Lemuel, Peter, Robert, Ned., Jr., and Susan Moseley.

Lemuel Moseley made his home in Halifax County, and in January, 1815, married Susan Richards, and to them were born twelve children, all of whom came with him from Virginia to Christian County in the spring of 1842, and settled near Fairview, Ky., at a site known as Cave Springs; these children were Peter Moseley (later moved to Dresden, Tenn.) ; Susan (married Robinson, lived at Murfreesboro, Tenn.), Joe R. (moved to Natchez, Miss.) ; Mary S. (married Brame, of Christian County), Margeret Ann (married Moodie, of Christian County), Martha Rebecca (married Jones, of Christian County), Minerva Jane (married John Graham, of Christian County), Maria L. (died June 18, 1842), Mildred Elizabeth (married John N. Mills, of Christian County, Ky.), Matilda (died October 4, 1849), Magdeline Lucy (married Tom Cross, and second, Lawrence B. Sims), John Lemuel, born July 23, 1834, died December 16, 1911, married

Fannie Graham, daughter of John Graham (by his first wife, as his second was John L. Moseley's sister), and settled on the old Graham farm, a few miles from Fairview, on the Hopkinsville and Fairview Pike. To them were born six children: Charlie (died young), John (died young), Richard Lemuel, who resides in Ballard County, Kentucky; Lula Garnett, died July 8, 1922; Gayle Garnett (moved to Redlands, Calif.), and Joe E.

Joe E. Moseley married Nonnie Downer, daughter of Preston E. and Mary Long Downer. The Downers came from Caroline County, Virginia. John Downer, a pensioner of the War of 1812, married Frances Rogers, and they had ten children, among them Benjamin (1783-1926), who moved from Culpeper County, Virginia, to Todd County, Kentucky, in 1808. He married Elizabeth Slaughter, daughter of Col. John Slaughter, of Culpeper County, Virginia. To them were born twelve children. Their third child, John Slaughter Downer (1809-1873), married Elizabeth Cabaniss, daughter of George L. Cabaniss. To them were born four children: Leonard, married Mary Bradley, and settled at Cave City, Ky.; Cloantha E., married Prof. A. F. Williams, of Paducah, Ky.; Robert W. married Lyda Garnett, and lived at Pembroke, Ky.; Preston E., born September 20, 1837, married Mary E. Long, and established a very successful nursery and farming business near Fairview, Ky. To them were born three children; Leslie, who died in infancy; Robert J., who married Bettie Fields, of Owensboro, Ky., farmed a while in Todd County and later moved to Hopkinsville, Christian County; Nannie E., married Jos. E. Moseley, who farmed on the old homestead, also established a dairy, besides a large mule and horse sales business in Hopkinsville. He was magistrate for his district, and took an active interest in county politics. In 1913 he moved to Hopkinsville and was appointed Postmaster for that city by President Woodrow Wilson, which office he held for seven years. To Joseph E. and Nannie D. Moseley were born eight children: Edward D., John P., Joe G., Elizabeth, Louise, Robert D., Gayle G., and Dixie Moseley.

Edward Downer Moseley married in 1922, Melissa Moss, daughter of E. M. and May (Anderson) Moss; to them were born two daughters, Melissa Ann and Edwine Downer Moseley. Edward D. Moseley was educated in the schools of Hopkinsville, and entered the World War in 1917, serving twenty-two months. Upon being mustered out, he became an employe of the American Snuff Company, and for ten years has been a valued member of the office force of the big concern in Hopkinsville. At present he is a buyer and manager of one of the departments, and is recognized as a young business man of the finest promise. He is a member of the Baptist Church and a Democrat.

ANDREW ERWIN MULLINS, for eight years jailer of Christian County, was born in Breckinridge County, at Tar Springs. His father was Andrew Mullins, Sr., and his wife was Victoria J. Bowers. His grandfather was an early settler on Duck River, coming from Virginia.

He moved first to Breckenridge and then to Muhlenberg County, Kentucky. His son in early life located near Haley's mill, in Christian County. He married Miss Annie May Lile, and to them were born two sons and six daughters. Mr. Mullins lived on a farm, but was a lumber dealer on a large scale, at which he prospered greatly, and accumulated valuable property. He was a strong Democrat, and in 1909 was nominated and elected county jailer and moved to Hopkinsville, where he has since resided. He was re-elected in 1913, serving eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Mullins are the parents of Eula (Mrs. V. L. Binkley), Azro B., a World War veteran, who served two years in the regular army; Allie Earl, the younger son; Hazel Clementine (Mrs. Lowe Johnson); Clarice Faye (Mrs. Ted Carfield); Daphne Erwin (Mrs. W. K. Van Cleve); Mary Leland (Mrs. Delmar C. West) and Erma Cecile. Mr. Mullins is a member of the Baptist Church, of the I. O. O. F. and M. of W. fraternities. He is widely acquainted throughout the county, and is influential in the affairs of the Democratic party. Mr. Mullins at present is interested in the oil prospecting in the northern section of the county, and recently found strong indications of oil in paying quantities in one of his wells.

ROGER Q. MILLS, a senator from Texas, was a native of Christian County. His father, Charles H. Mills, was born in Virginia in 1776, and came to Fayette County in 1812, and a few years later to Christian County, where he married Tabitha Daniel. They were the parents of fourteen children, of whom Roger Q. was the eighth. He went to Texas and was a Colonel in the Confederate army, a representative in Congress and later United States Senator. He had a brother, Charles, killed in battle in the Civil War, and another brother, John N. Mills, was a tobacconist in Hopkinsville for many years and has descendants in the county. Other relatives still reside in Christian and adjoining counties.

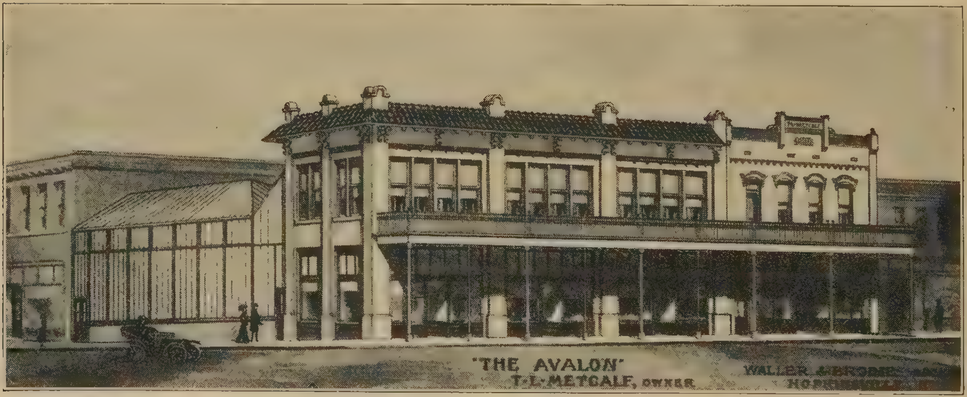
JOHN J. METCALFE, former mayor of Hopkinsville and now a resident of Miami, Fla., was reared in Hopkinsville, was a leader in its business circles for thirty years, and is still a large property holder in the city. He is a son of Rev. V. M. Metcalfe, who was born in McMinn County, Tennessee, and came with his family to Hopkinsville in 1870. There were five sons and a daughter. John J. was only two years old, when he arrived, having been born on Washington's birthday in 1868, at Old Edgefield Junction, Tenn., he being the youngest. As the boys grew up, they all developed into good business men, after a period of training in business with their father, who was not only a preacher, but an implement dealer, a farmer and from time to time was engaged in other lines. At one time he published a book of Stories for Children, referred to in another place. His oldest sons left the city, but John J. remained and helped to put Hopkinsville "on the map," and eventually became mayor, but didn't relish official life, and resigned to remove to Florida, and add to his fortune by wise and safe investments in Miami.

Mr. Metcalfe is best known in Hopkinsville as the founder of the Metcalfe Mill Supply Company. He built up a far-reaching trade in machine supplies, acquired real estate, erected a big plant, and made a place for himself in affairs generally. He took an interest in politics and was elected councilman in 1913, for a term or two, before he was elected mayor in 1921. He was very prominent in the movement for good roads and bridges in the county and in bringing new enterprises into the city. In all respects, he was looked upon as one of the "live wires" who kept things going. He is a member of the Church of Christ.

Mr. Metcalfe was married first to Miss Barr, who died in a few years, leaving one son, Douglass, now a fine young business man. He then married Miss Ida Baker, of Princeton, Ky., in 1904, and they have two children, John J., Jr., and a daughter, Miss Roberta Metcalfe.

His son, Douglass, married Helen Caldwell, of Morristown, Tenn., in the summer of 1924, and they have a son, Morris Lee, born in September, 1926.

All of the family now live at Miami, and Mr. Metcalfe has strong faith in the future of that growing city, whose prosperity he is contributing to with Kentucky pluck and progressive ideas. Incidentally, it may be added that John J. Metcalfe comes from the best stock. His great-grandfather, the father of nineteen children, was killed in battle in the Revolutionary War. His oldest son, John Metcalfe, after caring for the younger children, came with Boone as a prospector, and later settled in Paris, in 1783, where Charles Metcalfe, John J.'s grandfather, was born in 1793. Governor Thomas Metcalfe was his great-great-uncle His great-grandmother was a sister of Governor Owsley.



THE AVALON

THOMAS LEE METCALFE is and has been for many years one of Hopkinsville's most enterprising, energetic and useful citizens. He is the third of the five sons of Elder V. M. Metcalfe and his wife, Ellen Douglas Killebrew. A somewhat detailed record of his ancestry for several generations will be found in the biography of his brother, John J. Metcalfe. His grandparents were Charles and Jane Baylor (Chilton) Metcalfe on one side, and Whitfield and Francis (Johnson) Killebrew on the other. Both families were military stock. Charles Metcalfe fought in the war of 1812, and his horse was shot and killed by an Indian arrow, in the battle of Tippecanoe. In a later battle, he was wounded in the foot. Mr. Metcalfe is discended from the Bludsoes, Baylors, Johnsons, Owsleys, Marshalls, Lees, Chiltons and even George Washington was a blood relative of some of these ancestors contributing to the family that furnished Kentucky with a Governor. His family came to Kentucky a hundred and forty years ago. Even his grandparents were born in Kentucky. His grandmother's father, John Baylor Chilton, was born at Burksville, Cumberland County, February 22, 1800. Charles Metcalfe was born in Paris in 1793 and died in Hopkinsville in 1877. However, his parents lived for a while in Tennessee, coming to Christian County in 1859. Thomas L. was born at Pembroke, Ky., March 9, 1865, and came with his father to Hopkinsville in 1869, and for sixty years it has been his home. His father was a busy man, and Tom early developed an energy and industry that made him try one business after another, until he found something to his liking, but making money in them all. He started a confectionery store, then went into the laundry business, pushing it until he owned two laundries in Hopkinsville, two in Fort Smith, Ark., and one each in Memphis, Union City and Springfield, Tenn. He was in this business for twenty-five years, at the same time running a printing plant and part of the time a newspaper. Then he got into the floral business, for which nature designed him. He gradually disposed of his other plants, and in the end concentrated his energies on the floral business, and soon had stores in Jackson, Clarksville, Chattanooga, Murfreesboro, Tenn., and Madisonville, Ky. The stores were not all owned at once, but he still has plants at Madisonville and Murfreesboro, run by two of his sons. It was here in Hopkinsville that he has wrought wonders. His little store soon covered half a block, and his back yard expanded into a farm covered with acres of green-houses. His wholesale business has grown enormously, and is still growing. There is no better florist in all Kentucky than Tom Metcalfe. He gives away more flowers than some florists sell. He has many times boarded passing trains at the depots and given a rose or carnation to every passenger on the train. He distributes them up and down the streets, sends them to the sick, and cheers many a lonely heart by carrying out his motto, "Say it with flowers." With all this, he has found time for other things. He has served as a trustee of South Kentucky College, of the Hopkinsville public schools, and as a member of the Public Library Board. He is a member of the Church of Christ. Mr. Metcalfe was married, in December, 1893, to Miss Clara Orr, daughter of John Orr. They have reared a family of four sons and a daughter. They are John Orr, Thomas L., Jr., Sara Elizabeth, James Francis and Charles Minor. The two older sons are married. Thomas, Jr., lives at Madisonville, Ky.

John O. married Lulie Boyer, August 9, 1926, who was born in Logan County, Kentucky. Thomas L., Jr., married Nina Myers in Hopkinsville, Ky., March 15, 1923. Their children are Robert McCarley, born January, 1924; Virginia Ann, born August, 1925, and Mary Elizabeth, January, 1927.

MILTON WOOD McGREW, of Hopkinsville, Ky., is son of Milton Homer McGrew and Lou Eva Wood. His maternal ancestors were early settlers in Christian County. Mrs. Eva Wood McGrew's parents were Leander M. Wood and Mary R. (Bennett) Wood. Leander Wood's parents were John Wood and his wife, who was a Johnson. John Wood's father was a William Wood, who, with his wife, came from either North Carolina or Virginia, and settled in the county near the Cerulean Springs community. Milton McGrew is the fifth generation from the pioneer, William Wood. His paternal ancestors have been traced back as being Kentuckians for several generations, having come from Pennsylvania and settled in Hardin County in 1783.

Milton McGrew was born November 10, 1897, near the Sinking Fork community. Attended the public schools at Hopkinsville and finished high school at Nashville, Tenn. Later attended University of Tennessee at Knoxville. Returned to Hopkinsville in 1921 and has since held responsible positions in the city, being at this time manager of the distributing plant of one of the major oil companies. He has been active in fraternal work and is Past Master of the Masonic Lodge, Past High Priest of the Royal Arch Chapter, and Past Master of the Council, R. and S. M. He was married in October, 1923, to Miss Hattie Hawkins, daughter of W. D. Hawkins, who was for fifteen years Lieutenant of Police of Hopkinsville, and later was chief of the Police Department of Princeton, Ky. Mr. and Mrs. McGrew are both members of the Baptist Church.

JOHN O. MENSER, one of nine surviving veterans of the Union army in Christian County, lives with a relative in Crofton. He has a son who lives in Hopkins County. Mr. Menser was born in North Christian, January 2, 1841. His home was formerly in the northwestern part of the county, where he was a postmaster, and otherwise prominent in his neighborhood, until he became enfeebled by age. He first enlisted in the 25th Cavalry that was later merged with the 17th Infantry, and saw hard fighting from Fort Donelson to Chickamauga. The latter part of the war he served under Captain S. T. Fruit.

THOMAS WHITLOCK MORRIS, manager of the Hopkinsville Water Company, for more than thirty years, is a native of Christian County, born June 23, 1868. His parents were Edgar F. and Bettie (Northington) Morris. His ancestors came orginally from Liverpool, England.

His grandparents were Augustus E. and Loula Morris, and Matthew and Mary Northington, early comers to Christian County. Thomas W. Morris, springing from this sturdy stock, grew up on his father's farm, near Newstead. His great-grandfather, Capt. Eddin Morris, had left Lewisburg, Va., now in West Virginia, when he came west hunting a home in the new State of Kentucky, in 1816, and the Morris family has been identified with the progress of Christian County for a hundred and fourteen years. Subject came to Hopkinsville as soon as he reached manhood, or even before, and secured a job in a printing office, employing his spare time to acquire a knowledge of engineering. A student always, he qualified himself for bigger things, and in time became superintendent of the waterworks system, installed in 1895, and has seen it grow, under his management, to the mammoth proportions of today. Mr. Morris was married to Miss Ella B. Hurst, of Rockcastle County, Kentucky, and they have two daughters, Mrs. Edith Higgins and Mrs. J. D. Ligon. Mr. Morris is a Presbyterian and a Democrat. He was, for several terms, a trustee of the Hopkinsville public schools.

L. D. MARTIN

LESTER DAVIDSON MARTIN, proprietor of the Martin Studio, of Hopkinsville, is a Kentuckian who has been in Christian County only three years, but has already made history in the photographic business, having built up a patronage extending over many counties. Mr. Martin was born in Allen County, Kentucky, May 31, 1891, and photography has been his life work. He first started at Bowling Green, Ky., later moved to Clearwater, Fla., and came to Hopkinsville when he wanted a good town in which to settle down. His ancestors came to Kentucky from Virginia in 1807. His parents were George W. and Alice Davidson Martin. His mother died in Hopkinsville in October, 1929. She was a daughter of Dr. W. B. and Mary (Settle) Davidson. His paternal grandfather was james Davidson Martin, son of the pioneer settler, Peter Martin. Mr. Martin was married October 15, 1911, to Miss Otie Florence Holland. They have two daughters, Nina Jewell and Clytie Loyce, who are students in the local schools. Mr. Martin, with a successful experience of eighteen years in his business, is a very busy man, caring for an extensive and rapidly growing business.

McPHERSON FAMILY. The head of the McPherson family of Christian County was Judge John W. McPherson, a distinguished lawyer of Hopkinsville, former jurist and a leading citizen in many ways. John W. McPherson was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, September 18, 1826. His father, John McPherson, and his mother, Sarah McDonald, both of whom were of Scotch ancestry, were each born and reared in Virginia. John W. was the youngest of a family of eleven children. He attained his majority in his native state, receiving an academic education. About 1844 he began the study of law, and two years later was admitted to practice, which he commenced in Lewisburg, Greenbrier County, Virginia. He continued to practice there until 1859, having meantime served as county attorney for eight years. Mr. McPherson came to Christian County, Kentucky, in 1859, and until 1864 was engaged in merchandising at Newstead, but in that year resumed the practice of the law, in which he was quite successful. From 1865 until 1877, he was associated with George A. Champlin, under the firm name of McPherson & Champlin. He was married in West Virginia, in December, 1849, to Miss Margaret A. Withrow, daughter of James and Letitia (Edgar) Withrow. She was born in West Virginia, September 22, 1828. They had a family of six children, as follows: William C., James Edgar, John W., Jr., Joel D., Herbert Lee, and Mary W. McPherson. He was Judge of the Commonpleas Court of Christian County for several years.

Mrs. McPherson passed away in 1888, and several years after, Mr. McPherson was united in marriage to Miss Nannie Peebles. Her grandfather Cocke, a pioneer citizen, built Cocke's Mill, also spelled "Cox's" Mill. He also made the road of that name leading into Hopkinsville. Mr. McPherson died in June, 1895.

Of his sons, William died in 1880; James Edgar passed away in 1929, and Joel D., who lived in Madisonville until his death in 1923. He married Miss Lizzie Morton and is survived by four children; J. Morton McPherson, Joel D., Jr., Margaret (Mrs. R. L. Schlotman) and Louise (Mrs. J. A. Moore). There are two grandchildren: Robert Julien and Louise Schlotman.

John W. McPherson, Jr., and Miss Mary W. McPherson reside in Hopkinsville. Of the other two children, separate sketches are here given:

James Edgar McPherson was born December 15, 1857, died February 13, 1929. He was educated in Ferrell's High School, and entered upon a business career that eventually led him into banking, in which his active life was spent. For many years he was cashier in the Bank of Hopkinsville, and his keen intellect and rapidity of action made him exceptionally efficient. He succeeded to the presidency and held it until his death, adding wonderfully to the resources and financial standing of the institution. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Jennie Stuart Memorial Hospital, secretary-treasurer of the South Kentucky Building

& Loan Association, director of the Hopkinsville Foundation Fund, secretary-treasurer of the Hopkinsville Public School Board and a member for twenty-four years. It was largely through his efforts that the beautiful high school building was erected, and the schools gradually improved and placed upon their present high standing. For fifty years, he was an elder in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, and forty years superintendent of the Sunday school, and always a leader in the choir and in conducting the business affairs. Mr. McPherson was one of the leading citizens of the county. He was progressive, far-seeing and fearless in maintaining a position once taken. His death was an irreparable loss to the church he loved and devotedly served so unselfishly and profitably. He was married to Miss Sallie Glass, and to them were born three children: Jamison G., Annie W. (Mrs. George C. Howell), of Richmond, Va., and Charles Jarrett McPherson. There are two grandchildren, George and Edgar Howell.

Charles Jarrett McPherson is the youngest son of James Edgar and Sallie Glass McPherson. His mother's parents were James C. (better known as Posey) Glass and his wife, Margaret (Gant) Glass. His maternal grandparents were Zachariah Glass, born at Frankfort, Ky., 1792, and Archibald Gant, born in Spottsylvania, Va., 1790. Zach Glass married Mary Jane Clark and Archibald Gant married Rebecca Kincaid. Mr. Glass was very prominent among the early settlers. His children were: W. A., John P., J. C., Mary J., Susan J., Virginia, Cornelia, Elizabeth, Julia and Sallie. Mr. Gant's children were: Mary, Emmeline, Joseph K., Henry C., Margaret W., Cornelia, Virginia, Archibald, Rebecca and Milton C. Mr. Gant was a prominent merchant and banker. Mr. Glass was also a merchant and helped to organize the Baptist Church in Hopkinsville, and Mrs. Glass helped to organize the Presbyterian Church. Both were men of influence, wealth and high social standing, and figured largely in the development of the civic and religious life of Hopkinsville.

HERBERT LEE McPHERSON, a son of John W. McPherson and Margaret A. (Withrow) McPherson, was born June 17, 1869, in Hopkinsville, Ky. His grandparents were John W. McPherson and Sarah McDonald, on his father's side, and James Withrow and Letitia Edgar, on his mother's side. His pioneer ancestors were Eddin Morris and Sallie Edgar. Mr. McPherson was educated in the local schools, and was a pupil in the Ferrell high school. Early in life, he entered the banking business, and for thirty-seven years has been connected with the Bank of Hopkinsville, as assistant cashier. For several years he was city treasurer of Hopkinsville. For a long term of years Mr. McPherson was a successful lyceum and theatrical manager. He ran the big auditorium on the West Side, and brought many fine lectures, shows and musical entertainments to the city. His lyceum courses, for ten years, were a feature of the city's entertainments. It was wholly due to his efforts that the people of Hopkinsville heard such organizations as Sousa's Band, Phinney's Band, the U. S. Marine Band, Creatore's Band and the Innis Band. There were great music festivals and famous soloists all brought to the city by his influence and tireless energy. Large sums of money were spent by him to alter the stage to make possible these big attractions, and he brought such New York successes as "The Mikado," "Turn to the Right," "Golden Girl," "Student Prince," "Blossom Time," "The Barber," and others.

Mr. McPherson was married to Miss Lute Wilkins, of Bowling Green, Ky., of a pioneer family, of Warren County, whose ancestors, on both sides were Revolutionary soldiers, and they have five children. Elizabeth married Dr. W. L. Trabue, and they have two daughters: Elizabeth Wilkins and Sarah Lee; Herbert Lee, Jr.; Sara Belle married F. H. Bassett, Jr., and they have a son, F. H. Bassett III; James Norris, an attorney in Louisville, and John W. III, a bank employe in Chicago. Mr. McPherson is an officer in the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

HUGH MARTIN, a son of Theodore F. Martin, born in Hopkinsville, moved to New York and became world famous as an operatic singer, under the stage name of Riccardo Martin. He rose to great eminence, was with the Metropolitan Opera Company for years, and in 1929 was doing concert work with the Chicago Opera Company. Mr. Martin was a first cousin of the distinguished journalist, Thomas C. Underwood, their mothers being sisters.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER McKENZIE, one of the most substantial planters of South Christian, was born in Christian County, January 22, 1854, a scion of a pioneer family. His parents were Milus E. and Sarah E. (Crews) McKenzie. His mother was a daughter of Alex D. Crews, who married Miss Mary Royster. Milus McKenzie was a son of the sturdy pioneer, William Washington McKenzie, who filled many positions of trust in the early days of the county. He had married a Miss Stevenson before they came from North Carolina. For more than 100 years the McKenzie and Stevenson families have both been among the most prominent in the county, furnishing several statesmen of national fame. William A. McKenzie was married to Elizabeth N. Montgomery and they reared a family of three daughters and one son. Lillian married Harry Johnson, Louise married J. T. Johnson, and Robbie lives with her parents. William A. McKenzie, Jr., married Miss Laura Sumner.

Mr. McKenzie is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and has been a steward in his church for more than thirty years. In his church affairs and in all other respects he has been a leader and a strong supporter of right, wielding a wide influence throughout his community.

MEMUCAN HUNT NELSON'S parents were Hugh Nelson and Mary Ann Wallace. His father's parents were Dr. Hugh Nelson and Mary Hunt.

His mother's parents were Dr. J. B. Wallace and Sarah Clayton. All of the families represented were Virginians. Drs. Nelson and Wallace both served their country in the war of 1812. Their children came to Kentucky as early settlers. Dr. Nelson fought with Perry on Lake Erie, and after the war settled on a five-thousand-acre land grant given to his father at Columbus, Ky., for services in the Revolutionary War. He afterwards was Governor of Virginia. Hugh Nelson, Jr., fought in the Mexican War. His son, M. H. Nelson, was born in Columbus, Ky., March 14, 1846. Some years later the family came to Christian County. M. H. Nelson, a mere boy, enlisted in the Confederate Army in 1861, and fought under General Forrest. After the war, he was sent to Georgetown, D. C., to complete his education. Upon his return he was a deputy sheriff of Christian County, and later became the head of one of the tobacco firms in Hopkinsville, remaining in the tobacco business until his death, November 11, 1920. Mr. Nelson married Miss Isabella Gordon, born January 25, 1849, who still lives in Hopkinsville. Their children were Capt. B. Gordon Nelson, who served in the Spanish-American War, and in the Kentucky State Guards, in 1916, on the Mexican Border; Capt. Nelson married Miss Annie Buckner, of Clarksville, Tenn., in 1905. To them were born four children, B. Gordon, Frank Buckner, Isabelle Gordon and Mildred Buckner. M. H. Nelson, Jr., married Miss Grace Sallee, of Christian County, in 1918. To them were born two children, Carter and Wharton. Mary Eloise Nelson (married Charles Graves); Lieut. Hugh Nelson, who served overseas in the World War. A son, Carter, died in infancy. Mr. Nelson, during his business career, was esteemed for his sound principles and sterling worth. He was an officer in the Episcopal Church, of which he was a life-time member. He was known to his friends as Muke Nelson, and few men, in the county, had more friends than he.

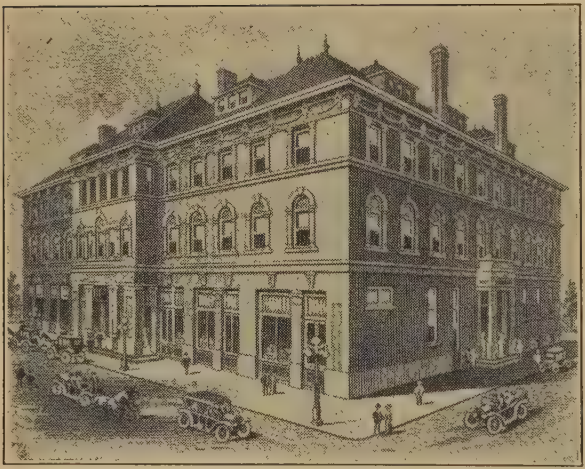
ALBERT DAVIS NOE, SR., who for twenty years has conducted Hotel Latham, in Hopkinsville, is one of the best known hotel men in Kentucky. He comes of a family of Kentucky pioneers. His parents were James Gabriel Noe and Eliza Ann (Wilson) Noe. His grandparents were James Samuel Noe and Mary (Hughes) Noe. A. D. Noe, Sr., was born in Washington County, Kentucky, June 27, 1846.

Sara Mitchell and Nancy Hanks, the mother of Abraham Lincoln, were first cousins, and both lived with and were reared by Richard Berry, of Washington County, Kentucky, who was their uncle; they were known as sister-cousins. When Thomas Lincoln married Nancy Hanks, it occurred at the home of Richard Berry, and the records in Washington County show that Berry signed the marriage bond.

Shortly after the marriage of Nancy Hanks, her sister-cousin, Sara Mitchell, also married at the home of Richard Berry, a man by the name of John Thompson. Among other children, she became the mother of two daughters, named Jane and Patsey; these sisters married brothers, Jane

OWENSBORO HOTEL, OWENSBORO, KY.
MR. ANDERSON WADE, MANAGER

NEW SOUTHERN HOTEL
Jackson, Tenn.
UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF
MR. A. D. NOE, JR.



HOTEL LATHAM, HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

A. D. NOE, SR.

married Alexander Noe, and Patsey married Aquilla Noe. James Samuel Noe was a son of Aquilla Noe, and he married Mary Hughes, of Boyle County, Kentucky. James Gabriel Noe was his son, who married Eliza Ann Wilson, of Washington County. Albert Davis Noe is a son of that marriage.

Prof. Cotton Noe, of the University of Kentucky, who has been made poet laureate of Kentucky, by a special act of the Kentucky Legislature, is a descendant of Alexander Noe and Jane Thompson, but both strains bear the same relationship to Abraham Lincoln.

Sara Mitchell had an experience in her early childhood that is really a part of Kentucky history. When a mere child she was with her parents and a number of other early settlers who were seeking other homes, and they all encamped at a point near Crab Orchard, Ky., where they were surprised and attacked by a band of Indians. Her mother and father were killed and scalped, but she was taken as a captive and was kept by them for a period of five years. She was taken over into Canada, but her uncle, Richard Berry, procured the French to negotiate an exchange of captives from the Indians, by which he secured possession of Sara and brought her to his home; she was then about ten years of age.

Eliza Ann Noe, the mother of Albert Davis Noe, was a daughter of John Hardin and Harriet (Pettit) Wilson, of Washington County, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, and who was under General Andrew Jackson and was in the battle of New Orleans. His father was Josiah Wilson, who was a soldier of the Revolution, and spent that cold winter under Washington at Valley Forge.

Mr. Noe's first wife was Miss Alice Carbon, and to them were born Alphonso, Everett D., Albert D., Jr., Mary, Nora, Emma and Elizabeth. Since coming to Hopkinsville, Mr. Noe married Mrs. Dora Speers, of Alabama, his present wife. His sons are all prominent and successful business men. The youngest, A. D., Jr., has followed in his footsteps and is one of the finest hotel men in the South, located now at Jackson, Tenn.

Alphonso Noe married Susie Clements, who bore him three children: Ruth, Virginia and a son, Murray, who died in infancy. His second wife was Mrs. Kennedy, and his third wife, Mrs. Messender.

Everett D. Noe married Lottie Herms, of Louisville, and they have one child, Robert.

A. D. Noe, Jr., married Miss Bettie Buckner, of Hopkinsville, and they have two children, A. D. III and Betsy Noe.

Mary Noe was married to George Wall, and had one son, Newton Wall, who is associated with his grandfather in the hotel business here. Miss Nora Noe is also with her father in the management of Hotel Latham. Miss Emma Noe, a gifted operatic singer, has been singing in New York for several years under the stage name of Emma Nooe. She is the wife of Francis Adams. Elizabeth, the youngest daughter, married William B. Neeley, of Louisville, and is the mother of three children: Mary Alice, William B., Jr., and Morrison Neeley. W. B. Neeley's father was a prominent Methodist preacher. He died in Louisville at the age of ninety-three years.

Mr. Noe came to Hopkinsville with hotel experience in Morganfield and other towns. He bought the fine $100,000 hotel, under a foreclosure sale, and at once turned it into a money-making proposition. He had but little money, but he soon paid for the hotel with its earnings, and then began a series of improvements that have made it almost a different building. His son, Albert, helped him, and several years ago they bought a larger hotel at Jackson, Tenn., and a few years ago purchased another at Owensboro, Ky. All of them are high class hotels and in a prosperous condition. Mr. Noe has engaged in other lines of business, and his investments have been wisely made. Though past eighty years of age, he is in vigorous health, and gives his personal attention to his business interests.

MISS EMMA C. NOE

MISS EMMA C. NOE, well known as an operatic singer throughout the United States, is a daughter of A. D. Noe, Sr., of Hopkinsville. She early developed musical talent and entered upon an operatic career, and has reached a degree of eminence of which Christian County is justly proud. She made her debut with the Chicago Opera Company, and sang with that company for three seasons, as a dramatic soprano. Then she became a soloist for two years with the Minneapolis Symphony, afterwards filling an engagement with the Cincinnati Symphony. Later she played in Il Trovatore, with Rosa Raisia, singing the role of Inez.

Following this experience, she was with Geraldine Farrar in a thirty weeks' tour from coast to coast, starting in New Hampshire and going as far west as San Francisco. During the World War, while singing in Chicago, Miss Noe was called to New York by Mary Garden to sing in a benefit for French soldiers. Her New York debut was made in Æolian Hall. On her frequent visits to her old home, she has sung in benefit concerts. One of the leading Eastern critics said of her wonderful singing:

"In her singing of the aria from Aida, she showed a true understanding of the dramatic values of the music, and proved herself adequate to their demands. She commands many shades of expression without exaggerating any of them, and deserves to rank as a singer of high rank. The sincerity and simplicity of her singing in Cadman's 'At Dawning,' which she often chooses as an encore, adds proof of her ability. Her splendid type of Southern beauty, makes her stage presence always attractive."

Miss Noe was married three years ago, and in private life is Mrs. Francis Adams. Her home is in New York City.

ALBERT DAVIS NOE, JR., youngest of the three sons of A. D. and Alice (Carbon) Noe, from his boyhood has been engaged in the hotel business, always with increasing success. He helped his father convert the Hotel Latham into a profitable business venture, after a series of failures, after the fine hotel had been erected by John C. Latham, Jr., of New York, to give his home city a hotel suitable to its growing importance, thirty years ago. When Hotel Latham was well out of the experimental stage, Albert Noe, Jr., branched out for himself, as manager of a fine new eight-story hotel in Jackson, Tenn., where he is making it a distinct success from every standpoint. Mr. Noe married Miss Bettie Buckner, a daughter of Harry C. Buckner, a grandson of one of Christian County's most prominent pioneers, George B. Buckner. Mrs. Noe's grandparents were Francis W. and Sarah (Gordon) Buckner. She is a lineal descendant of Colonel Upshur, an officer in the Revolution. (See biography of W. F. Buckner). Mr. and Mrs. Noe have a son, A. D. Noe III, and a daughter, Betsy Noe.

EX NORTON is a son of Ex Norton and Lucy Moore Norton. His grandparents were William and Mary Hise Norton, and William and Mary Green Moore. He thus dates back to two sets of Williams and Marys, representing the best families of Virginia. His maternal ancestor was Col. John Green, a Revolutionary officer, whose descendants are numerous in this county. Ex Norton, the subject of this sketch, was born at New Brighton, N. Y., October 30, 1872. He married Jane Washington Helm. They have three young daughters—Lucy Washington, Jane Helm and Mary Hise. During the Spanish-American War, Mr. Norton was a First Lieutenant in the First Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and saw service in Porto Rico. He was for fifteen years a member of the New York Stock Exchange. His father, for whom he was named, was a New York merchant, and was president of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company for several years. Mr. Norton is closely related to some of the leading families of Christian County.

JAMES B. NOURSE, born in Hopkinsville, Ky., April 22, 1888, is descended from James Nourse, born in England and who came to Virginia, where he died in 1780. One of his sons, James Nourse, Jr., born in Virginia, came with the first pioneers, when a young man, to Harrodsburg, and rose to prominence in the legal profession. He married Rosa Logan, a daughter of Judge William Logan and his wife, Priscilla Wal-

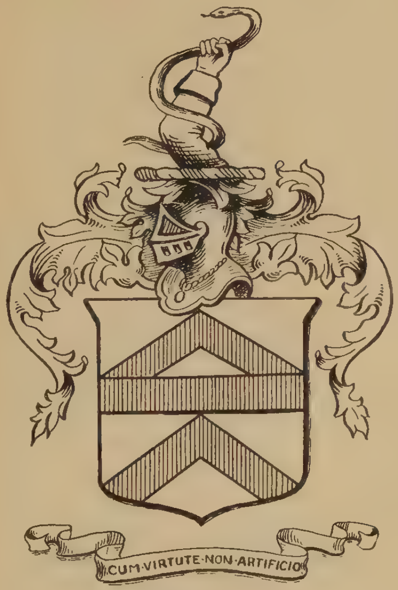
DR. W. L. NOURSE

JAS. B. NOURSE

lace, who was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, in 1802, and died in Louisville in 1895. Wm. Logan, her illustrious father, was born near Harrodsburg, Ky., December 8, 1776, and was the first white child born in Kentucky. He was a great lawyer, a judge of the Court of Appeals, a United States Senator in 1819, and died August 8, 1822, aged forty-six years. Logan County was named in his honor.

His grandson, Wallace Logan Nourse, was educated in the best schools of the day, and graduated from the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, at Danville, Ky., in 1862, and began his work as a Presbyterian minister in Daviess and Hancock counties. After seven years there, he removed to Rockport, Ind., where he remained for sixteen years, doing a great work in building up several churches and rising to prominence as one of the ablest preachers of his denomination. In 1885, he came to Hopkinsville and spent the last twenty-five years of his life as pastor of the Westminster Church, sustaining his reputation as one of the profoundest thinkers, ablest divines, and most eloquent pulpit orators in Western Kentucky. Dr. Nourse was twice married. His first wife was Miss Louisa Bell, of Owensboro, who bore him three children. In 1875 he married Miss Sadie Bartrim, of Rockport, Ind. There were eight children born of this union. The subject of this biography was one of the sons. After graduating from the Hopkinsville High School, he attended Centre College, from which he graduated in 1909. Leaving school, he was with the Southwest National Bank from its organization, 1909, till its consolidation with the National Bank of Commerce in 1912. In the meantime, he took a law course at the Kansas City Law School and began practicing with a local law firm. In 1914 he and John G. Hutton formed the firm of Hutton & Nourse, in Kansas City, Mo. In 1917 Mr. Hutton went into the army and Jasper Bell came into the firm. Later, Mr. Nourse also entered the service. Hutton was gassed while on duty with the 89th Division, November 4, 1918. Present partner, Jasper Bell, is a great-grandson of a former governor of Kentucky, John L. Robinson. As attorney, he is prominent in city matters, and holds membership in the American Bar Association, the Missouri Bar Association and the Kansas City Bar Association; is a member of the Westport Presbyterian Church, the Beta Theta Pi College Fraternity, the Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity, the City Club, Art Institute and Chamber of Commerce. He has also written a book now in press. He is married and lives at 401 East 63rd St. Terrace, in Kansas City, Mo.

The Nourse ancestry dates back to Thomas Chickeley, who died in England in 1490, leaving three distinguished sons—Henry, Robert and John. Henry was Archbishop of Canterbury. Shakespeare puts words in his mouth in the opening scene of King Henry V. Robert was Lord Mayor of London in 1421. John was Attorney-General to King Henry V. His daughter, Phillipia, married John Nourse. Their grandson, Walter, who married Christiana, daughter of Sir Frederick Wall, built the house "Weston," in Herefordshire, in 1600, which still stands, and is a fine example of Tudor architecture. In it was born James Nourse, the Revolutionary ancestor, who came to Virginia in 1769. Joseph Nourse, one of the family, was Register of the Treasury Department, and the Kentucky branch of the family has a copy of one of his ancient reports, dated May 11, 1801. The Kentucky branch is equally as distinguished on the mother's side. Rosa Christian Logan was a sister of Col. William Christian, the gallant officer of the Revolutionary War, for whom counties in Kentucky and Illinois were named. The Logan and Wallace families were likewise famous in American history.



Nourse

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL OVERSHINER is a grandson of the pioneers, Gideon and Barbara (Campbell) Overshiner, who came from Rockingham County, Virginia, and settled near Hopkinsville, in 1815. Gideon was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was a farmer in Virginia, and for some years after coming to Christian County. He then came to Hopkinsville, and became a wagon-maker, but after many years went back to his farm, and died in 1866, aged seventy-five years. Gideon Overshiner's father came from Germany, and fought for the Americans in the Revolutionary War. The pioneers had seven children, three of whom died in infancy. Mary became the wife of D. J. Hooser, Albert, Alexander C., and John J. were the sons who grew to manhood. Alexander C. was born February 13, 1819, and was reared in Hopkinsville, and became a merchant, associated with his brother-in-law, D. J. Hooser, in the tin business for many years. A. C. Overshiner married Bettie White, a daughter of Thomas C. and Martha J. White. She was also a native of Christian County. They were the parents of seven children, of whom subject, Alexander C. Overshiner, Jr., was the oldest. He was born April 12, 1873, and like his ancestors, became a merchant, after completing his education in Ferrell's High School. He had some active military experience, as a member of Company D of the Kentucky State Guards. After some years he became an employe of the Postal service for sixteen years, first as a clerk in the office, and afterwards as a carrier. Was chairman of the Civil Service board, serving about fifteen years. Resigning from that position, a few years ago, he married Miss Ruth W. Wilkins, of Hopkinsville, and resumed the mercantile business, and now has a store in Hopkinsville. Mr. Overshiner is a member of the Methodist Church, of the Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen, and is a charter member of the Hopkinsville Hunting and Fishing Club.

THOMAS E. OVERSHINER is the third of the seven children of Alexander C. Overshiner, Sr., and his wife, Bettie White, a daughter of Thomas C. and Martha J. White. His grandparents were Gideon and Barbara (Campbell) Overshiner, who came from Buckingham County, Virginia, in 1815, and settled three miles north of Hopkinsville. Gideon Overshiner was a solder in the War of 1812, and his father was a Revolutionary soldier, a native of Germany. After farming for a good many years, he moved to Hopkinsville and opened a wagon shop; later he returned to his farm, and died in 1866. His family consisted of seven children, only four of whom reached maturity. They were Albert, Mary J., Hooser, Alexander C. and John. Thomas E. Overshiner was born in Hopkinsville, Ky., in 1877, and was educated in the city schools, and entered upon a mercantile career upon reaching manhood. For twelve years he has been at the head of the Coco-Cola Bottling Works, doing a wholesale business over a wide territory. In 1893 he married Miss Sarah Ann Cavanaugh, and to them have been born the following children: Thomas E., Jr., who married Miss Mary Crouch, of Elkton, Ky., after he had finished the Vanderbilt Training School of that city; they have one child, Martha Ann. Alex Rudy Overshiner, a graduate of Center College, and

Sarah Ann Overshiner, who at present is attending the public high school of this city. Mr. Overshiner is a wide awake and progressive business man, and a prominent citizen. He is a member of the Methodist Church, the Elks Club and other outstanding organizations of the city.

RICHARD THOMAS PETREE (a name sometimes spelled Petrie) came from Todd County, where he was born in 1824. His father, Hazel Petree, was an early settler from South Carolina. R. T. Petree married Mary Willie Hubbard, a daughter of Rev. John Hubbard, whose wife was a Williams. They came from Virginia to Christian County, and owned a farm on the Clarksville road. The Petrees were of Scotch ancestry. R. T. Petree grew up on a farm, studied law, and located in Hopkinsville, and became an eminent lawyer. He was circuit judge from 1862 to 1868, and served many years on the city council. He was a commissioner of the Western Asylum, a trustee of Bethel Female College, and a leading member of the Baptist Church. He died in April, 1899. His children were Betty, Mollie, who married J. W. Downer; Thomas N., Luther H., and Cora, who married John P. Burnett. L. H. Petree is the only survivor. Thomas N. Petree left a son, Gunther Petree, and Mrs. Downer, a daughter, Mrs. Dr. Atchison. Luther H. Petree was born May 16, 1866, and was educated in the Ferrell High School of Hopkinsville. He began his business career as recorder in the county clerk's office. Later he was a bookkeeper in the City Bank for four years, and then was cashier of a bank at Trenton, Ky., for ten years. He inherited wealth from his father and other near relatives, and is at present a retired capitalist and unmarried. According to the traditions of the family their immigrant ancestor was a school boy in Scotland, who was whipped by his teacher. The boy went home and told his father, who gave him another whipping and sent him back to school. The youth, instead of going back, caught an out-going ship and sailed for America, working his way. His Hopkinsville descendant has resumed the Scotch spelling of the name Petrie.

THORNTON WEATHERS PERKINS, M.D., has been a leading physician of Hopkinsville for twenty years. He was born at Elkton, Ky., June 5, 1875, where his father, Col. Ben T. Perkins, also a Kentuckian by birth, was for many years president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Elkton, and a prominent citizen. Thornton W. Perkins was educated in public schools, the Vanderbilt Training School, then went to the Virginia Military Institute. Later he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, Md., and received his M.D. degree in 1900, and was immediately appointed interne at the Maryland Hospital, but soon was sent to Asia as a physician with the U. S. Army in China during the Boxer War, and in the Philippines during the occupancy following the Spanish-American War. He entered the army as first lieutenant of the Sixteenth Infantry, was promoted and retired from the service with the rank of captain. Returning to Kentucky, Dr. Perkins practiced medicine at Owensboro for sixteen months, and then moved to Elkton for six years. He came to Hopkinsville in 1909 to take up the practice of Dr. T. W. Blakey, who retired to become a bank president. Dr. Perkins, in October, 1901, married Miss Lucille Goodman, a daughter of D. E. Goodman, a prominent merchant of Macon, Ga. She lived but a few years, and soon after coming to Hopkinsville, Dr. Perkins married Miss Mary Jones, only child and daughter of Thomas M. and Alice (Guynn) Jones, a scion of two of the city's more prominent families. They have one child, a daughter in the local high school, Miss Mary Louise Perkins. Dr. Perkins, during his residence in Hopkinsville, has risen to a prominent position in the medical profession of Western Kentucky. He belongs to various professional organizations, county, state and national. He is a member of the Christian Church and in politics is a Democrat.

P. S. POWELL

REV. PAUL SHELL POWELL, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Hopkinsville, was born June 26, 1891, in Nashville, Tenn. His parents were Rev. Lewis Powell and Anna (Shell) Powell, a daughter of James D. and Mary Wilkes Shell. His paternal grandparents were Lewis and Eliza (Kirkwood) Powell. One of his early ancestors was Col. Thomas Dugan, of South Carolina. His father was one of his predecessors, as pastor of the Hopkinsville church, and the present beautiful house of worship was built while he was pastor. Mr. Powell entered the university when a young man, and joined the Louisville Conference in 1912, having graduated from Vanderbilt University with A.B., A.M. and B.D. degrees. His church here is one of the strongest in the State, and he is popular not only with his own church, but the able young divine has friends and admirers in other churches as well. During the World War he did Y. M. C. A. work with the army. He married Miss Chauncey Guy Morgan, of Greenville, Ky., and they have two sons, Lewis Carleton Powell and Paul Shell Powell, Jr.

MRS. FANNIE CLARDY PRESTRIDGE, of Louisville, Ky., is a native of Christian County, a daughter of Dr. John D. and Ann F. Clardy. She was born at Oakland, the family home, near Newstead. Her grandfather was John Collins Clardy. His father was John Clardy, Sr., of French Walloon ancestry, the name formerly being "Clat-Dew." The Clardys came via the Carolinas, Virginia and Tennessee into Kentucky. An extended biography of the Clardy family will be found on another page.

Dr. Clardy was not only prominent as a farm leader and physician but as a member of the Baptist Church. He entered politics and was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1891, and later served several terms in Congress. Mrs. Prestridge, his only daughter, married John Newton Prestridge, who as a young man was pastor of the Hopkinsville Baptist Church, and later removed to Louisville as editor and founder of the Baptist World, and was the accredited founder of the "Baptist World Alliance." He was for years a resident of Christian county, but closed his useful career in Louisville, where he died in 1913, and his body rests in Riverside Cemetery in Hopkinsville. Dr. Prestridge wrote "Heroes and Martyrs," and "The Church a Composite Life," and in addition to these books wrote many tracts and other religious writings. Mrs. Prestridge still owns a part of the ancestral estate in Christian County.

SHELBY LEWIS PEACE was a son of William H. and Sallie B. (Foulks) Peace. His father's parents were Henry Shelby and Mary (Taylor) Peace. His mother's parents were Ezra L. and Sarah (Browder) Foulks. Shelby L. Peace was born in Hopkinsville, Ky., November 11, 1885, and was reared and educated in the city and began his business career in the L. & N. Railroad office, serving as ticket, freight and station agent. Later he became an accountant in a brokerage office, and upon the death of his father, took over the management of the Foulks Coal Company for fifteen years, doing a wholesale and retail business. Mr. Peace married Miss Hazel Kirk Dean and they have three children: Harold, Marshall and Margaret. In 1929, Mr. Peace was nominated in a primary election and subsequently elected commissioner of Hopkinsville for two years from 1930. He is now Commissioner of Finance and Public Safety. His portrait appears on another page.

JAMES LUCIAN P'POOL is the youngest son of Esq. James M. P'Pool, who died January 27, 1904, aged eighty-five years. Esq. P'Pool was descended from a Scotch family, and the name was originally Pettypool, but the Virginia and Kentucky branch of the family abbreviated the first part of the name. J. M. P'Pool was born in Halifax County, Virginia, October 14, 1819. He was a son of Allen and Sarah (Pool) P'Pool. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and served as a lieutenant; was promoted to captain near the close of the war. His father was William P'Pool of Virginia, who was of Scotch descent. Esq. P'Pool came to Trigg County in 1835, and to Christian the following year, and settled near Bainbridge, where he owned six hundred acres of land. He was justice of the peace, a tobacco grower and buyer, and for several years was tobacco inspector on the Hopkinsville market. He married Nancy G. Wilson, and they had five children, four of whom reached maturity. They were William F., who married Ellen Jackson; Wiley A., who married Alice Goodwin; Mattie C., who married William Reese, and second, John Stith; and James Lucian, born April, 1855, who married Lydia E. Dunning. They have several children. J. L. P'Pool has been a farmer all of his life, and is a prominent and substantial citizen of the county. Like his father before him, he is a lifelong Democrat.

BAILEY RUSSELL, cashier of the First National Bank, and one of the oldest bankers in Hopkinsville, in point of service, is a son of John M. and Alice C. Russell, and a grandson of George C. and Elizabeth B. Russell. On his mother's side his grandparents were Beverly and Nancy B. Crumbaugh. He was born at Olmstead, Ky., June 9, 1867, and came to Hopkinsville in his boyhood, and began his business career as an employe of the First National Bank in 1888, at its formation; his uncle, Maj. S. R. Crumbaugh, being the first president. He has been with the bank ever since, a period of nearly forty-two years. For a great part of that time he has been treasurer of the Hopkinsville Building and Loan Association, and of the Hopkinsville Lodge B. P. O. E. He also served a term of two years as city councilman in 1914 to 1916, and now is a member of the City Board of Education. Mr. Russell is a trustee and vestryman of Grace Episcopal Church. In all of these responsible positions, he has displayed an efficiency of a high order. Mr. Russell married Miss Katherine Bachman, and they reside in a handsome home on West Seventh Street.

ELLIS ROPER, former Chief of Police of Hopkinsville, was born April 7, 1861, in Tuscaloosa, Ala., and grew old in the service of Hopkinsville. His parents were J. J. and Isabella F. (Pearce) Roper. His father was a son of Randolph Roper, and his mother was a daughter of James and Esther Pearce. He came to Hopkinsville as a boy, one of a family of several children. He became an expert carpenter and woodworkman, and while following this trade in the city, was a member of the Hopkinsville Fire Department, a volunteer company that did not require full time. From this position, he was elected Chief of Police of Hopkinsville in 1906, and served continuously for sixteen years, eight terms of two years. He made a most efficient and trustworthy officer. He married Maggie M. Mitchell, and three daughters were born to them: Hazel (Mrs. W. D. Tichenor), Helen (Mrs. Roscoe E. Reed), and Mary.

EDGAR C. RADFORD is a native son of Christian County. Four generations of the Radfords have been born in the county. The first comers were Benjamin and Martha (Quisenberry) Radford, who were born in Green County, Ky., and came in 1832. Their son, James B. Radford, was born October 10, 1840. He married Isabella Washington Long, whose parents were Culberson and Rebecca (McCormick) Long. Edgar C. Radford was born at Howell, Ky., September 9, 1869, and was reared on his father's farm and educated in the schools of the neighborhood and in the Ferrell High School in Hopkinsville. For a good many years he engaged in farming, and moved to Hopkinsville twenty years ago. He married Miss Nellie Park, and they are the parents of two sons and two daughters.

Leslie Park Radford was a non-commissioned officer in the 309th Engineers serving in France, was married to Miss Nannie Major and has one son, Edgar C., Jr.; Viola married Henry L. Bass, and they have three daughters, Cornie, Nell and Viola; Mary Bell is the wife of Eugene Bugg, of Lakeland, Fla.; Winn Long Radford, the younger son, married Mary Frances Garrott, daughter of C. W. Garrott, and they live at Bell Station, Ky. Mr. Radford is engaged in the real estate and loan business in Hopkinsville; he served in the capacity of Federal Appraiser for a number of years. He is a member and deacon of the Baptist Church. No man in the community enjoys to a fuller extent the confidence and esteem of those who know him best and appreciate his worth as a citizen.

GENERAL CYRUS SUGG RADFORD, a son of William Tandy Radford and Mollie E. Sugg, was born June 3, 1868, in Christian County, Kentucky. His grandparents were James Agee and Annie Tandy Radford, and Dr. Henry Horn Sugg and his wife, who was Mary E. Grimes. General Radford's military career began when he was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1886 and graduated in 1890.

He was transferred to the United States Marine Corps as Second Lieutenant in 1892, served on ships of the Atlantic Fleet and at East Coast Navy Yard until 1898, and was in the engagements at Santiago, Cuba, and Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, in 1898; was on the "Texas" during the destruction of the Spanish fleet; was transferred to the Quartermaster's Department of the Marine Corps in 1899; served in the Philippines, in the second occupation of Cuba and the expedition in Panama, and was stationed at Philadelphia where he developed the manufacture and supply depot at that place. He was promoted through the various grades, serving as Brigadier General during the World War and was promoted to Brigadier General-Quartermaster on August 24, 1929. He was placed on the retired list by request December 26, 1929, to become vice-president of Bankers Trust Company of Philadelphia.

General Radford was married to Catherine Thomas Manson in 1907. Children born to them are: Francis Manson, Margaret Lewis, Catherine Manson and Cyrus S. Radford, Jr.

WALTER A. RADFORD, born March 8, 1867, in Christian County, now residing in Louisville, is a son of William Tandy and Mollie (Sugg) Radford. His father's parents were James Agee and Ann Pettus (Tandy) Radford. James Agee Radford was a son of Benjamin and Nancy (Agee) Radford, the pioneers. Nancy Agee, a Huguenot refugee, married Benjamin Radford, son of William Radford, whose ancestor, Benjamin Radford, was one of the first Jamestown settlers in 1607. Mollie Sugg, his mother, was a daughter of Dr. Henry Horn Sugg, who married Mary Grimes, whose ancestor was an officer in the Revolutionary War. Subject's paternal grandmother was a daughter of Mills and Amelia (Graves) Tandy, whose parents were Henry and Ann (Mills) Tandy, and her grandparents were

Roger and Sarah Tandy. Benjamin Radford, born in Buckingham County, Virginia, in 1767, the pioneer, came to Christian County in 1812 from Louisa County, Virginia. W. A. Radford married Grace Anna Bennett (born November 4, 1870) on November 24, 1891. She was a daughter of James Heady and Mary (Dearing) Bennett and a granddaughter of Joseph and Susan (Overton) Bennett. Her maternal grandparents were Sanford and Nancy (Hungate) Dearing, pioneers at Harrodsburg. To Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Radford were born Alice Dearing, January 28, 1893 (Mrs. Chas. F. McKee, Hopkinsville, Ky., who served overseas as Y. M. C. A. Canteen Worker during the World War), William T. Radford, born September 22, 1894, a captain in the World War, Company A, 336th Regiment, 84th Division, with overseas service; Cyrus Sugg Radford, June 30, 1896, married Beth Thomas, daughter of Dr. F. P. and Mrs. Lizzie Thomas, they have three children, Betsy Thomas, Carolyn Preston and Cyrus S., Jr. He saw service in the training camp at Rockford, Ill.; Carolyn Pendleton, born December 6, 1898, married Frank Tryon Mengel, a son of Charles Christopher and Emily Tryon Mengel, on March 12, 1921. They have a daughter, Alice Tryon, born March 17, 1922. Mr. Radford was a farmer and later circuit clerk of Christian County. For the last ten years he has been engaged in a wholesale business in Louisville.

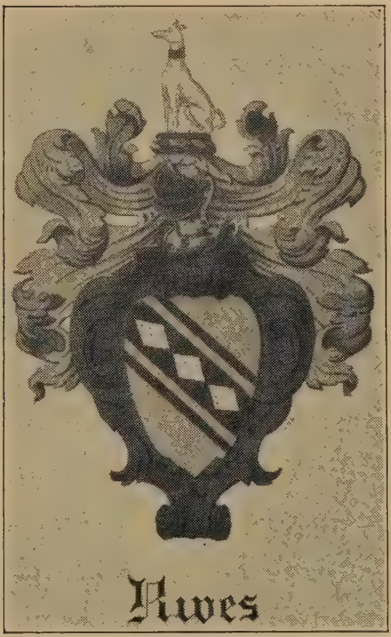
ANN W. RADFORD, wife of Charles J. Radford, was a member of one of the oldest and most noted pioneer families who came from Virginia, and whose ancestry dates back to a settler at Jamestown. She was a daughter of Dr. James St. Clair Leavell and Martha Battle (Dortch) Leavell, and a great-granddaughter of Governor Wylie Blount, of Tennessee. She was married to Charles J. Radford, December 29, 1858, and died March 19, 1926. He died November 5, 1890. To them were born the following children: James Agee, July 15, 1860, d. February 11, 1918; Baker St. Clair, June 29, 1862, d. March 26, 1905; William Dortch, October 18, 1864, d. April 18, 1927; Mary (Chiles), January 30, 1867; Annie P., June 26, 1869, d. September 17, 1887; Amelia T. (Giles), December 4, 1871, d. July 12, 1908; Cornelia A., March 24, 1873, d. December 9, 1873; Charlie A. (Warfield), September 5, 1875, d. October 5, 1907; M. Estill (Stowe), May 2, 1880, d. April 11, 1919; Joseph E., February 17, 1883. After Mr. Radford's death, Mrs. Radford lived on the farm, where she was taken as a bride, and had lived there sixty-eight years, when she died.

Cornelia Frances Leavell, daughter of Alfred and Phoebe (Williams) Leavell, widow of Alfred Leavell, and sister-in-law of Mrs. Radford, died October 9, 1925. She had made her home with Mrs. Radford for fifty-three years, her husband having died soon after the Civil War, from ill health brought on by exposure during the war. Both Mrs. Radford and Mrs. Cornelia Frances Leavell were buried in Rosedale Cemetery, at Pembroke, Ky.

MRS. KATE BRADSHAW REYNOLDS (Mrs. E. H. Reynolds), Gracey, Ky., is a member of the distinguished Bradshaw family, tracing its American ancestry to John Bradshaw, of English and Irish descent, of New Jersey. John Bradshaw's son, Benjamin, had a son named Benjamin, who married Mary Downer, and they became settlers in Christian County. Their youngest son, Edgar Bradshaw, married Annie Buckner, a daughter of George and Jane C. (Ratcliffe) Buckner, June 19, 1871. The Buckners are one of the most prominent families of Kentucky. The Revolutionary ancestor, Francis Buckner, is buried in this county. Edgar Bradshaw was born April 6, 1849, and died on the farm he was born on, July 1, 1913. His wife was born February 22, 1848, and died February 22, 1927, at her daughter Kate's home. Their children were Kate, born August 7, 1877; George Buckner, born March 24, 1872, who never married, died March 1, 1922; Susie, married 1905, at home, John Morris Barker, a son of T. M. Barker; Kate Bradshaw was married to Edwin Henry Reynolds April 9, 1907, at Salem Baptist Church. Mr. Reynolds is a son of C. C. and Hattie Hopson Reynolds. The children of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Reynolds are: Annie Buckner Reynolds, born March 3, 1908, and Edwin Henry Reynolds, Jr., born December 1, 1912, on the old Bradshaw farm. The family have been landowners and farmers for several generations. One of Mrs. Reynolds' uncles, Charles Ratcliffe Buckner, was a Confederate soldier. The Bradshaws and Barkers are all Baptists and Democrats.

JOHN J. REED

JOHN J. REED is a conspicuous example of what can be accomplished by an industrious and ambitious young man in Kentucky and Christian County, who has in him the elements of success. John J. Reed was born near Belleview (now Gracey), June 14, 1858. His father was Wesley Reed and his mother Nancy Wells. They owned a small farm, and the family home was a two-room log house. John was the fifth of a family of six children, and the father died when the youngest was a small child. There were only two boys in the family, and they worked industriously to support their mother and sisters, and as the years passed they succeeded beyond their expectations. The Reed brothers became leaders in the farming industry, moved to a large farm, and after a series of years were able to own farms of their own. His older brother and all but one of the sisters married and established homes of their own. The younger brother, after forty years of farming, leased his two farms, and moved to Hopkinsville in 1913, still a bachelor. Not until the sister who had always lived with him had passed away, did the devoted brother think of himself. On December 29, 1926, he took unto himself a wife, who was formerly Miss Bertha Courtney. They are members of the Christian Church and live in a pretty home on Fifteenth Street.



THE RIVES COAT OF ARMS

ROBERT HENRY RIVES was born in Montgomery County, Tennessee, September 22, 1869; later came with his father's family to Christian County, Kentucky. He graduated from South Kentucky College, and took a business course in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He then went to Texas, where he was engaged in farming for a number of years; returned to Christian County in 1897, and has farmed in this county since that time. His parents were Robert Franklin Rives and Isabella (Pollard) Rives. His paternal grandparents were Robert Rives and Rebecca (Vaughn) Reeves, and his maternal grandparents were George Pollard and Elizabeth (Hardgrave) Pollard. His pioneer ancestor was Robert Rives, who came from North Carolina, and settled in Christian County, and afterwards moved to Montgomery County, Tennessee.

Robert Henry Rives was married in Buffalo Gap, Texas, September 6, 1893, to Maggie Eubank, whose father, Joseph J. Eubank, was an officer in the Confederate Army, and his father, Achilles Eubank, was a Revolutionary soldier. Mrs. Lillian Eubank Kempton, a grand opera singer, is a sister of Mrs. Rives, and has visited in the county often. She has sung with the Metropolitan Opera Company, of New York, and with the Chicago Opera Company. Joseph J. Eubank and wife, Julia (Arnold) Eubank, were buried in Riverside Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Rives are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Democrats in politics. Their children are: Raymond Allen, enlisted with the Marines during the World War, was in France nine months. He set up a cotton gin in Hopkinsville in 1924, which he operates. Florine Lina graduated with first honor from the Hopkinsville High School in 1914, and received her degree from Randolph-Macon Woman's College, 1918; married Max House Chapman, October 16, 1920. Mr. Chapman was overseas in the World War, a Lieutenant in the aviation branch of the service. Margaret Julia attended Brenau College; married, November 14, 1923, Thomas E. Lipscomb, who enlisted with the Navy for the World War, and was at the Great Lakes training station. Robert Franklin Rives II graduated in law from Vanderbilt University in 1925. He was president of his class, and a star football player. He married, in 1925, Eleanor Brown, daughter of J. P. W. and Annie (Crockett) Brown, members of two old and distinguished families of Nashville, Tenn. The children of Robert and Eleanor Rives are: Eleanor Margaret, Anne Elizabeth, Mary Jane and Robert Franklin Rives III. The fifth child of Robert Henry and Maggie Rives is Virginia Eubank, who is attending the University of Kentucky, Lexington, where she will graduate in June.

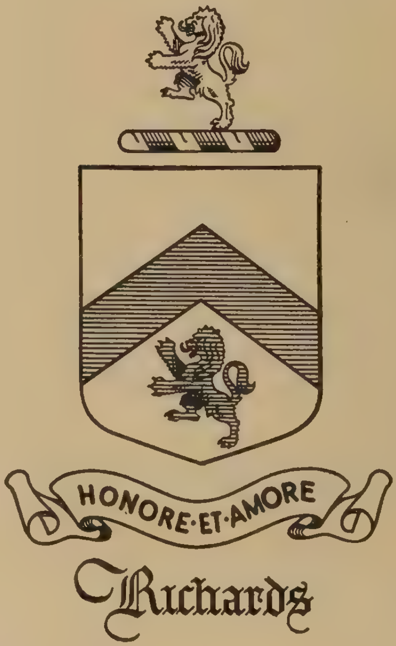
HARRY ARCHIE RIVES is a member of the prominent family represented in Christian County by many of its best citizens. His parents were Horace Plummer and Nannie A. (Garnett) Rives. His paternal grandparents were Henry Archer and Ellen (Tillotson) Rives. His mother's parents wert Robt. W. and Myra (Pendleton) Garrott. All of these several families represented were early settlers from Virginia. H. A. Rives was born December 11, 1879, in Christian County. He married Mabel Blane in 1904, a daughter of John and Ellen (Thomas) Blane. John Blane was a courier in the Confederate army. Several of the Riveses were soldiers on the same side, including two of subject's uncles. Mrs. Blane's parents were Isaac and Katherine Thomas. To Harry A. and Mabel Blane Rives was born one son, Elliott Tillotson Rives, September 5, 1905. Mr. Rives has always been a farmer, and his son is following in his father's footsteps. The family are members of the Pembroke Baptist Church, and are Democrats. Mr. Rives is a cousin of Hallie Erminie Rives (Mrs. Post Wheeler), the authoress. The Rives coat-of-arms will be found on another page, and further biographical information.

SYLVESTER REESE is a son of James R. and Elizabeth V. (Carroll) Reese, and a grandson of Jesse Harper Reese and Mary J. Reese. His mother's parents were John and Mary Carroll. The Reeses are of Scotch-Irish descent, and subject's grandfather came from Virginia about 1830, and the family has been prominent for a hundred years. Sylvester Reese was reared in the county and followed farming in the beginning of his business career, and while living in the county was a member of the Fiscal Court from 1912 to 1917. He entered the tobacco business in Hopkinsville while still living on his farm, but later became the head of the New Enterprise Warehouse, one of the loose floors of Hopkinsville. He is a successful business man and has a large personal following in the county. Mr. Reese was married to Miss Claudie Dollins, a representative of another of the county's families, who came many years ago.

WILLIAM HERMAN REESE, a Hopkinsville manufacturer, was born in Hopkinsville, Ky., September 23, 1889. His parents were Pooley M.

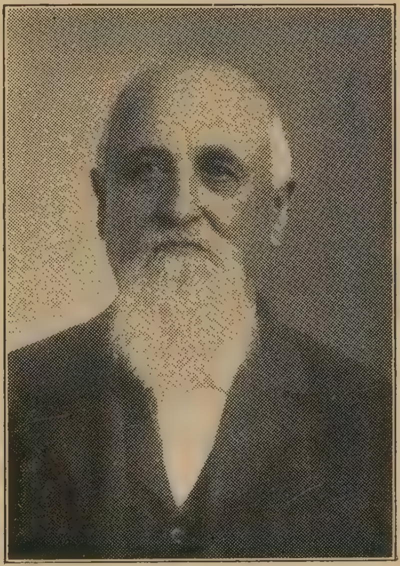
Reese and Florence (Greer) Reese. His grandparents were William and Mattie (P'Pool) Reese. His maternal grandparents were Capt. J. T. Greer and Ann Eliza (Goodwin) Greer. Herman Reese, as he is best known, was educated in the schools of Hopkinsville and early evinced rare inventive genius and skill in the manufacture of a fly for fishing, and his business has grown until the Reese Fly is known far and wide, and the flies are manufactured on a large scale by Mr. Reese, who also deals in other fishing tackle. His business has grown to large proportions. Mr. Reese was married, February 14, 1925, to Miss Odell Long, a daughter of J. W. and Mildred (McCord) Long. Mr. Reese was a seaman in the U. S. Navy during the World War. He is a hustling, wide-awake young business man, and is widely known among the sportsmen of Kentucky and other states.

Former Mayor of Hopkinsville
J. W. RICHARDS



JOHN W. RICHARDS was born in Trigg County, Kentucky. His father was Alex C. Richards and his paternal grandparents were John T. and Emily Richards. His mother's parents were John and Sallie Howard. The Blanes, also ancestors, came to Trigg County when it was a part of Christian. The Richards family had settled first in Stewart County, of Tennessee. John W. Richards received a liberal education in the county schools, and upon reaching manhood, married Miss Eliza Bibb, and located in Stewart County, Tennessee, where he lived ten years, and was elected county judge of Stewart County, serving one term. Later, he engaged in mercantile business, in Indian Mound, Tennessee, and forty years ago came to Hopkinsville as a bookkeeper in a mercantile establishment, and has been identified with its business interests ever since. In 1912, Mr. Richards was elected City Tax Collector of Hopkinsville for a term of two years. He next was secretary of the Business Men's Association for four years. In 1918, under commission form of government, in Hopkinsville, he became secretary to the board, and served until he was elected Commissioner in 1920 and re-elected in 1922. In 1924 he was elected mayor to fill a vacancy, and in 1926 was elected for the full term of four years. Mayor Richards' family consisted of four daughters and two sons. Lillian married Nick Thomas and died in 1895; Lula is now Mrs. John W. Garnett; Herbert was the oldest son; Sallie died of fever in 1895; Bessie married B. H. Henard, and is now a widow, and Thomas, the youngest, died in 1913. Mayor Richards is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

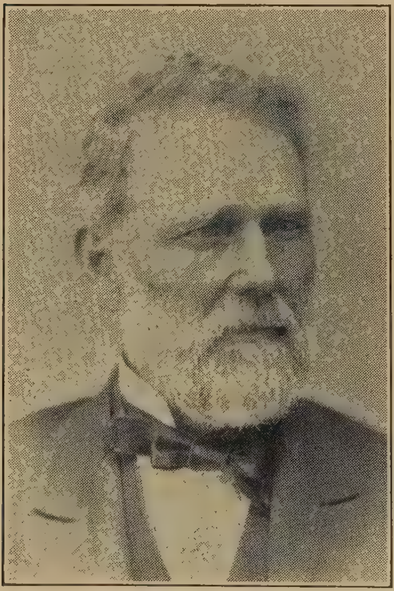
FRANK RIVES



R. F. RIVES

FRANK RIVES was born in Montgomery County, Tennessee, April 6, 1871. He comes of a distinguished Virginia branch of the Rives family. His grandfather, Robert Rives, was born in Warren County, North Carolina, in 1800, and came as a youth to Montgomery County, Tennessee, where he died in 1885. His father, R. F. Rives, was born there in 1837, and came to Christian County in 1874, and settled in one of its richest sections as a farmer. Like his father, he lived to be an octogenarian, and died in 1922. He was a gallant Confederate soldier under Morgan, Forrest and Joe Johnson. Mr. Rives was twice married, and each of his wives was the mother of four children. His first wife was Isabella Virginia Pollard, who was born in Virginia, in 1846, and died in 1875. Issue: Frank Rives, R. H.

Rives, Florence (Mrs. W. B. Kendall) and George P. Rives. His second wife was Miss Sallie A. Moore, whose children were Mary Bell (Mrs. J. L. Barker) deceased; Jordan M. Rives, Susan C. (Mrs. John Helms) and John L. Rives. Frank Rives was reared in Christian County, educated at South Kentucky College, and Cumberland University, where he was a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity. He began the practice of law in Hopkinsville in 1895. He served six years as Master Commissioner of Christian Circuit Court, was elected State Senator in 1905, serving four years. It was Christian County's turn, alternating with Hopkins, to furnish the Senator again in 1917, and Senator Rives was again elected for a term of four years, as a Democrat. When the Public Library Board was organized in 1910, he was appointed a member, and served many years. In 1929, he was nominated by the Democrats of Christian County for county judge, and elected for a term of four years, from January, 1930, by the unprecedented majority of seventeen hundred and forty-six, although the county the year before went Republican by fifteen hundred. In December, 1898, Judge Rives married Miss Emma Blanton, of Lebanon, Tenn., who died in 1903. In May, 1908, he married Mrs. Sallie (McDaniel) Richards, a daughter of Richard J. McDaniel, a prominent citizen and former sheriff. He is a life-long member of the Methodist Church, in which he is a steward.



PROF. J. W. RUST

JACOB WARD RUST, one of the great Baptist leaders and educators of Kentucky, was born in Logan County, February 14, 1819. His parents were Jacob and Martha Ward Rust. Spencer's History says of him: "He was brought up on a farm and attended school only thirteen months previous to the age of fifteen. At an early age he resolved to qualify himself to teach. He possessed courage, energy and extraordinary natural abilities. He qualified himself for teaching and became principal of Mt. Carmel Academy, Springfield Academy, Clarksville Academy, then president of Bethel College and Bethel Female College (now Bethel Woman's College)." Before coming to Hopkinsville he also taught at LaFayette, Ky. He became president of the latter school in 1859, and conducted it until the war interfered. In 1869, he became associated with R. M. Dudley as co-editor and part owner of the *Western Recorder*. After two years he became financial agent of the Baptist Orphans' Home, and in 1874 was recalled to the presidency of Bethel Woman's College, remaining until his death in 1890.

He left a widow, Mrs. Martha Grinstead Rust, and five children, viz.: John O'Brien Rust, Mrs. S. G. Rickman, Mrs. Sallie R. Moss, Mrs. T. C. Underwood and Miss Willie Rust.

The following tribute to Prof. Rust was by the editor of the *Baptist Argus*, who had known him intimately several years as his pastor:

> "Jacob Ward Rust, A.M., LL.D., was one of the most unique, versatile, popular, useful foundation-layers Kentucky has ever had. For more than fifty years he was a successful teacher, beginning when a youth as an assistant in a private school and afterwards becoming president of two colleges. His wise sayings, his peace-making spirit, his loyalty to the Baptist cause, made him invaluable. When trouble arose in church, association or general association, it was assuring to know that Prof. Rust was in the audience for he could be depended upon to arise at the right moment and say exactly the right thing. During the last years of his teaching, it was a source of continual joy to him that he was educating granddaughters of those who had come to him in the years that had gone. It was a pleasure indeed to watch his face and listen to the tones of his voice when talking to these girls."

COL. EDGAR RENSHAW, postmaster of Hopkinsville since January, 1923, is a native of Christian County. He comes of two prominent pioneer families, being a descendant of Enoch Renshaw and Philip Hamby, both early settlers and large landowners. Subject's parents were John M. Renshaw and Sarah J. (Hamby) Renshaw. His father died while sheriff of Christian County. He was a son of Enoch and Matilda Renshaw. Col. Renshaw's mother was a daughter of L. M. and Amelia Hamby. His maternal grandfather was Philip Hamby, one of the very early settlers. Edgar Renshaw was born May 2, 1875, and was married to Miss Emma Crabtree, May 14, 1896. Their only child is a son, Lieutenant Frank Stanley Renshaw, of Los Angeles, California, who served on the Mexican border in 1916 and in the World War. Col. Renshaw obtained his title from Governor Morrow, being a Colonel on his staff. He served a while as deputy sheriff, under his father, and was a farmer and livestock dealer up to the time he became postmaster. He still has a farm and other business interests, including an automobile agency and garage, the Renshaw Motor Company. In the spring of 1928, he bought an airplane and opened an airdome near the city, and gave the city an aviation season, about eight hundred passengers being taken up. He has since sold the airplane, but the field is still used by planes visiting the city. He is president of the West Kentucky Gun Club. He served four years on the State Board of Equalization several years ago. He is a prominent leader in the Republican party. His portrait appears in this volume.

ROBINSON FAMILY. So far as traditional records go, the second settler in the present bounds of Christian County was James Robinson, Sr., a Revolutionary soldier from North Carolina, who came in 1786 and located a claim near Pond River. He had three sons, James, Abner and Green. James and Green were soldiers in the War of 1812. Green was killed in battle and James emerged with the title of Colonel, and his descendants are but few. Abner reared a large family of sons and daughters. His wife was Nancy Duty. There were also three girls in the pioneer's family, Nancy, Mahala and Patsy. The descendants of Abner are best known. He had two sons and seven daughters. They were Charles O., Sallie E., Vilena Pat, Cornelia, Louis Wiley, Isabella, Victoria, Mary Emily and Verda Estelle. Victoria, one of his daughters, married James M. Grace, and they reared two daughters. Daisy Ethel married Walter G. Trice, and Sibyl Grace married James Harry Cate. They have one child each, James B. Trice and Sibyl Grace Cate. Abner Robinson's daughter, Ellen, married Wyatt Meacham. She was the mother of Abner Winchester Meacham, Joseph A. Meacham and Jane, who married John Pyle. All have numerous descendants.

Col. James Robinson had three sons: Onazim Brear (named for one of his army comrades) married Mary Dulin, and they had a son, James Rice Robinson, who died young, leaving no children. The other two sons of Col. Robinson died without issue. There were three daughters: Eliza Ann married a Cash, and one son, Robert Cash, died in Missouri. Margaret married a Lander, and Jane married a Taliaferro. There is one known son, Mack Taliaferro, of Madisonville, Ky. Col. Robinson has no descendants bearing the family name.

MRS. MARY WADE DULIN ROBINSON, one of the oldest women in Christian County, is a daughter of Rice Dulin and his wife, Katherine M. Dulin. She was born in Christian County, three miles east of Crofton, January 9, 1835. In early life she was married to Onazim Robinson. She had one son, James Rice Robinson, a promising young man, who died when twenty-one years of age. Her husband has been dead for many years. She moved to Hopkinsville twenty-five years ago, and made her home with her brother, Van B. Dulin, and since his death has lived with her niece, Mrs. Kate West Durrett, who does everything in her power to make her declining years pleasant and happy.

C. BOYD REEDER is a native of Christian County, Kentucky, a son of Gabriel G. and Annie Boyd Reeder, and was born October 23, 1903. His father's parents were Andrew Jackson Reeder and Martha (Williams) Reeder. His mother's parents were James Francis Boyd and Louise (Newton) Boyd. Boyd Reeder was married to Miss Eva May Glass, of Barren County, Kentucky. They have one child, Cecil Boyd Reeder. Mr. Reeder's mother died in his infancy, and he was reared by John and Dora Boyd Gill. He was educated in the schools of Hopkinsville and learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Kentucky New Era*. He is a linotype operator in the same office where he learned his trade and is an expert in his line of work. He is a member of the Baptist Church and of the Order of Odd Fellows, being Noble Grand of Green River Lodge No. 54.

ARTHUR STEVINSON REEDER, son of Robert Dryden Reeder and Margaret Stevinson Reeder, grandson of James Stevinson and Nancy Dudley Lander Stevinson was born June 26, 1888. Educated in Hopkinsville city schools. Employed at *New Era* office in various capacities from the age of twelve till twenty. Associated with Frankel & Company and M. C. Forbes Company. Later with R. E. Cooper in the tobacco business. Worked one year in Henderson, Ky., in the warehouse business. Volunteered for service in the World War. Sent overseas in February, 1918. He was Battalion Supply Sergeant of Headquarters Company, 8th Battalion, 20th Engineers, Construction and Forestry, A.E.F. Served about eighteen months in France. On return to Hopkinsville in 1919, he obtained a responsible position with the Imperial Tobacco Company, Ltd., by whom he is still employed. In November, 1922, he married Miss Lillian B. Campbell, of Washington, North Carolina, a member of a prominent family of that state, long identified with progress and development of the state. One daughter, Margaret Campbell Reeder, was born in 1926. Active member of American Legion, since return from France. Member of Grace Episcopal Church and active in its various departments.

A. J. REEDER was born in Christian County, Kentucky, June 28, 1849, and died February 5, 1893. He married Lucy Dudley Stevenson, born in Christian County, February 4, 1854. Three daughters were born to them—Nancy Dudley, Lureina and Sophie Markham Reeder, all born in Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky. They are granddaughters of James Stevenson, born October 30, 1799, and died December 26, 1861, and Nancy Parish Lander, his wife, born February 26, 1830, and died December 18, 1904. They are great-granddaughters of William Lander, born March 4, 1799, and died September 11, 1834, and Pauline Dudley, his wife, born Stepember 14, 1802, and died July 13, 1834. They are great-great-granddaughters of Robert Dudley, born January 20, 1774, date of death unknown, and Nancy Ann Parish, his wife, born January 9, 1779, and died January 21, 1821. They are great-great-great-granddaughters of Ambrose Dudley, born in 1750 and died January 27, 1825, and Ann Parker, his wife.

Ambrose Dudley was a captain in the Virginia line of the army of the War of the American Revolution. He was appointed captain by Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia. He resigned his commission at the end of the war and entered the ministry of the Baptist Church. He emigrated to Kentucky in 1786, purchased 1,550 acres of land three miles east of Lexington, Ky., and was pastor of Bryan Station Baptist Church for forty years. The Dudleys, of Virginia and Kentucky, are descendants of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester and favorite of Queen Elizabeth. He was a brother of Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick and of Lord Guilford

Dudley, husband of Lady Jane Grey. These three brothers were sons of John Dudley, Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland.

WILLIAM EVERETT REYNOLDS, M.D., a Confederate veteran, is descended from John Reynolds, who was born in North Carolina about 1742 and married Susan Bunch. Their two children were Nancy and Thomas Mack Reynolds. John Reynolds was present and saw Cornwallis' surrender to Washington in 1781. The old soldier moved from North Carolina to Tennessee about the time it was admitted to the Union. His son, Thomas M. Reynolds, married Durinda Slayden, and they were the parents of Dr. W. E. Reynolds, who was born in Dickson County, Tennessee, November 12, 1844, the day of the Presidential election in which James K. Polk defeated Henry Clay. The Reynolds family moved later to Stewart County, Tennessee, and when the war came on, W. E. Reynolds, a boy of seventeen, entered the Confederate Army and served until the surrender in 1865. His last fight was the battle around Nashville, after which his company dispersed and surrendered at Clarksville when hostilities ended. After the war he returned to Stewart County, and was married in 1868 to Miss Nannie Mann. In 1876 he took up the study of medicine and was a country doctor until he came to Kentucky in 1894, and has since practiced his profession in Hopkinsville. During the World War, Dr. Reynolds did hospital service in Virginia at one of the camps. His family consists of eight children, Thomas M., Mrs. Gurdia May Outlaw; Slayden, who died in childhood; W. E., Jr., who married Minerva Fyke and now lives in Chattanooga, Tenn.; Fannie W., who married Dr. Lahiff, of Clarksville, Tenn.; Theodore O., who died in 1927; John T., of Nashville, and Mrs. Flossie May Rascoe, who is an employe of the road department in Frankfort.

PHILIP T. ROBERTS, SR., was born near Gracey, Ky., September 13, 1865, the third son of Thomas D. and Ellen (Lander) Roberts. His paternal grandfather was Edward W. Roberts and his grandmother was a Williams. His maternal grandfather was Stephen Strode Lander, whose wife was a Torian. The parents of Stephen S. Lander were William Lander, the pioneer, who married Letitia Strode, daughter of John Strode, a Revolutionary soldier from Virginia. Philip T. Roberts was married, May 12, 1892, to Laura McCarroll, of Hopkinsville. Of their union were born five sons and one daughter. Thomas D., Joel D., Phil T., Jr., John C., and Douglas G. were the sons and Helen, the daughter. The three older sons were soldiers in the World War. Thomas and Phil were Lieutenants. Joel was wounded on the Mexican border operations, in 1916, and narrowly escaped being a cripple for life. Phil T. Roberts, Jr., is a prominent tobacconist located at Springfield, Tenn. Mr. Roberts is a member of the Baptist Church, and has long been an officer in his church. He lives upon the Roberts homestead near Gracey, Ky., a part of the original land grant of his grandfather.

P. C. SALLEE

PRENTICE CRENSHAW SALLEE was born at Roaring Springs, Trigg County, Kentucky, on October 5, 1868. He was the youngest of five children, three sons and two daughters, born to Charles Henry Sallee and wife, Betty Crenshaw Sallee. Mr. Sallee was educated in the country school at Roaring Springs and at Madisonville, Ky. Early in life his decision was not to remain on the farm, and at about the age of eighteen, he secured a position in a Hopkinsville store. The next venture was in 1887, when he took a place in the store of Albert McGehee, at Newstead. Later Mr. McGehee moved his business to a new store on the railroad, and Mr. Sallee continued with him, working there until he bought a half interest in a business at Oak Grove, on the Clarksville Pike, in which Hugh McGehee was his partner. This partnership continued several years, then Mr. Sallee bought the business, as a whole, and continued at that place until the T. C. Railroad was built and running trains. In the meantime Mr. Sallee had also bought what is known as the Wagoner farm, and a part of the Buckner Oak Grove farm, and had built a store on the railroad, and a dwelling nearby. In 1905, the Oak Grove business, including the post office, was moved to the new store, built at Thompsonville. The Thompsonville business continues under the management of I. G. Cochran, half-brother of Mr. Sallee, who has been a resident of the county since April, 1900.

On March 19, 1901, Mr. Sallee was married to Miss Lelia Susan Garrott, daughter of Edmund H. and Mary Jackson Garrott. To this union three daughters were born. Virginia Crenshaw Sallee, the eldest, died February 19, 1906, at the age of eighteen months. Alice Irwin Sallee and Lelia Susan Sallee are the surviving daughters. Mr. Sallee spent most of his life in South Christian. He, with his family, moved to his new home just south of Hopkinsville, three years before his death, March 5, 1921. Mr. Sallee, familiarly known to his friends as P. C., was a man of winning personality, and had a great many warm and loyal friends. His widow, with her two daughters, now lives in Hopkinsville.

Prentice Sallee's father, Henry Sallee, was the son of Asahel Sallee and Nancy (Garrott) Sallee, who moved from Tennessee to Trigg County, Kentucky, when Henry was twelve years of age. Henry was the oldest of four brothers, two of whom, Isaac and Nicholas, late in life moved with their families from their farms in Trigg County to Hopkinsville, where they spent their last days. In February, 1859, Henry Sallee was married to Miss Betty Ritchey Crenshaw, daughter of Thomas Dabney Crenshaw and Eliza Greenwade Crenshaw. Thomas D. Crenshaw, grandfather of P. C. Sallee, was the son of Cornelius and Nancy Kent Crenshaw, who moved from Virginia to Kentucky, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and settled on a Trigg County farm where Thomas, the youngest of three sons, was born and spent the seventy-three years of his life. Thomas being the youngest child, his father willed the farm to him and he, as his father had done, willed the home to his youngest child, Hugh Carlyn Crenshaw, wishing the home to be kept in the family on and on. It was in this home that H. C. Crenshaw's children, the third generation, were born. H. C. Crenshaw later came to Christian County to live, as did his brothers, T. E., R. C. and M. F. Crenshaw.

The grandmother, Eliza Greenwade Crenshaw, was the daughter of Capt. John Greenwade, a native of Maryland, where he lived until young manhood. Coming to Kentucky on a visit when he was a young man, he met Miss Annie Thomas, of Bourbon County, Kentucky. This acquaintance developed into a love affair and they were married at her Bourbon County home and came to Trigg County to live.

Clarence Sallee, like his brother, Prentice, spent the years of manhood in Christian County. He began his business career when only a boy with Mr. Wiley, a Main Street merchant in Hopkinsville. Later he had a position for a number of years in the grocery of Mr. Robt. Guynn. He then began a dry goods and grocery business for himself at Julian, Ky. From there he moved his business to Newstead and then to Bell Station, all the time conducting a dry goods and grocery business and buying wheat. He died at Bell Station, December 6, 1900.

Mr. Sallee's two sisters are still living. Mrs. John A. Bacon lives at the old Bacon homestead at Roaring Springs. Mr. and Mrs. Bacon have three children, Mrs. W. H. Camp, of Houston, Texas; Mrs. R. T. Stowe, Jr., of Hopkinsville, and J. A. Bacon, Jr., who is still in the home with his father and mother.

Mrs. B. H. Bradshaw, the second sister, lives with her husband and their daughter, Betty Sallee Bradshaw, on their farm in Christian County. A son, B. C. Bradshaw, is assistant professor of Science in Harvard University.

ZACHARIAH SMITH, 1795-1877, was born in Hanover County, Virginia, and was a soldier in the War of 1812, stationed at Norfolk, Va. He removed from Louisa County, Virginia, with his family in 1841 to Todd County, Kentucky. He was a miller and farmer, and finally settled in Fairview, Ky., where he died at the ripe age of eighty-three, honored and beloved by all who knew him as "Uncle Zack." He had three sons, William, Joseph Thomas, and Charles Wesley.

DR. ANDREW SARGENT

ANDREW SARGENT, M.D., D.C., was born in Fayette County, Texas, August 16, 1858, youngest child of John Gary Sargent and Susan Collier Sargent. His grandparents were born in Virginia, of Revolutionary stock; all of his great-grandfathers were in the War of Independence. His paternal grandparents, Andrew Harrison Sargent and Mary Gary Sargent, came from Buckingham County, Virginia, to Christian County in 1833, bringing their slaves and household goods, and settled near Beverly. His maternal grandparents, John Collier and Susan Graves Collier, came from Culpeper County, Virginia, with their parents about 1805, and married, lived and died in Rockcastle County, Kentucky. Dr. Sargent's parents lived in Texas from 1850 to 1866, when they moved to Lincoln County, Kentucky, where they lived until death and are buried in Buffalo Cemetery, Stanford, Ky. Dr. Sargent spent his childhood and youth on the farm, and was educated in the "Old Deestrict School" and the High School at Stanford, Ky. He graduated from the Louisville Medical College in 1881, having received the First Honor Prize for passing the best examination in both junior and senior years, also receiving prizes for highest efficiency in anatomy and surgery. After spending a year as physician in the Louisville City Hospital, he chose Hopkinsville for his life work, and commenced practice in April, 1882, in co-partnership with Dr. Wm. Fuqua, a veteran surgeon of the Confederate army, which continued until the great fire of October 25, 1882, in which his office, his hotel and his livery stable were all destroyed. His offices were subjected to a similar fate in 1887 and 1927. After each fire he purchased new books, and better equipment, and set his face towards the future, smiling at Dame Fortune, hoping for something better in the future. He has been U. S. Pension Examiner and City Councilman for two years. As Councilman he was active in getting modern water and electric lighting systems inaugurated, and the Illinois Central Railroad, all of which helped very much to put Hopkinsville on the map, and gave it an advantageous situation over to its chief rival, Clarksville, Tenn. In 1897 he was elected to the Legislature on the Republican ticket. The Republicans, being greatly in the minority, his chief work was in watchful waiting as the floor leader and caucus chairman of his party. He did not seek re-election, being too much in love with the profession of medicine. He has taken many post graduate courses in medicine, chiropractic and physical therapy, and belongs to the Christian County, Kentucky, State, Southern Medical, and American Medical Societies, and has traveled largely in the United States, Mexico and Canada, Great Britain, France, Italy, Turkey, The Holy Land, Egypt, and other countries. While abroad in 1909 he made the acquaintance of Miss Isabella D. King, of Philadelphia, Pa., to whom he was married May 5, 1915. His home is now, and has been for many years, on the corner of 13th and Water streets. He is in politics a Republican, in religion a member of the Ninth Street Christian Church, and a life member of Elks Lodge No. 545, of which he was a charter member.

R. W. SCATES

REUBEN WILLIAM SCATES, a prominent young business man of Crofton, is a native of Christian County, born June 12, 1896, on his father's farm, two miles west of Crofton. His parents were Walter and Amanda (Putman) Scates, and his grandparents were Walter and Lucy Ann Scates, and Sim and Emaline Putman. His grandfather was among the earlier settlers of Christian County, locating in the section of Northwest Christian known for many years as the Scates' Mill precinct, from the mill now known as Poole's mill. Reuben Scates was reared in the vicinity of Crofton, and in 1918 entered the Naval service, and served from July 29 to December 11, 1918. Returning from his service in the World War, he entered the mercantile business in Crofton the following year, purchasing a half interest in the store of a leading merchant, and becoming the junior member of the firm of Myers & Scates. Six years later he bought the interest of his partner and has since done business under the name of R. W. Scates. Mr. Scates married Miss Lola Mae Lovan, a daughter of Dr. G. W. and Eva McCord Lovan, of Crofton, and they have one little daughter, Sarah Evelyn. Mr. Scates comes of an old Democratic family, and is one of the most influential Democrats in Christian County, with friends all over the county who predict for him future honors at the hands of his party and the people, for his popularity is not confined to his own party. He is one of the county's young men who is sure to be heard from in the future.

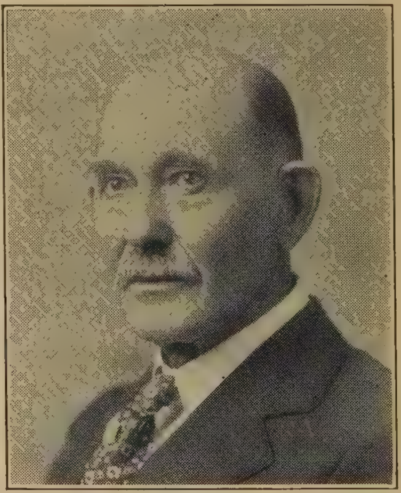
JOSEPH T. SMITH, 1830-1901, was the son of Zachariah Smith, and lived near Fairview, farming until 1887 when he came to Hopkinsville, spending his last days in quiet retirement. Being of literary taste, he read much and contributed to the press occasionally under the *nom de plume* of "Vera." His productions were mainly of a poetical turn. He left many published and unpublished poems of moral, religious and memorial nature. In 1859 he was married to Mary J. Littell, only sister of Judge H. R. Littell. Two children survive them, Ira L. Smith and Annie Smith of Hopkinsville.

CAPT. ALVIN H. SCHUTZ

ALVIN H. SCHUTZ, one of the younger members of the Hopkinsville bar, is not a native of the county, but is a resident of Hopkinsville by choice. He was born at Weyauwega, Wisconsin, March 21, 1896, and was a youth of twenty years of age when the border troubles of 1916 called for soldiers on the Mexican border. He enlisted in the Wisconsin National Guard and served in the campaign, along with the National Guard of Kentucky and other states. There he met some of the Kentucky boys and learned of this wonderful state. Then came the World War, and the young soldier was sent overseas, to return a battle-scarred veteran, from the fiercest struggle that ever convulsed the earth. He entered a private and came out a sergeant, in the 128th Infantry, and during his fourteen months in France was wounded twice; first at Fismes, in the second battle of the Marne and again in the battle of the Argonne. When the war was over he came home and took up the completion of his education. He studied law at Marquette University, receiving his LL.B. degree in June, 1923. He was a member of the Delta Theta Phi law fraternity from which he received an honorary key for superior scholarship. In September, 1923, he came to Hopkinsville, seeking a home. Two years later he was married to Miss Mildred Catherine Holliday, of Two Harbors, Minnesota, a graduate of Northwestern University and a member of Mu Phi Epsilon, national honorary music sorority. Mr. Schutz is an active member of the American Legion post in Hopkinsville and holds a commission as a Captain in the 123rd Cavalry, Kentucky National Guard. In January, 1927, he was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, with headquarters in Hopkinsville. Mr. Schutz is not only making his mark in the legal profession but has achieved a prominent place in the councils of the Republican party. He has been in Hopkinsville long enough to demonstrate that he is destined to be a leader in civic affairs. He has made a host of friends and his genial personality is adding to his popularity as the people know him better. Mr. Schutz is of German descent. His parents were William and Hedwig Schutz. His grandparents were Christian and Caroline Schutz, who came to Wisconsin from Russia about 1885, and Gustav and Bertha Pfaff, who emigrated from Germany to Wisconsin about 1875.

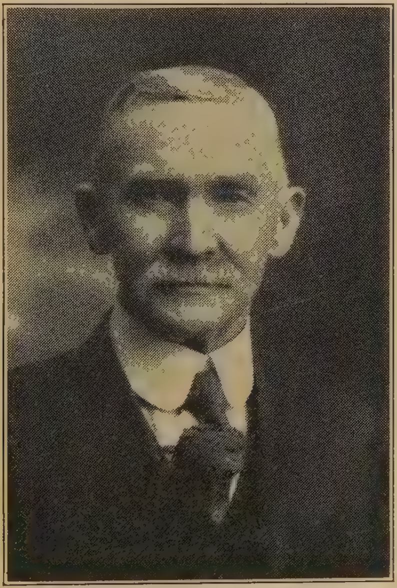
JUDGE IRA D. SMITH

IRA D. SMITH, Circuit Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, of Kentucky, was born in Hopkinsville May 17, 1889. He is a son of Ira L. and Aurine W. Smith, whose biographies appear in this volume. He was a brilliant student in the city schools, completed his education in Vanderbilt University, and entered upon the practice of law in 1910. In 1913 he was elected County Attorney on the Democratic ticket for the term 1914 to 1918. In 1918 he volunteered for service in the World War, and served as an Ensign in the U. S. N., R. F. Returning from the war he was elected representative from Christian County, in the General Assembly of 1922, and in 1927 was nominated for Circuit Judge, in the Democratic primary, and elected for a six-year term, beginning in January, 1928. His record upon the bench has been highly commendable. Judge Smith, in 1924, married Miss Carrie Harrison, and they have two children, Dan J. and Mollie.



DR. J. A. SOUTHALL

DR. JAMES ARDEN SOUTHALL has been a prominent and successful physician in Hopkinsville for many years. He was born at LaFayette, Ky., March 10, 1860. He was a son of William H. and Mollie (Thacker) Southall. His grandparents, Holman and Rebecca (Rives) Southall, were early settlers in the Southwestern part of the county. The Southalls came from Raleigh, N. C., in 1848, when his father was eighteen years old. J. A. Southall was reared on a farm, and received a good education in local schools and later attended college at Mobile, Ala. From there he entered College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Baltimore, graduating in 1888, and located at Hanson, Hopkins County, where he practiced four years and came to Hopkinsville in 1888. In 1883 he was married to Miss Ettie Alice Clardy, and their union was blessed by six children. These were Robert G., William Arden, Gladys S. (Mrs. Barnett), Myrtha (Mrs. Lucian A. Moseley), Florence (Mrs. W. H. Koon), and Henry. Dr. Southall is not only a good doctor, but is an equally good business man. He owns much valuable property, including a winter home at DeLand, Fla., where he has spent his winters for the last four years. He also served the city of Hopkinsville for some years as a City Councilman, and was an official who could always be trusted to keep an eye on the public welfare. He was an examining surgeon for the government for four years, and during the World War was a volunteer in the medical service. He has long been a member of the Christian County Medical Society, and has held the official positions of secretary and treasurer, and president of the society. In politics he is a Democrat, and he is a life long member of the Methodist Church. During the more than forty years he has lived in Hopkinsville he has enjoyed the respect and confidence of all who have known him.



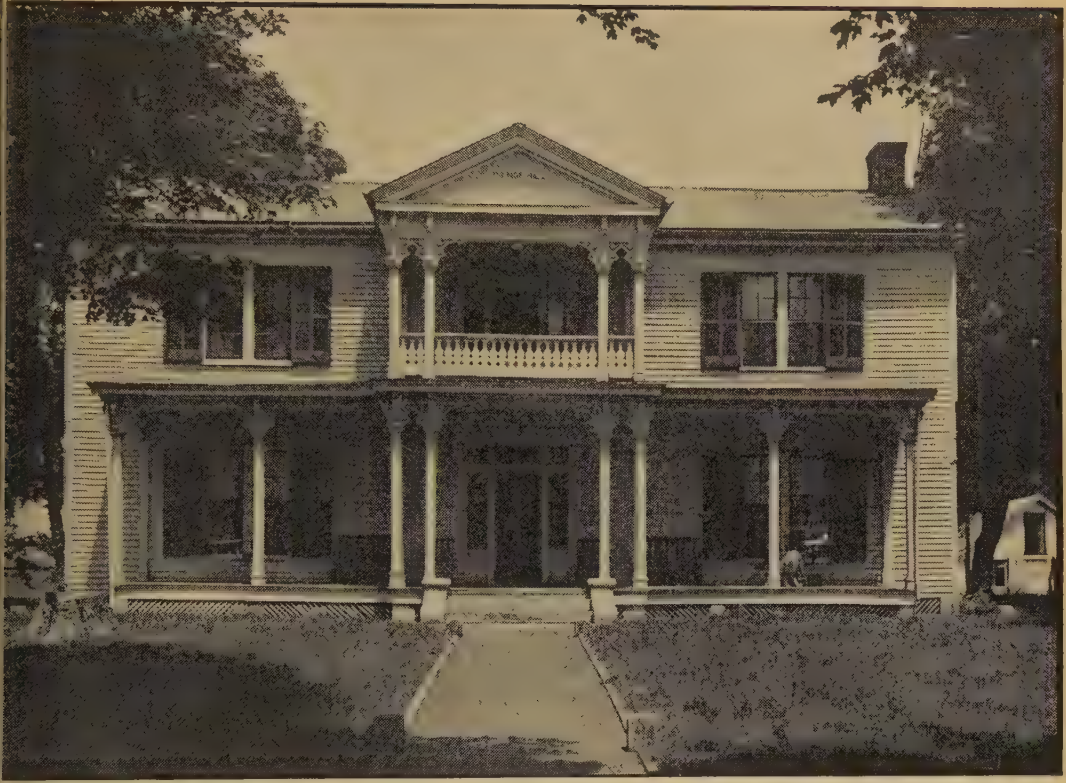
G. H. STOWE

MRS. G. H. STOWE

GEORGE HOWARD STOWE is a son of William T. and Maiden J. (Wood) Stowe. W. T. Stowe was born in Halifax County, Virginia, April 26, 1818, second of the nine children of William and Obedience T. (Cardwell) Stowe, both natives of Virginia. When twenty-three, he came to Christian County in the fall of 1841, coming alone and on horseback, a journey of seventeen days. He arrived with his horse and $42.00 in money, and engaged to manage the farm of John H. Phelps for $225.00 and board. He saved his money for two years and then rented a farm for sixteen years, at the end of this time he purchased a farm of four hundred and two and a half acres, in 1865, paying $21,162.50 in cash. In 1870 he bought two hundred and sixty-seven and a half acres more land, and a little later three hundred and eleven acres, and soon afterwards one or two smaller tracts, until he owned more than twelve hundred acres of fine farming lands. Mr. Stowe was married December 17, 1846, to a daughter of John and Lucy (Saunders) Wood. Her father was from North Carolina and her mother from Virginia. Of their ten children, the first two died in infancy, and John H. died when twenty-four years of age. Those rearing families were G. H., Fred C. and Edward A. (twins), Julia A. (Mrs. Thos. W. Baker), William Dudley, Robert Thomas, and Mary E. (Mrs. Arthur M. Henry). Only the subject, Edward and the two daughters are now living. It is worthy to note that while W. T. Stowe's grandfather was not in the Revolutionary War, three of his older brothers were soldiers.

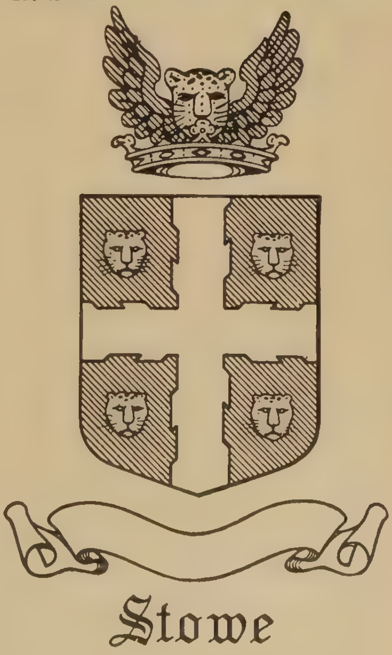
G. H. Stowe was born June 13, 1853, grew to manhood on his father's farm, was educated in the county schools, and on October 14, 1878, married at Mayfield, Ky., Miss Carrie Edwards, a daughter of Joseph and Althea (Collins) Edwards, who died June 3, 1898. To them were born five sons and two daughters, all of whom are living. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Stowe on January 10, 1901, married Miss Mary Manson, of Clarksville, Tenn., who died June, 1904, without issue, and he then married Miss Stella Radford on June 11, 1911, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. J. Radford, who died April 11, 1919, without issue. Mr. Stowe has for fifty-two years lived upon a fine farm west of Hopkinsville, known as Prince Hill, where he still lives, although all of his seven children have moved away, and six of them have married.

Joseph William Stowe was born in 1879, was educated at Bethel College, Russellville, and the Bryant and Stratton Business College, Louisville; married Nettie Hord, and lives in Hopkinsville, Ky. Their children are William Thomas Stowe (who married Josephine Bellamy), Carrie Esther and Virginia. Charles Howard Stowe was educated at Bethel College; married Margaret Knight, and now lives at 29 Santa Clara Ave., Dayton, Ohio. Their children are Palmer Edwards, Charles Howard and Nancy Layton. George Amos Stowe was educated at Bethel College and the University of Pennsylvania, and is a dentist at Italy, Texas. He married Myrtle Johnson, of Houston, Texas. Nannie Belle Stowe was educated at Bethel Woman's College; married James Richard Caudle (deceased), and lives at 1506 South Clay Street, Hopkinsville. Children: Howard Stowe, James Richard, III, and George Amos and Nancy Sylvia (twins). Carrie Ethel Stowe was educated at Bethel Woman's College and married M. Allen Owen, and they live at Miami, Fla. Children: F. Roy, Martin Edwards, M. A., Jr., and Richard. Henry Clay Stowe was educated at South Kentucky College, and married Nina Alcock, of Corinth, Ky. He served in the World War, in an overseas ammunition train at Bordeaux, France. He lives at 115 West Fourth Street, Covington, Ky. Fred Edwards Stowe was educated at Bethel College, lived on the farm with his father until a few years ago, and now lives at Redlands, Calif.



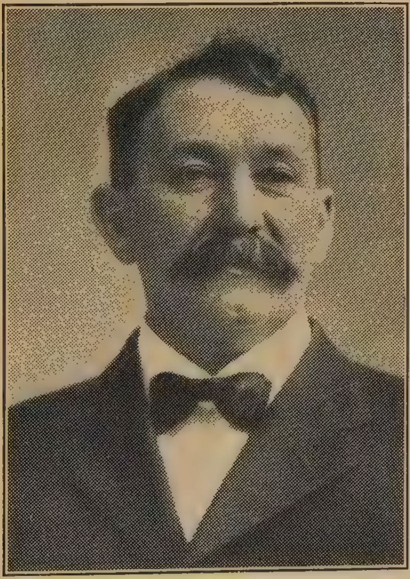
Prince Hill, Home of G. H. Stowe

This stately old country home is on the Julian road, ten miles west of Hopkinsville, described on page 629. Mr. Stowe's coat of arms, used herewith, is the same used in the sketch of his brother on page 630.



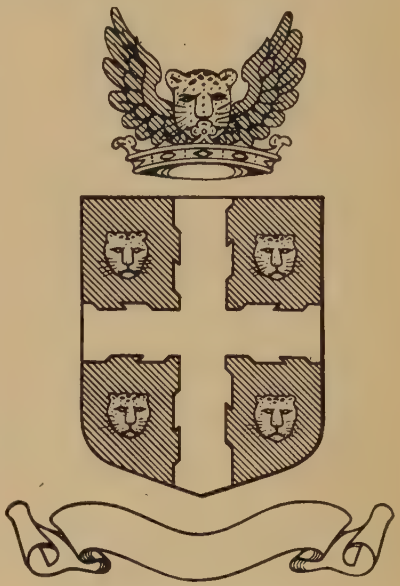
Mr. Stowe has been a member of the South Union Baptist Church for fifty-seven years, a deacon fifty-one years, and superintendent of the Sunday school thirty-five years. For more than thirty years he has been a most useful trustee of Bethel Woman's College. He has been a director of the First National Bank for thirty-nine years. He owns a thousand acres of the finest land in Christian County, and his country home, at Prince Hill farm, is one of the few remaining ante-bellum plantation houses, beautifully situated upon an elevation well back from the road, commanding a view of the farm's broad acres in every direction. His hospitality as a host has long been proverbial. For many years it was his custom to give a bountiful feast of turkey and game every fall to twenty or more of his close friends. These "possum suppers," as he called them, were great occasions. Mr. Stowe has been a great friend to education, liberal in his donations to education and to his church, giving as much as a thousand dollars a year to benevolences. His famous Prince Hill farm was acquired by him in 1878, and he still makes it his home. It is not the province of history to deal in idle flattery, but it is not amiss to say that Christian County has had few if any better and more useful citizens than G. H. Stowe.

ROBERT THOMAS STOWE, former Mayor of Hopkinsville, was a son of William T. Stowe, whose family biography appears on another page. He was born in Trigg County, November 12, 1862, and died in Hopkinsville, August 25, 1925. A farmer most of his life, he moved to Hopkinsville in 1908. In 1909 was elected and served four years as County Clerk, and in 1918 was elected Mayor of Hopkinsville, and served two years to fill a vacancy, when he was elected Commissioner for two years. Mr. Stowe was a Democratic leader, a deacon in the Baptist Church and a very prominent citizen. He was kind and generous in his nature, modest and retiring, upright and honorable, and a devoted husband and father. When a young man he married Miss Mary Loula Pierce, December 21, 1887. She was a daughter of George R. and Elvira (Steger) Pierce, and a descendant of several very early pioneer families, of whom more than a passing notice should be taken. Her father's parents were John Pierce, who came from North Carolina and married Sarah Allen, of Alexandria, Va., one of nine sisters and a brother. Sam, who came from Virginia in 1798. John Pierce served in the war of



ROBERT T. STOWE, SR.

1812, and was in the battle of New Orleans. Other Allen girls married Hooser, Talbot, Kincaid, Finley and Steel, some of whom still have descendants here. Mrs. Stowe's mother, Elvira Steger, was a daughter of William Steger and his wife, Maria Lou Sargent. Married in Richmond, Va.; moved to Kentucky. Her father, George R. Pierce, was born January 16, 1833, died August, 1919. Her mother was born in 1845, and died December 2, 1910. They were the parents of ten children, seven of whom grew to maturity, and six are now living. George, Frank, Milton and Daisy died in infancy, and Richard Marvin died aged twenty. The others are J. Henry, Mary Loula, William Steger, Sarah Ann, Charles Lucian and Dennis Morton.



Stowe
OR
Stow
MASS. 1635

J. H. Pierce married Mollie Northern, of Atlanta, Ga., who bore him four children, Annie (Mrs. J. T. Steger), Mary (Mrs. Powell), Frances E. (Mrs. Williams) and Mattie Lou. Mary Loula married Robert T. Stowe, and has two children, Kathleen and Robert T. Stowe, Jr., who married Elizabeth Bacon. William S. Pierce married Emma Adams, who died, leaving three daughters, Mable, Mary and Elizabeth; Mable is Mrs. Gary; Mary, Mrs. McKnight, and Elizabeth, Mrs. King; and a son, William. In 1928, Mr. Pierce married Miss Mary Moore. Sarah married Jas. C. Johnson, and her children were George, Jamie, Mattie, Frank, Sarah, Frances, Marvin and Lucian. Marvin and Lucian are deceased, and Mr. Johnson died in Hopkinsville. Charles L. married Edna Adams, and their children are James P., Martha, Virginia and Ann. Dennis married Julia Broadie, and they have one son, Thomas B.

Robert T. Stowe, Jr., was an army chemist during the World War, on duty at the powder plant in Nashville. He is a fine young business man. He is a member of the Baptist Church. His mother is president of the U. D. C. Chapter, and is a very efficient officer, and enthusiastic in compiling new records. She is also president of the Democratic Woman's Club of Christian County.

GEORGE DENNIS SHAW, an employe of the City Bank & Trust Company, Hopkinsville, Ky., is a descendant of one of Christian County's old families, of Revolutionary War ancestry. He is a son of George W. and Anna Shanklin Shaw and was born in Christian County, Kentucky, September 12, 1876. His father was the youngest of the eight sons and three daughters of William and Sarah (Fritz) Shaw.

William Shaw's father, of Scotch-Irish descent, served in the War for Independence, as did several of his brothers. The Shaw family were settlers in the Fairview neighborhood about the time that Samuel Davis, the father of Jefferson Davis, came to the county and located at what is now Fairview.

George W. Shaw was a prominent and successful farmer and a man of the highest standard of citizenship. His son was educated in the public and high schools of Hopkinsville and, in 1898, volunteered for service in the Spanish-American War and served throughout that struggle as a private in Company E, Third Kentucky Infantry, U. S. V. Soon after that war he became an employe of the Planters Bank & Trust Company until 1910 when he engaged in the life insurance business, until the World War began, when he again volunteered for army service but was refused on account of age limit. He then applied to the office of the Adjutant General of the Army for appointment as Army Field Clerk (for foreign duty only), was accepted and landed in France within a month. He was invalided back to the United States after a year's service in France and received his discharge August 19, 1919. Mr. Shaw was a leader in the organization of Hiram P. Thomas Camp No. 12, United Spanish War Veterans, among the early members of Christian County Post of the American Legion, and for years has been a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

THE STITES FAMILY settled in Christian County in the year 1816, and as it will be interesting to the descendants of the family, in future generations, a very brief genealogy of this branch of the family will be given. Prof. Edmund J. James, then president of the University of Illinois, wrote a series of articles for the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, beginning with the issue of July, 1897, in which he gave a fairly complete record of several branches of the Stites family. This refers to the records found in the counties of central and southern New Jersey, Long Island, Cincinnati and Annals of Hempstead, L. I., Hatfield's History of Elizabeth, New Jersey, Life of James Manning and many other publications.

The American record begins with Dr. John Stites, who was born in England in 1595, and died in Hempstead, L. I., in 1717. He is said to have been a surgeon in Cromwell's Army, and to have accompanied a band of colonists, as surgeon, and settled in New England just before the restoration of Charles II, probably a wise course for him to have pursued.

One son, Richard, born in London in 1640, came to America with his father, and died at Hempstead, L. I., in 1702. Richard left three sons: Henry, Benjamin and William.

Only the Christian County branch of the family will be followed here. They descend from William, the third son of Richard, who was born in

Hempstead, L. I., in 1676. John Stites, of Louisville, Ky., has the oldest known Stites family Bible, and the record of this Bible begins with the record of William, son of Richard, son of John. William moved to New Jersey, near the present site of Springfield. He was buried in 1727, in what is now known as the "Revolutionary burying ground." The line continues through to his son, John, born in 1706, died 1782. He was a member of the Provincial Congress, of New Jersey, from Essex County. John and his wife, Margaret Hampton, lived near Scudder's Mill, on Rahway River, Connecticut Farms, New Jersey. Their fifth son, John, continues the line we are following. He was a merchant in New York City, corner of Queen and Chapel streets, in 1785. He was born April, 1745. He first married Susannah Brashear, in New York. They had ten children, the youngest being Abraham (or Abram), in line of this branch. He was born in New York, October 8, 1782. In 1810, Abram Stites came to Georgetown, Ky., and there married Anne Michie Johnson. They lived in Georgetown till 1816, when the family moved to Hopkinsville. Abram was a lawyer, and practiced his profession in Kentucky after leaving New York. He was appointed County Clerk of Christian County about 1824, by the Governor, under the old constitution, and served continuously, by appointment, for twenty-six years, then ran for office under the then new constitution in 1850, but resigned before the end of his term of office, serving in all about thirty years. He died in Hopkinsville, February 24, 1864.

John, oldest son of Abram, was born in Georgetown, Ky., January 16, 1812. He took up his father's profession of law, also served as deputy in the clerk's office for some years. In 1849 he married Elizabeth Hunt, at Salem, Ky. She was the daughter of Wilson Ashley Hunt, born in Dublin, Ireland, 1792, and Martha A. Phillips, daughter of Leroy Phillips, of Richmond, Va., being of French Huguenot descent. The children of John and Elizabeth Hunt Stites were John, Wilson H., Anne M., James H., Henry J., Susan B., Frank M. and Elizabeth H.

Dr. Frank Montgomery Stites was born February 27, 1868, is a practicing physician in Hopkinsville. In 1891 he married Mary Rodman Gant, daughter of Joseph K. and Elizabeth Crabbe Gant. They have eight living children. Dr. Frank M., Jr., now practicing in Louisville, and for six years a medical missionary in Seoul, Korea, under the Southern Methodist Church. Joseph Gant, now in the tobacco business in Hopkinsville, who served with the Marines in the Second Division, Sixth Regiment, 96th Company, during the World War. Henry J. is in the furniture business in St. Louis. Dr. James Rodman is practicing medicine in Louisville. He served with the 174th Aviation Squadron in England and France. Charles Jarrett is assistant auditor of the Louisville Trust Company. Elizabeth, teaching in Western Junior High School, Louisville. John is a senior in the Medical Department, University of Louisville. Mildred Gant, now a student in Bethel Woman's College.

STITES FAMILY—Abraham Stites moved to Christian County from Scott County early in the Nineteenth (19th) Century. He was County Court Clerk for about forty (40) years. His father, John Stites, was born in Springfield, N. J., which was also the birthplace of Abraham Stites, and served as an officer in the Revolutionary War. Leaving his son, Abraham Stites, with relatives in New Jersey, Dr. John Stites joined a party of twenty-seven (27) men under command of his uncle, Major Benjamin Stites, and settled Columbia (later Cincinnati), Ohio, in 1778, building the first block-house. A monument was dedicated to this party in 1923 and they are credited officially with being the founders of Cincinnati.

Abraham Stites studied law and was admitted to the practice in New York City on the 14th day of May, 1805, his law license being signed by James Kent—author of Kent's Commentaries—and Dewitt Clinton, then Governor of New York. Chancellor Kent was then Chief Justice of the New York Supreme Court. In 1810, while on a visit to his father in Scott County, Abraham Stites married Ann Johnson, daughter of Henry Ashton Johnson, who also had been a Revolutionary soldier, serving as a youth in a Virginia Line Company, commanded by his father. They removed to Hopkinsville soon thereafter. Among their children were John Stites, who was born in Scott County in 1812 and died in Hopkinsville in 1896, and Judge Henry J. Stites, who served on the local circuit bench, the Kentucky Court of Appeals and Jefferson Circuit Bench altogether more than forty (40) years and died in 1891, being buried in Hopkinsville. Judge Henry J. Stites left no descendants, but John Stites left a number of children, including Judge John Stites, now chairman of the board of Louisville Trust Company, and leading citizen of Louisville for half a century; Honorable Henry J. Stites, local attorney, who died on February 22, 1892, when only thirty-three (33) years old; James Stites (now living in Louisville), Wilson H. Stites (deceased), Dr. Frank M. Stites, of Hopkinsville, and three (3) daughters, Miss Susie Stites, who now lives in Louisville with her nephew, Dr. Frank M. Stites, Jr., and Misses Annie and Lizzie Stites (both deceased). Colonel Henry J. Stites and Major John T. E. Stites, both of Louisville, are sons of Honorable Henry J. Stites. John Stites, of Hopkinsville, is the son of Wilson H. Stites. Judge John Stites, of Louisville, and Dr. Frank M. Stites both have large families.

The Stites family came to America immediately after the Roundhead or Cromwellian Rebellion on account of John Stites' activities in that movement as an officer of Hampton's Regiment. He settled at Hempstead, Long Island, and lived to be one hundred and twenty-two (122) years old, having been born in 1595 and dying in 1717. He was great-great-great-grandfather of Abraham Stites.

JUDGE JOHN STITES, Chairman of the Board of Louisville Trust Company, capitalist, churchman, civic leader and former member of the Board of Public Safety, was born in Christian County, Kentucky, October

9, 1850, being the son of John and Elizabeth (Hunt) Stites; studied law at University of Louisville; practiced in Louisville from 1873 to 1887; served with Fidelity Trust Company as vice-president, president and chairman of board from August 1, 1887 to January 7, 1911. Vice-president, 1911-13, president Louisville Trust Company 1913-1929; also president Eastern Park Land Company, LaGrange Land Company, director Kentucky and Mutual Fire Insurance Company, director, Louisville Railway Company, Louisville Interurban Railway Company, Proctor Coal Company, Bourbon Stock Yards Company, director and treasurer Presbyterian Theological Seminary; Presbyterian Committee on Relief and Education; president, International S. S. Association, 1908-11. Married Mildred Ann Chenoweth, of Louisville, Ky., October 4, 1877. Independent. Member of Civic League. Clubs: Pendennis, Conversation. Home: 1439 St. James Court. Office: 200 S. Fifth Street. Judge Stites at seventy-nine is in apparently perfect physical condition and works eight or ten hours each day.

JUDGE HENRY J. STITES was born in Hopkinsville, Ky., on September 16, 1816, and died in Louisville, April 3, 1891, son of Abraham and Ann (Johnson) Stites. He engaged in business until about thirty years of age when he commenced to practice law. In 1857, at the age of thirty-five he was elected judge of the Second Judicial Circuit. In 1854 he was elected judge of the Court of Appeals, defeating Judge John H. McHenry. Going off the Appellate Bench in 1862, he removed to Louisville, and was elected judge of Common Pleas Branch, Jefferson Circuit Court, retiring on June 19, 1886.

HENRY J. STITES was born in Hopkinsville, Ky., on June 5, 1859, being the fourth son of John and Elizabeth (Hunt) Stites, and named for his uncle, Judge Henry J. Stites. He married Susan Edmunds, second daughter of Col. John T. Edmunds, in June, 1888. After a remarkably successful commencement of a legal career, he died suddenly on February 22, 1892, leaving his widow and two sons, Col. Henry J. Stites and Major John T. E. Stites. Mrs. Stites died September 21, 1928, in Louisville, where she resided with her two sons.

MAJOR JOHN T. E. STITES was born in Hopkinsville, Ky., February 15, 1891, being the second son of Henry J. and Susan (Edmunds) Stites. Education: A.B., Georgetown College, 1910; LL.B., Cum Laude, Yale University, 1914. Practiced law, Paducah, Ky., 1914-20. Removed to Louisville, 1920, and formed law partnership with brother under firm name Stites & Stites. Unmarried. Democrat. Baptist. Major of Infantry, U. S. Army, during World War; entered service May 11, 1917; discharged May 21, 1919. Camp Judge Advocate, Camp Taylor and Camp Knox. Member Louisville Bar Association, Kentucky State Bar Association, American Bar Association, American Legion, Kappa Alpha, Phi Delta Phi.

Clubs: Pendennis and University. Home: The Puritan Apartments. Office: Starks Building.

COLONEL HENRY J. STITES was born August 2, 1889, Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky, oldest son of Henry Johnson Stites, lawyer, and Susan (Edmunds) Stites. Education; A.B., Georgetown (Ky.) College, 1909; A.B., Yale (Conn.) College, 1910; LL.B., Louisville Law School (Ky.), 1911; LL.B., Yale University Law School, 1912. He practiced law in Hopkinsville, Ky., as junior member firm of Edmunds & Stites, 1911-1920, removing to Louisville, April 10, 1920, and organizing firm of Stites & Stites with brother, John T. E. Stites, which is present occupation. General history: Unmarried; Baptist; Mason; member American Legion; Military Order World War; Sons American Revolution; Colonel commanding 123rd Cavalry Regiment, Kentucky National Guard, and Officers Reserve Corps; Trustee Georgetown College (Kentucky); Hindman Settlement School (Kentucky); former Regent of Western State Normal and Teachers College (Kentucky); member Louisville, Ky., and American Bar Associations; member Kappa Alpha Fraternity (Southern Order), and Phi Delta Pi (legal). Clubs: Pendennis, University and Louisville Country Club; Residence: 506 Puritan Apartments, Louisville, Ky. Offices: 998 Starks Building, Louisville, Ky. History: Served on Mexican border as Captain, Company D, 3rd Kentucky Infantry, Hopkinsville company, June, 1916, to January, 1917; entered World War April 6, 1917, and served until September 25, 1919, from September, 1918, to September, 1919, overseas, rank of Captain Infantry and Major Infantry, being detailed as Division Inspector 38th Division, Division Inspector 37th Division, assistant inspector District of Paris during the Peace Conference. Formerly active in the American Legion, being one of the organizers of the American Legion, Department of Kentucky, and a charter member and one of the organizers of Christian County Post, Hopkinsville, Ky.; formerly a member of Kentucky Disabled Ex-Service Men's Board, and original organizer of same; formerly member of National Distinguished Guest's Committee of the American Legion, and National Rehabilitation Committee of the American Legion, and various committees of the Kentucky Department of the American Legion; formerly a member of the Executive Committee of Jefferson Post, American Legion, and the Executive Committee of the American Legion, Department of Kentucky; originally enlisted in Kentucky National Guard June 30, 1907, and served continuously therein since, re-joining same immediately after the World War.

Republican Connections: Member Louisville and Jefferson County Committee since June, 1927, being re-elected for term of four years in April, 1928; State Campaign treasurer, 1927, and active in city organization same year, instructing Republican election officers and workers in their legal duties, et cetera; treasurer Republican State Central Committee since April, 1928; treasurer State Republican Campaign and member Campaign Executive Committee and Campaign Finance Committee, 1928; chairman Louisville and Jefferson County Campaign Committee, 1928; State Chairman Republican Service League, 1928; member 1929 Campaign Committee of Louisville and Jefferson County, and treasurer of State Campaign Committee, 1929; active in Republican organization since 1925.

JOSEPH GANT STITES, a prominent young business man of Hopkinsville, is one of the several sons of Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Stites, referred to the family biography. He was born July 14, 1893, and after graduating from the City High School completed his education at McLean College. He was just ready to begin a business career when the World War began; he was one of the first to volunteer and got into active service at the front in June, 1918. In the fierce battle at Belleau Woods he was gassed. He was attached to the Second Division, Sixth Regiment, 96th Company of Marines, and his division was twice given a Fourragere citation for its part in that decisive battle. Mr. Stites was discharged from the army as a sergeant. Returning home, he entered the hardware business, but in 1929 sold that business and took up the tobacco warehouse business in which his grandfather, J. K. Gant, was prominent two generations ago. Mr. Stites was married to Miss Ruth Haydon, and they have three children: Joseph Gant, Jr., William Bernard and Mary Haydon. The family are members of the Methodist Church and Mr. Stites is a steward.

JOHN STITES, attorney at law of Hopkinsville, is a representative of the distinguished Stites family of New Jersey and Kentucky, referred to extensively in these pages. His father, Wilson H. Stites, was a son of John Stites, of Hopkinsville. His mother was Annie Salmon Stites, a daughter of Adeline Clark, who married William Salmon. Adeline Clark was a daughter of Bowling Clark, and a granddaughter of Jonathan Clark, who was a lieutenant in the army of the Revolution from the colony of North Carolina. Mr. Stites has his pension certificate Number 22,015, dated September 26, 1833, and which is recorded in the office of Pensions in book number 6, volume 7, page 6. Jonathan Clark is one of the thirty-nine Revolutionary soldiers buried in Christian County, whose name appears on the bronze tablet at the gate of Riverside Cemetery.

John Stites was born at Nashville, Tenn., on the 6th day of January, 1880. He graduated from the University of Virginia, and began the practice of law in Hopkinsville, Ky.; served as a private in Company E of the Third Kentucky Voluntary Infantry of the Spanish-American War.

He was married in Cadiz, Ky., on the 29th day of June, 1916, to Miss Susan Boyd, daughter of Sam and Ora Boyd. He has two children, Susanne Boyd Stites and John Stites, Jr.

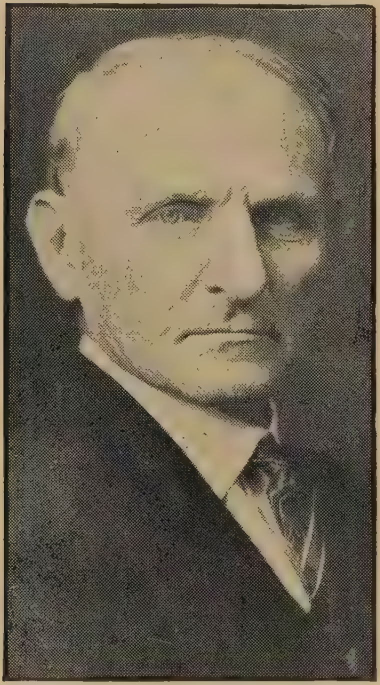
Mr. Stites is a very prominent member of the Hopkinsville bar, and an active member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, and a former president of the Athenaeum.

COL. E. W. STARLING

COL. EDMUND WILLIAM STARLING, the subject of this sketch, is a descendant of the Starling family whose lineage dates back several hundred years to one Sir William Starling, knighted in 1661, Lord Mayor of London, 1670. His son was William. William's son, Roderick, married Miss Hubbard. Their son, William, married Jane Gordon. Their son, William, married Susanna Lyne. Their son, William, born January 25, 1783, married Mary McDowell, June 13, 1805. To this union were born: Lyne, Samuel, Suanna, Anna Irvin, Maria, Lucy Todd, William, John Madison and Edmund Alexander.

Edmund Alexander Starling, Colonel 35th Kentucky Mounted Infantry, married Annie Leslie McCarroll, youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John McCarroll, on June 4, 1872, and their children are as follows: Guy, assistant cashier, First National Bank at time of this writing, was born May 4, 1873, and married Kate Wallace, April 10, 1913, and to them were born Guy William, June 19, 1914, and Alfred Wallace, born September 13, 1916.

Edmund William, born October 5, 1875, not married. He is a veteran of the Spanish-American War, having served as a member of the 3rd Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. During the first administration of President Wilson, he was appointed to a position on the White House detail of the U. S. Secret Service, a position he has held with three succeeding Presidents, with honor to himself and the name he bears. He has also been selected by the National Park Rangers as an honorary member of the National Park Rangers of the Interior Department of the United States, an honor conferred upon only one other man, that man being Crown Prince Gustav Adolf of Sweden. The State of South Dakota, through its Governor and Senator Peter Norbeck, chairman of the Custer State Park Board, has named a basin, consisting of some four or five thousand acres of virgin timber at the foot of Mount Rushmore, "Starling Basin." Gutzum Borglum, famous sculptor, is now engaged in carving the features of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Roosevelt on the side of Mount Rushmore. These faces will be looking down into the basin bearing his name.



DENNY SMITH

DENNY PERRYMAN SMITH, representative from Christian County in the lower house of the General Assembly, was born in Trigg County, Kentucky, October 9, 1866, attended the county schools and graduated with degree of Bachelor of Science in University of Kentucky, 1893, and completing his law course largely by his own efforts, began the practice of law in Cadiz. He was elected county attorney on the Democratic ticket in 1899, serving six years. In 1904, he was elected commonwealth's attorney of the sixth judicial district, and was reelected in 1910 and 1916, serving until 1922. He located in Hopkinsville to practice his profession in 1927, and at once took a prominent position as a member of the bar. In 1929, he was nominated by the Democratic party for representative, without opposition, and was elected over his Republican opponent by 1,161 majority, overcoming a Republican majority of 1,500 the previous year. Mr. Smith was married to Miss Susie Evelyn White, a daughter of W. C. White, of Cadiz. They have two children: Martha Terry Smith and Benjamin Terry Smith. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

LUTHER HANSFORD SMITHSON, of Church Hill, Ky., was born in Lunenburg County, Virginia, March 8, 1858. His parents were William Bartlett and Jane (Campbell) Smithson. His mother's parents, Archie and Ann (Cameron) Campbell, with their two children, John and Jane, sailed from London Derry, Ireland, on board the good ship "Farmer," on May 23, 1826. Jane was born April 25, 1823. She was married to William Bartlett Smithson August 13, 1845. Eleven children were born to them, seven boys and four girls. The husband and father, together with his two brothers, served in the Army of Northern Virginia during the Civil War. All six of them met untimely deaths, through the service to their

L. H. SMITHSON

state. William B. was a junior officer at Port Lookout when General Lee surrendered. He contracted a disease and died in Petersburg, Va., before reaching home after his parole. Captain Archie Campbell was killed in action at Harper's Ferry. John Campbell, private, was wounded during Pickett's charge at Gettysburg and died a few days later. Lee Alexander Campbell contracted a cold at the Gettysburg campaign, which resulted in his death, but he was the only one of the six to reach home. William B. Smithson's brothers left no records, and it is assumed they were killed outright in battle.

Being left without husband or brothers, the slaves gone, and the plantation stripped bare, Jane Campbell Smithson, with eight children (three having died), left Lunenburg County on November 1, 1869, and reached Hopkinsville, Ky., just before Christmas of the same year. They were on the road, in a two-horse wagon, a little more than six weeks. Her children, who reached maturity and most of whom have made Christian County their home, are Alice Campbell (Mrs. Joseph M. Parish), of Virginia; Emma Jane (Mrs. W. E. Adcock), of Hopkinsville; James A. (deceased), Hopkinsville; Thomas A. (deceased), Hopkinsville; Charles W., Bennettstown, Ky.; Luther H., Church Hill; Mary E. (Mrs. N. L. Turner, deceased), Nashville, Tenn.; Martha L. (Mrs. C. H. Bagby), Hopkinsville, and Rev. John O., Louisville, Ky.

Luther Hansford Smithson married Mattie Henry Boyd, on November 15, 1882, the youngest of four children of James Henry and Mary C. (Means) Boyd, native Christian Countians. To them have been born Thomas A. (deceased); Mary Belle (Mrs. H. E. Gary), Church Hill, Ky.; Carrie Campbell (Mrs. M. E. King, deceased); Julia A. C. (Mrs. J. O. Bowles), Richmond, Va.; Ruby Jane, Hopkinsville; William Carver, St. Louis, Mo.; Mattie Hansford (Mrs. W. H. Milner), Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Smithson is a deacon in the South Union Baptist Church. He owns a farm five and a half miles from Hopkinsville, on the Church Hill Pike. On the farm is a mineral well, the waters of which are recommended for medicinal purposes.

EDWIN THOMAS STEGER, a prominent farmer of Christian County, comes from a race of agriculturalists, with a lineage to William Steger, of Buckingham County, Virginia, where in 1817 a son, William M. Steger, was born, and when a boy of fourteen came with the family to Christian County and lived till his death in 1877. He married Lou Sargent, a daughter of Andrew Sargent, and they reared a family of eight children: Mary F. (Gary), William A., Susan S. (West), Edwin Walton, Idella (Bard), Elvira (Pierce), Maria Lou and John Thomas Steger. The fourth of these was the father of Edwin T. Steger. He married Sallie Glover, a daughter of William and Mary (Gary) Glover, and to them were born three sons: Ernest W., James O. and the subject, who was born March 9, 1875, in the southern part of Christian County. He married Miss Marion Park, of Central City, Ky., and to them have been born Mildred, Jessie Nell, Ernestine and Edwin Thomas, Jr. Mr. Steger's brother, Ernest, became a merchant at the village of Masonville, married late in life, and died in 1929 without issue. His brother, James O., is a farmer of the county, and has a family. Edwin T. Steger is a member of the Baptist Church and was for many years a deacon in the Pembroke church. His present home is near Hopkinsville, on Route Four.

LESLIE A. SUMMERS, a prominent farmer of Christian County, is a son of William D. Summers and Amanda (Broadie) Summers. His father's parents were William Summers and Harriet (Anthony) Summers, who settled on the Cadiz Road, a hundred years ago, on the farm since known as the Summers place. Amanda Broadie's parents were Dr. Crispus and Lavinia (Neblett) Broadie, both of Nashville, Tenn. Leslie A. Summers was born on the old Summers homestead, near Hopkinsville, Ky., September 12, 1872. He was educated in the county schools, and like his ancestors, became a farmer. He married Miss Fannie Carter, and they have one son, Frank L. Summers. Subject's father, William D. Summers, was the youngest of twelve children. He spent his entire life on the farm, where he was born and died, when seventy-two years of age. He was a good farmer and a careful business man. With his own resources he built five miles of turnpike, from his place to Hopkinsville, one of the first improved roads in the county. He owned it until the county issued bonds and bought his turnpike with other toll roads of the county. He left one other child besides Leslie A., a daughter, Mrs. Lady Summers Bradshaw, who still lives upon the homestead.

WILLIAM OGLESBY SOYARS, for fifteen years a prominent member of the Hopkinsville bar, is descended from a family identified with the history of Christian County for more than a century. It is a family of Scotch-Irish descent, taking part in all of the country's wars. John Soyars, of Virginia, was killed by the Indians while with a surveying party. His son, James Soyars, of Pittsylvania County, Virginia, was a Revolutionary soldier under LaFayette; he was a High Sheriff of Pittsylvania County for eighteen years, and was on the committee to welcome Gen. LaFayette in 1824. His son, Col. John Soyars, born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, in 1805, came to Christian County, Ky., in 1831 and died in 1844. His wife was Elizabeth Cannon, who died in Christian County in 1844. His son, Dr. James Thomas Soyars, born in Christian County, was a gallant Confederate soldier, serving throughout the war in Company A, First Kentucky Cavalry, and in the scout service of the Confederacy. He studied medicine and located at Slaughters, in Webster County. He married Miss Medora Oglesby, a daughter of William Alonzo Oglesby, born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, in 1816 and died in Daviess County in 1860. His wife was Katherine Harding, of Shelby County, born 1822 and died in Webster County in 1875. W. O. Soyars was born at Slaughters, Ky., April 22, 1892.

His father died when he was a child, and his mother, with her family of three daughters and the son, came to Hopkinsville. The daughters are Mary, who married Edmund Starling; Ione, who married Holland Garnett; Martha, wife of Wm. C. Peterman of Rutherford, N. J., who died October, 1929.

Oglesby Soyars was graduated from the Hopkinsville High School in 1910 and from Swarthmore College in 1914, and was admitted to the bar in 1915. From 1914 to 1919 he was associated with Trimble & Bell, except while in the war. When war was declared, he volunteered at once and entered R. O. T. C. in May, 1917. Shortly thereafter, while in camp, he was stricken with appendicitis and sent home on a fast train from Indianapolis, and an operation was performed barely in time to save his life. He regained his health slowly, and tried three times to re-enlist, and was finally accepted in the U. S. Marines in May, 1918, as a private, and served until the war ended, having been made a corporal. While incapacitated for military service he served as Government Appeal Agent, and in 1917 he was made City Prosecutor of Hopkinsville, which position he held till 1921. He was elected County Attorney in 1921, serving from 1922 to 1926. Retiring from this office, he became City Attorney for the next two years. Since retiring from public service he has entered upon a successful and rapidly increasing private practice. Mr. Soyars was married May 21, 1924, to Miss Elizabeth Hodges Doolan, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Leonard W. Doolan, of Danville, Ky. Mrs. Doolan, prior to her marriage, was Miss Elizabeth Hodges, of a prominent Kentucky family.

Mr. Soyars is a member of the Athenaeum, is a Methodist and a Democrat. Mrs. Soyars, whose father is a Baptist minister, is a member of the Baptist Church. She is a gifted musician and is organist at the First Baptist Church. The young couple have a beautiful suburban home, south of Hopkinsville.

MRS. IRA L. SMITH has occupied a prominent place through the years since coming to Hopkinsville as her permanent home in helpful service to the educational, social and literary life of the community. She came a graduate from Peabody College, Nashville, in 1882, as a teacher in the first public school under Supt. C. H. Dietrich. She is a Methodist, devoting much of her time to the work in the church. She has been a member of the well-known Magazine Club of Hopkinsville, as well as a member of the Woman's Club, having served as president of each of these organizations.

Being a woman of high ideals and loyal citizenship, and a will to work as a teacher and community leader, she has made a distinct contribution to the welfare and upbuilding of Hopkinsville and Christian County.

IRA L. SMITH

IRA LITTELL SMITH was born near Fairview, March 11, 1861, and after the valuable training and knowledge acquired by farm life and rural schools until the age of nineteen, he then entered Major J. O. Ferrell's school at Hopkinsville, passing thence through a course at Vanderbilt University. In 1884 he returned to Hopkinsville and accepted a clerical position with the Planters Bank. Since that date he has been actively and continuously connected with the banking and trust business as his chosen work for about forty-five years. He remained with the Planters Bank through and after the organization of its Trust Department until 1910 when he came to the City Bank & Trust Company. With this institution he has filled the responsible position of director, cashier, and now vice-president and trust officer.

Interested and devoted to all worthy civic, educational and moral movements for the general community welfare, he served as member of the City School Board for a number of years at the period of acquiring and constructing the high school building. He was a trustee of the Carnegie Public Library; is one of the trustees of the Jennie Stuart Memorial Hospital; is a charter member of the Athenaeum Literary Society; a past president of Rotary Club; and a life-long member of the Methodist Church to which he has in official capacity given a devoted service.

In 1888 he was married to Miss Aurine Williams, of Uniontown, Alabama, a descendant of the honored Williams line of New England, the pioneer settlers and builders of America. They have three children: Ira D. Smith, present Circuit Judge of the Third Kentucky Judicial District; Thomas L. Smith, assistant cashier of City Bank & Trust Company, and Mrs. Evelyn Clark, wife of Judge Alvan H. Clark.

OWEN J. SMITH, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Ware) Smith, was born September 27, 1860, near Victoria, Texas. His father was born in Virginia in 1819, and came to Christian County as a child, moved to Texas in 1859, and returned to Christian County in 1876, but later removed to Florida. Subject's mother was born at Port Royal, Tenn., in 1828. She was the mother of Helen, Harvey, Nettie and Owen J. Smith. The latter grew up in Pembroke, received a good education and went to work in a railroad office in Hopkinsville as telegraph operator in 1874, and remained in the employ of the Louisville & Nashville Company for many years.

During this time he was sent to many places in Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, and for a while was at Las Vegas, N. M. In the early eighties he was stationed at Pembroke, and was railroad agent, telegraph operator, express agent and postmaster, under the first Cleveland administration. Mr. Smith was married to Miss Mattie Garnett, of Pembroke, August 30, 1887, a daughter of James L. and Annie (Lacy) Garnett. They have one son, Drury Scott Smith, an electrical and mechanical engineer, of New York City. Their son married Miss Florence Wagner, of Dallas, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Owen J. Smith are lifelong members of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Smith is an influential leader in the Democratic party.

LEONIDAS ARMSTEAD SYPERT. The Sypert family, of which Col. L. A. Sypert was a member, was founded in America before the Revolutionary War. They did their part in establishing this great nation and "quitted themselves like men" in the period of Indian warfare in the pioneer days of North Carolina and Tennessee, and in later wars of the country. It is said of them that they were "quick, daring and fearless." The women were fine housekeepers, loving wives, and mothers.

Col. L. A. Sypert was born in Lebanon, Tenn., December 15, 1832. In boyhood he moved with his parents to Lafayette, Ky. His father, Hardy Sanders Sypert, was a merchant, postmaster and justice of the peace in that place for a number of years in the '40's and '50's. At one time he was sent to Texas as government surveyor, for which service he received several thousand acres of land that later became valuable cotton land near Waco. A few years before the War between the States he moved with the younger members of his family to a farm near St. Bethlehem, Tenn. Hardy Sanders Sypert was the son of Thomas Sypert, who was one of the settlers on Barton Creek, Wilson County, Tennessee, in 1799. The wife of Thomas Sypert was Mary Lassiter, married in Chatham County, North Carolina. Thomas Sypert was the son of Francis Sypert, immigrant ancestor of the race. Family tradition says he was from Alsace-Lorraine, and his wife, who was a Miss Townsend, was from Ireland.

The mother of Col. Sypert was Ann Clark (Rogers) Donelson, being the widow of Lewis Donelson, of Bowling Green, Ky., and the daughter of James Rogers, of Sumner County, Tennessee, and his wife, Susan Jouette. Susan Jouette was the daughter of Matthew Jouette, who received an allotment of land in Kentucky for his services as colonel in the Revolutionary War. The Jouettes were from a distinguished French family.

L. A. Sypert's early life was spent amid happy surroundings, in a family closely knit by love and loyalty. They were active members of the Christian Church at Lafayette. His sister, Mary, said of him: "There never was a better boy than Lee."

His education was received in the neighborhood schools and finished at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn. In the meantime, he taught school several terms. Later he took up the practice of law in Hopkinsville, in partnership with Ash Caruth, and gained distinction at the bar and in politics. Contemporary with him were James Breathitt, E. P. Campbell, John W. McPherson, Judge Petree, Joe McCarroll, J. I. Landes, Henry C. Burnett, James A. McKenzie.

When the Civil War broke out he was among the first to espouse the Southern cause, and he rendered gallant and distinguished service until its close. He first joined Greene's Cumberland Battery in 1861. Before being fully organized, the battery was ordered to Fort Donelson to take part in that battle, February, 1862, and did gallant service up to the surrender. Both Sypert and Greene made their escape, the former returning to his home in Kentucky for re-equipment, after which, passing through the Federal lines, by riding rapidly, he overtook the retreating army at Shelbyville, Tenn. From this place he was ordered to Huntsville, Ala., thence to Corinth, Miss., where Johnston was concentrating his forces. Then engaged in the battle of Shiloh. Though painfully wounded in the foot by a piece of shell, he continued in the engagement. Upon the surrender of Gen. Prentiss and his command, he was put in charge of fifty or more prisoners whom he, in company with Pete and Chris Torian, conducted back to Corinth. He was severely wounded in the battle of Corinth, Miss., and for a while was in the hospital. After the capture of Iuka by General Price, he made his way back to Kentucky and began to recruit a company for Col. Thomas Woodward.

August 26, 1863, through the influence of his friend, Hon. Henry C. Burnett, member of the Confederate Senate at Richmond, Capt. L. A. Sypert was commissioned Colonel and given authority to raise a regiment of cavalry for the "Provisional Army Confederate States of America." On his return from Richmond, Va., the train was captured by the enemy, but by jumping from the fast-moving train he succeeded in making his escape through North Carolina, via Atlanta, to his old command then stationed at Dalton, Georgia. He then participated in the battle of Chickamauga, was attached to General Wheeler, participated in the capture of Shelbyville and other points. He left the command at Columbia and came home, but concluded to wait until spring to recruit his company. At this time he was Captain in Woodward's regiment. He returned South and in the spring of 1864 came back, raised a regiment of raw recruits, principally from the counties of Union, Webster and Henderson, and was sent to run the notorious Colonel Sam Johnson out of that section. This he accomplished. His keen sense of humor in planning these exploits rendered them not less effective but took some of the grimness out of tragic situations. C. G. Duke said that they "recruited rapidly after the skirmish at Blue's Pond!"

While he was near Henderson, two Confederate prisoners were shot in reprisal for the killing of Mr. James E. Rankin by guerrillas. The Union sympathizers were greatly alarmed, fearing that Col. Sypert would revenge the murder of his comrades, but he issued a proclamation stating that his warfare was on soldiers and not on citizens and helpless prisoners. The *Henderson News* commented on the order as follows: "Col. Sypert has been known in peace and war as a thoroughly brave man and a gentleman. When he learned the soldiers were gone he issued this proclamation which speaks for itself. No eulogy could add to the honor it sheds on the man. Everything here at the time was absolutely at his mercy, but he refused temptation to plunder and an opportunity for vengeance upon citizens not in arms. His words then composed our people who were in a fearful state of excitement. They were grateful to him then and admire him yet for his manly and soldierly conduct."

After this incident he removed his command to White Sulphur Springs, Union County, and shortly after with 633 men attached his regiment, the "Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry," to Gen. Adam R. Johnson who had come into the State to recruit a brigade. His was the Third Division of Johnson's brigade and occupied the left in the disastrous battle at Grubb's Cross Roads, after which the companies of this brigade reported to Gen. H. B. Lyon at Paris, Tenn., later co-operating with Gen. Forrest in Mississippi. The close of the war found them at Columbus, Miss., where he surrendered to the Federal General Wilson. Many deeds of individual heroism are related of Col. Sypert by those who fought with him. He was a man of rare presence of mind and quick decision.

"He was a brave soldier, a dashing, daring officer, unflinching in duty, a strategist, able lawyer and politician,—a leader in war and in peace." —*Partisan Rangers.*

"I can recall to mind the 'jockey hat and feather' that Sypert used to wear as he appeared to my boyish spirit as the embodiment of chivalry, as the pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war. I shall always cherish the memory of him as a soldier, however much I may admire him in the civil walks of life."—*Fletcher of Saltoun, in the Hopkinsville Kentuckian.*

At the close of the war he resumed the practice of law in Hopkinsville. He advanced rapidly and was elected delegate to the Democratic National Convention, held in New York City in 1868. For many years he was chairman of the Democratic committee, and rendered valuable service in the strengthening of party lines in the reorganization days which followed the Civil War. He was an active member of the Christian Church, being at this time superintendent of the Sunday school, and he was popular socially. He was a man of few words ordinarily, but upon occasion was an enteraining conversationalist.

On June 30, 1868, he was married to Martha D. Henry, daughter of Major Robert William Henry and Martha Douglas (Cocke) Henry.

Rev. T. G. Keen, of the Baptist Church, performed the ceremony, and the attendants were Julia Wallace and Amelia Lindsay, Ned Rowlin and Tom Henry. There were born to this union eight children, of whom five are living: Annie Cornelia, Margaret Henry, Sarah Moore, Lee Goodall, and Susan Jouett.

Col. Sypert continued his law practice until his death with but one intermission, from '72 to '78, at which time they lived on their farm near Newstead, and he brought its hitherto neglected fields up to a high standard of productiveness. He died of double pneumonia in Hopkinsville, Ky., March 24, 1893, at two o'clock A.M. He lies buried in an old family graveyard on the farm near Newstead.

Leonidas Armstead Sypert was a man of many noble and generous impulses.

EWING COOPER STEVENSON, coroner of Christian County and for several years a justice of the peace, is a member of one of the distinguished families of the county, a family that has given a Vice-President to the United States. Mr. Stevenson was born in Christian County, January 20, 1879. His father was James E. Stevenson and his mother, before her marriage, was Margaret Crews. His grandparents were Lemech and Jane A. Stevenson. The Stevensons and Ewings were Scotch-Irish settlers, who came from North Carolina, early in the history of the State. Mr. Stevenson married Miss Effie Dawson, October 28, 1908, a daughter of Wick and Belle Dawson, whose ancestors were also pioneers. To them have been born two children, Ann, August 15, 1909, and Adlai Ewing Stevenson (named for the Vice-President of that name), born April 23, 1914. Mr. Stevenson has followed farming until recently, and is now engaged in the tobacco business, in addition to his official duties. His family are Cumberland Presbyterians and Democrats. Mr. Stevenson is an elder in the church at Bennettstown, his former home. He now lives in Hopkinsville.

DR. EDWARD S. STUART was a citizen of Christian County, whose memory is perpetuated by the Jennie Stuart Memorial Hospital, established as a memorial to his wife, who preceded him to the grave. His grandfather was born in Hillsboro, N. C., in 1768, and died in Christian County in 1835. His father was Samuel Stuart, born in North Carolina in 1806, and died here in 1833. His mother was Elizabeth H., daughter of Edward Shanklin, who was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, in 1800. His parents were married in Christian County and to them were born two sons. William C. Stuart died in 1866. Dr. Stuart was born near Antioch Church, July 21, 1828, and grew up on a farm. In 1848, he went to Fairview to study medicine under Dr. H. W. Darnell, and in 1857 completed his medical education, and obtained a degree and began practice at Crofton, Ky., and subsequently moved to Fairview. On December 1, 1877, he married Miss Jane E. Vaughan, daughter of Hiram

Vaughan. They had two children: May, born in 1871, and Willie, born in 1877 and died in infancy. Dr. Stuart became a highly successful physician and a very prominent citizen. Before his death, he erected the hospital in Hopkinsville and provided for its perpetual maintenance and operation by a board of trustees or directors. It has been a great blessing to the city and a success from a business standpoint. It occupies beautiful and well-located grounds in the southwestern part of the city. Dr. Stuart attained high standing in the Masonic Order.

MISS NANNIE KILLEBREW STARLING, of Hopkinsville, Ky., is a descendant of several pioneer families with lineage going back more than three hundred years to English nobility. Her parents were Thomas L. and Nannie Killebrew Starling. Her paternal grandparents were Samuel McDowell Starling and Elizabeth Lewis. Her maternal grandparents were Bryan Whitfield Killebrew and Louisa M. Payne and wife, whose lineage goes back to 1615, as follows:

Sir Robert Payne, created Baronet of Evering, 1615. His son, Sir John Payne; William, son of Sir John Payne, was born in Virginia, August 10, 1671; married first, Alice Jones, February, 1712; died August 24, 1776. Edward, son of William and Alica Payne, was born November 18, 1724; married Ann Holland Conyers, February 27, 1750; died May, 1806. He was a captain in the colonial service, and a member of the Committee of Safety of Fairfax County, Virginia, during the Revolution. William, the son of Captain Edward and Ann Payne, was born March 21, 1755; married first Mary Grymes, 1775; died 1829. He was an officer in the Revolution. Jesse, son of William and Mary Payne, was born July 19, 1777; married first, Nancy Richardson, December 17, 1798; died March, 1843. Louisa M., daughter of Jesse and Nancy Payne, was born February 15, 1815; married Bryan W. Killebrew, June 22, 1837; died July 4, 1841. Nannie, daughter of Bryan and Louisa Killebrew, was born June 1, 1839; married Thomas Lyne Starling.

The Starling line goes back to 1661, by the following records:

Sir William Starling, knighted 1661. His son, William Starling. His son, Roderick, married Miss Hubbard. William, son of Roderick, married Jane Gordon. William, son of William and Jane Starling, was born in Virginia, September 4, 1756; married Susanna Lyne, 1774; died December 30, 1826. He was a colonel of Virginia militia during the Revolution. William, son of William and Susanna Starling, was born January 25, 1783; married Mary McDowell, June 13, 1805; died November, 1840. Samuel McDowell, son of William and Mary Starling, was born September 19, 1807; married Elizabeth Lewis, September 29, 1831; died December 15, 1890. Thomas Lyne, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Starling, was born September 22, 1835; died May 11, 1884; married Nannie Killebrew. Their children: Nannie K., Elizabeth L., Kate W., Lewis and Ellis Starling. Kate Starling married Harvie Breathitt, and has one son, Harvie

W., who married Kate McLeod, of Lakeland, Fla., and they have a son, Harvie W. Breathitt. Lewis Starling married Fanny Rogers, and has two daughters, Mary Payne and Amelia. His only son, Fielding Lewis, died, aged eight years.

WILLIAM T. TANDY. It is the purpose in this sketch to give a brief outline of the history of the Tandy family, at least the Virginia branch, from whom all members in this immediate section are known to be descended.

The Tandy family is well understood to have been of Irish origin. This has been well established by tradition as also by occasional mention of the name in print, and were it not so determined, the fact might reasonably be inferred from the stanza from the well known Irish song:

"I met with Napper Tandy and he took me by the hand,
And he said, 'How's poor old Ireland, and how does she stand,'
'Tis a most distressful country for it's plainly to be seen,
They are hanging men and women for the 'Wearing of the Green.' "

James Napper Tandy, born 1740, is described as an Irish patriot whose activities in Irish affairs necessitated his seeking refuge in France, or was expatriated from Ireland, and commanded an Irish brigade under the first Napoleon.

The large connection of the family in this section are all traceable to Rogers Tandy, who married Sarah Quarles, in Orange County, Virginia, and is said to have been one of three Irish brothers who came to this country in early colonial days.

Henry Tandy, son of the above, was born March 6, 1741, and married Ann Mills on November 18, 1763, who was the daughter of Charles and Ann Mills and was born July 18, 1742.

To the above union a large family of twelve children were born as follows: Rogers Tandy born September 3, 1764; Mary Tandy born October 17, 1766; Nancy Tandy born October 6, 1768; Charles Tandy born November 1, 1770; Henry Tandy born September 15, 1772; Sarah Tandy born July 3, 1774; Anna Tandy born August 6, 1776; William Tandy born February 27, 1778; Mills Tandy born July 6, 1780; Ralph Tandy born November 6, 1782; Jackson Tandy born August 31, 1784; Nathaniel Tandy born July 31, 1789.

The above "Elder" William Tandy, grandfather of W. T. Tandy, was married November 25, 1810, to Elizabeth Powell, formerly Dickinson, who was born March 25, 1787.

He was a soldier in the War of 1812 and returning home was licensed to preach and was ordained by Elder Reuben Ross in July, 1816. He served as pastor of old Bethel Church for a number of years, during which time he came to the then small town of Hopkinsville and organized on June 6, 1818, at the home of John W. Pursley, what is now the First Baptist Church of this city. He served as its pastor for several years and being a man of considerable wealth, owning at the time a large landed estate and many slaves, he would never accept any pay for his services either from the Hopkinsville or old Bethel Church. He died on October 18, 1838, and as was said of the patriarch David, "His sepulcher is with us unto this day." To the above union five children were born as follows: Richard Montgomery Tandy, August 11, 1811-September 9, 1873; Ann Quarles Tandy, December 17, 1813-February 12, 1816; William Mason Tandy, August 11, 1817-March 12, 1831; John Dickinson Tandy, November 9, 1819-November 2, 1897; Augustus Henry Tandy, October 29, 1825.

The subject of this sketch was the son of the above John Dickinson Tandy and Bennetta Howell Tandy, October 12, 1832-January 30, 1881, and was born April 18, 1858, in Trigg County, Ky., near Gracey, but near what was then known as Belleview at the intersection of the old Eddyville and Cerulean roads. "Old Belleview," often mentioned in early writings, is remembered as a thriving village with three good stores, a large brick church presided over by Parson A. W. Meacham, one blacksmith shop, doctor's shop, etc., but is now not a "deserted village," but one completely obliterated from the face of the earth. Not a vestige remains to be seen.

On January 6, 1866, John D. Tandy and family left the farm in Trigg County, moving to Hopkinsville for purpose of better educational facilities. As a boy W. T. Tandy attended Belmont, afterwards South Kentucky College, and other schools in Hopkinsville, but on February 25, 1873, he went to work in city engineer's office of Capt. Ben M. Harney, a most competent engineer. On January 1, 1876, he accepted a place with J. K. Gant & Son, tobacco warehousemen, remaining until November 1, 1877, accepting position of bookkeeper for Buckner & Wooldridge with whom he remained for ten years. On January 1, 1888, on invitation from the late Lucian Jones, founder and first president of The City Bank of Hopkinsville, he accepted a position with said institution and after serving as cashier for a number of years was elected as its president on February 2, 1911, which position he now holds.

Mr. Tandy was married on January 15, 1879, to Ermine E. Stoner, a daughter of Capt. Peter B. Stoner, near Pembroke, who died January 6, 1883. To this union two children were born: Samuel Gordon, who died in infancy, and Clarke Howell, who was born June 11, 1882, and died January 10, 1909, in his 28th year. This young man gave promise of a brilliant career, having graduated with honors at State College and winning several medals in oratorical contests, and won the first Rhodes Scholarship in Kentucky to Oxford College, England, where he graduated.

On January 15, 1889, Mr. Tandy was married to Mattie G. Hickman, the youngest daughter of Dr. L. B. and Mrs. Georgie Ann Hickman, and to this union the following children were born: Mary Bennetta Tandy, wife of Milton G. Moore; Nell Bass Tandy, wife of James B. Winfree, and Jack H. Tandy, all of Hopkinsville, Ky.; Edward Howell Tandy, who died in infancy; William L. Tandy, now a resident of Houston, Texas.

The other brothers of W. T. Tandy, and constituting the entire family of John D. and Bennetta R. Tandy, are as follows: Augustus and James, dying in childhood; John D. Tandy, Jr., born in Trigg County, Kentucky, November 14, 1861, died in Prescott, Arizona, September 15, 1927. M. Howell Tandy, born in Trigg County, Kentucky, January 6, 1863, attended the schools of Hopkinsville and engaged in the tobacco business as a broker for a number of years, and afterwards in the tobacco warehouse business, continuing until his death, which occurred on September 29, 1929. Edward Roberts Tandy, born in Hopkinsville, Ky., August 1, 1867, entered the tobacco business early in life and with Mr. Thomas B. Fairleigh formed the partnership of Tandy & Fairleigh, and later organized the Tandy & Fairleigh Tobacco Company, in which connections he continued for more than thirty years until a few years ago when he retired. Mr. Tandy is now living on his farm near Edgoten, Ky., but maintains an office in Clarksville, Tenn., which he visits daily.

WILLIAM LAWSON TANDY, manager of the credit department of the National Bank of Commerce of Houston, Texas, was born in Hopkinsville, October 23, 1898, a son of W. T. and Mattie G. (Hickman) Tandy, and a grandson of John D. and Bennetta (Howell) Tandy, and Dr. Lawson B. and Georgia Ann (Baylor) Hickman. Ancestors were prominent Virginia families. He was educated in the city schools of Hopkinsville and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. During the war he enlisted in the naval reserve. After graduation, he worked in one of the large New York City banks for a few years and then started out to see the world. With a traveling companion he worked his way on shipboard to South America, and after visiting several countries there, went to Europe, seeing practically all of the countries of that continent. Upon his return home, he worked in one of the local banks. He then went to Texas and accepted the position he now holds, a very natural calling for him to adopt, as his father has been a successful banker for more than thirty years.

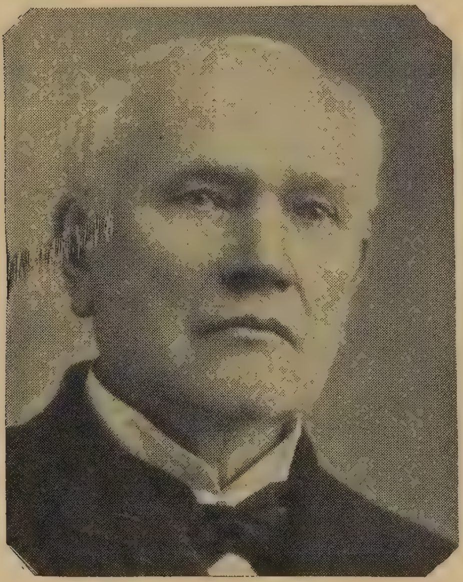
DR. CHARLES HENRY TANDY, a prominent dentist of Hopkinsville, with a varied military and professional record, was born in Christian County, Kentucky, November 13, 1869, a son of Charles M. and Mary (Henry) Tandy. His paternal grandparents were Mills and Amelia (Graves) Tandy; Mills was a son of Henry and Ann (Mills) Tandy; Henry was a son of Rogers and Sarah (Quarles) Tandy. Henry Tandy, during the Revolutionary War, furnished supplies and rendered patriotic services to the army. Dr. Tandy's maternal grandparents were Colonel William Henry (1812) and Cornelia (Gano) Henry. Colonel Henry's parents were General William Henry (private in Revolutionary War and General in 1812) and Elizabeth Julia Flournoy. General Henry's parents were Rev. Robert Henry and Jean Johnson, of Scotland. Colonel Henry's wife, Cornelia Gano, was a daughter of Richard Gano, a son of Rev. John Gano, a chaplain in the Revolutionary War.

Dr. Tandy is a graduate of the Dental Department of Vanderbilt University. He was for many years Captain of Company D, Kentucky State Guards, often in active service. He was married, October, 1901, to Miss Hettie Long, a daughter of George C. Long, president of the First National Bank. To them have been born Elizabeth (Mrs. Ross Taylor, Orange, Calif.); Charles H., Jr., of Texas; and Clifton Long, who is a high school student. The family are members of the Christian Church.

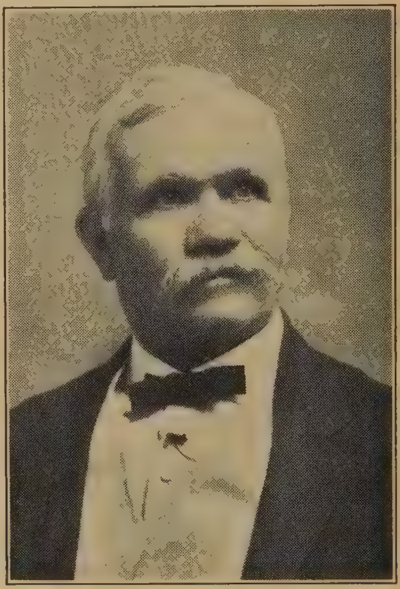
CHARLES MAJOR TANDY, 1808-1876, was born in Virginia, where his ancestors had lived for several generations. His grandfather was Henry Tandy, 1741-1809, who furnished supplies to the patriot army in the Revolutionary army. His wife was Ann Mills, born 1742. His parents were Rogers and Sarah Ann (Quarles) Tandy. Henry Tandy, son of Mills Tandy, born 1781, married Amelia Graves, born about 1783, and they moved to Christian County when Charles M. Tandy was a small child. He grew up in the early years of the county's history, and first married Mary Gary, who was the mother of William, Hibernia (Mason), Adelbert and Amelia (Lindsay). After his first wife's death, he married Mary Henry, a daughter of Col. William Henry, a soldier of the War of 1812, whose father, Gen William Henry, was a General in the War of 1812, and a private in the Revolutionary War. To this marriage were born Cornelia, who died in infancy; Elizabeth (Meacham) and Charles Henry Tandy. Mary Henry Tandy, born in 1832, died in October, 1885. Lizzie E. Tandy, born March 7, 1865, married Charles M. Meacham, June 14, 1883. Dr. Charles H. Tandy, born November 13, 1869, married Hettie Long, October, 1901.

DR. FRANK PRESTON THOMAS, one of the leading physicians of Hopkinsville for a generation past, is the son of an eminent physician of the last century, Dr. Joseph Potts Thomas, who was born in Clarksville, Tenn., September 9, 1830, and died in Hopkinsville, September 11, 1893. His father, Capt. Joseph P. Thomas, Sr., was an architect of Winchester, Va., who commanded a company in the War of 1812 that he equipped at his own expense. He came to Todd County in 1822, removed to Clarksville in 1829, and died there in 1835. His wife was Sarah C. Duvall, of Maryland. Of their nine children, Dr. J. P. Thomas was the youngest. Capt. Thomas' father was a major in the Revolutionary War, and was a lawyer at Winchester, Va. Dr. Thomas located in Christian County, and in 1854 married Louisa J. Radford, a daughter of Joseph A. Radford and Mary (Sargent) Radford. To them were born six daughters and three sons, subject being the youngest. He was born in Christian County, October 24, 1873, and following in his father's footsteps, adopted the profession of a physician, and began the practice of medicine at Hopkinsville in 1895. Dr. Thomas married Miss Lizzie Mercer, a daughter of Samuel C. and Virginia (Glass) Mercer. They have three children: Frank Prentice, Beth Preston Radford and Joseph Parham Thomas. Beth Thomas married

Cyrus Sugg Radford, February 6, 1924. They have three children, Betsy Caroline, and Cyrus S., and live in Louisville. Dr. Thomas' brothers and sisters were Joseph Edgar Thomas, Godard Townsend Thomas, Mrs. Blanche Settle, Mrs. Mary McClanahan, Mrs. Loula Garrott, Angeline Sarah, and Bettie Thomas. Dr. Thomas served in the World War as a captain in the Medical Corps. He is a member of the Baptist Church.



S. E. TRICE



JOHN B. TRICE

STEPHEN EDWARD TRICE. This sketch of the Trice family is not given for the purpose of calling attention to any achievements, or of eulogizing any member or members of the family. Its inclusion in this history is to permanently record, for the benefit of present and future members of this family, a genealogical outline of that branch identified with Hopkinsville.

Stephen Edward Trice, of Scotch and English descent, was born in Providence, Tenn., February 2, 1820, and, with his brother, William Lewis Trice, came to Hopkinsville sometime in the thirties. His father was James Trice and his mother was Zilpah Mallory Trice. His paternal grandfather was Edward Trice and his maternal grandfather was Stephen Mallory.

These Trices were the first settlers at Providence, Tenn., and owned the lands thereabouts, which they got from the Indians. Most of them are buried in and around Providence. They came to Tennessee from North Carolina.

Stephen Edward Trice was engaged in the export tobacco business up to the Civil War, and later he and his brother, William Lewis Trice, organized Trice Brothers Bank, later the Planters Bank, and now the present Planters Bank & Trust Company. He was a successful financier, a Baptist deacon and substantial supporter of his church, and a respected and influential citizen. He married Virginia Buckner, a daughter of John Buckner, mentioned on another page as one of the early sheriffs of this county.

John Buckner's father was Capt. Philip Buckner, of Augusta, Ky., a Revolutionary soldier and holder of large land grants in upper Kentucky, he having donated the ground on which Augusta is built. Virginia Buckner's mother was Martha Buckner, daughter of Capt. Francis Buckner, a Revolutionary soldier and one of the earliest settlers of Christian County, he having been buried in 1812 in the family burying ground about three miles from Hopkinsville on the Russellville Road. Any additional information relative to the Buckners may be found in the book, "The Buckners of Virginia." To Stephen Edward Trice and his wife, Virginia Buckner Trice, were born two children, John Buckner Trice and Anna Mallory Trice. Anna Mallory Trice never married and at this date, 1930, resides at her home on South Main Street in Hopkinsville.

John Buckner Trice was born in Hopkinsville, March 11, 1846. His entire business life was spent in banking, first with Trice Bros., later with Planters Bank & Trust Co., and finally from 1909 until his death in 1924, was vice-president and trust officer of the City Bank & Trust Co. In 1874 he married Jeanie Mallory Dagg. Her father was John Francis Dagg, a Baptist minister and teacher, at one time president of Bethel Female College. His father was John Leadley Dagg, theologian, teacher and author of several text books used in theological seminaries.

Jeanie Mallory Dagg's mother was Rosalie Helen Horsley. She was born in England in 1827, and came to America as a young woman to teach music in a Baptist College.

In the maternal line of the Dagg family are the Hamptons, the Peytons, and the Thorntons, of Virginia, and all are of English descent.

To John Buckner Trice and his wife, Jeanie Dagg Trice, were born seven children. William Waller Trice married Nell Pollica, of Tampa, Fla. Stephen Edward Trice, Jr., died in young manhood. Francis Dagg Trice married Katherine Quick, of Trigg County, Kentucky. Rollin Mallory Trice married Margaret Pollica, of Tampa, Fla. John Buckner Trice, Jr., married Elsie Johnson, of Schenectady, N. Y. Walter Graham Trice married Daisy Grace, of Todd County, Kentucky, and Annie Virginia Trice married Roger A. Drew, of Boston, Mass.

JOHN LEE THURMOND was born in Christian Co., Ky., July 4, 1894, a son of John C. and Lela (Wood) Thurmond. His grandparents were Richard C. and Jennie (Summers) Thurmond, early settlers of Christian County. His great-grandfather came from England and settled in Tennessee. John L. Thurmond grew to manhood on the farm of his father, one of the leading land owners of Christian County, and was educated at

South Kentucky College. At the present time, being the only son, he is in charge of the Thurmond farms of 1,000 acres in the western part of the county. In addition to agricultural products, he breeds thoroughbred Jersey cattle, Hampshire hogs, and race horses. He has been successful in all of these undertakings.

In 1925 Mr. Thurmond defeated a popular candidate for the Democratic nomination for State Senator in the district composed of Christian and Hopkins counties. He was elected by the overwhelming majority of 1,812, although the district went Republican in the two preceding state elections by 464 in 1923 and 864 in 1924. He carried Hopkins County, although the Democratic candidates for county judge and sheriff were defeated. He served as Senator for four years.

In January, 1909, Senator Thurmond was married to Miss Elizabeth Lee Eckles, of Springfield, Tenn. They have three children, John Milton, who at thirteen years of age was a sophomore in the county high school. A second son, William H., died in infancy. Luther Emerson and Frances Elizabeth are the other children.

SELDEN Y. TRIMBLE, one of Hopkinsville's leading attorneys and conceded to be one of the ablest lawyers in Western Kentucky, like many Kentucky families, is descended from the sturdy pioneer stock that came over the mountains from North Carolina, bringing their belongings in covered wagons. His father was a Baptist preacher named Selden Y. Trimble, a name that has been handed down to three generations. His parents were both missionaries of the Southern Baptist Convention to Africa. Subject's brother also named one of his sons for his brother, and Mr. Trimble's only son, Selden Y. Trimble IV, now a law student in Yale University, is the fourth to bear the honored name. Rev. Selden Y. Trimble married Mary Ellen Morehead, a daughter of James and Henrietta (Poor) Morehead. His own parents were William and Penelope (Lacy) Trimble, who settled in Logan County. He was preaching for churches in Caldwell County when his oldest son was born, April 19, 1867, and was given his father's name. Mr. Trimble moved some years later to Russellville, and grew up in Logan County, and after receiving a college education, entered the legal profession. In 1894 he was elected to represent Logan County in the General Assembly, but politics was not attractive to him. He did not stand for re-election, but the following year married and settled down to the business of mastering his profession, and accumulating money as well as fame. As a lawyer he has been eminently successful. In addition to his large legal practice, he is a director in the Planters Bank & Trust Co. and the City Bank & Trust Co., and has interests in several banks in other cities. He removed to Hopkinsville twenty-five years ago, and at once took a prominent position in civic affairs. Mr. Trimble married Miss Maria Perkins, of Elkton, Ky., on November 24, 1895. She was a daughter of Ben T. Perkins, Jr. Their three children are the son referred to above and two daughters, Misses Mary Perkins Trimble and Jane Trimble, who are still in college.

FRANK L. TORIAN, in charge of the mechanical department of the *Daily New Era* for twenty-four years, was born in Christian County, near Pee Dee, March 28, 1881, a son of J. B. and Alice (Hunter) Torian. His grandparents were Thomas and Eliza (Jones) Torian. His maternal grandparents were James and Margaret Hunter. He removed with his parents to Hopkinsville when a boy and learned the printer's trade with the *Hopkinsville Kentuckian,* and in 1905 became associated with the *New Era,* and has risen to the responsible position he now holds. He was married, March 10, 1904, to Miss Florence Hester Mitchell, an accomplished musican, who is a pianist at the First Baptist Church, of which Mr. and Mrs. Torian are members.

LOUIS TANNER, a prominent merchant of Hopkinsville, and a veteran of the World War, was born in Hopkinsville, May 31, 1894, and was educated in the city high school. His parents were Elias and Belle Tanner, of Jewish descent, who came to Hopkinsville from Poland in early life and Mr. Tanner was a merchant until his death, December 10, 1927. His older son, Frank Tanner, also a merchant, removed to Eddyville, Ky., after being in business here for some years, and became mayor of the town. Louis Tanner was in the 306th Company, Tanks Corps, in the World War, with active service on the battle front. He was sent overseas August 14, 1918, having enlisted at Fort Thomas, Ky., May 13, 1918; arriving in England, he underwent a short training and was attached to the 301st Heavy Tank Battalion, and sent into the second Somme offensive October 20, 1918, and was helping to break through the Hindenburg line, when the Armistice stopped the war, November 11. He remained in France until March 14, 1919, and was discharged at Louisville, Ky., April 10, 1919. Mr. Tanner returned to Hopkinsville as a member of the firm of E. Tanner & Son, and since his father's death has continued the business on the corner of Ninth and Clay Streets. He married Miss Sadie Platkin, and they have two little daughters, Irene Rose and Eloise. Mr. Tanner has been a member of the Elks since 1916.

SPALDING TRAFTON, managing editor of the *Daily Kentucky New Era,* was born at Henderson, Ky., August 15, 1866, his parents being Lucas William and Helen Gibbs Trafton. His paternal grandparents were Dr. William Trafton and America Butler Trafton. Dr. Trafton, a pioneer physician of Evansville, Ind., was born in Lewiston, Me., and graduated from Dartmouth College. He came West in 1817.

His maternal grandparents were Birdsey and Emily Catlin Gibbs, who came to Henderson, Ky., in 1838 from Milton, Conn. Birdsey Gibbs was a Greek scholar, teacher, and a licensed minister. He served as a bugler in the War of 1812.

Lucas William Trafton was born in Evansville, Ind., April 9, 1837, and finished his education at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind. On the death of his father, Dr. William Trafton, he and his mother removed to Henderson, Ky., where he served as deputy county clerk and as County Judge. In 1862 he joined the command of General Adam R. Johnson, and served as Captain in the Tenth Kentucky Confederate Cavalry. He was with General John H. Morgan's command, and was among those captured at Buffington Island, and imprisoned at Columbus, Ohio.

On his return home from the war he engaged in the practice of law, and served in the lower house of the Kentucky General Assembly from 1871 to 1873. He died August 7, 1877.

Some years later his widow married Judge Trafton's first cousin, Col. Jackson McClain. She died March 19, 1915, at the age of seventy-four. She organized the General Samuel Hopkins Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and was its first chapter regent.

Spalding Trafton, the only child of his parents, was eleven years old when his father died. Early in life he engaged in newspaper work, he having been connected with the Henderson papers for many years both as reporter and managing editor.

He served as postmaster of Henderson during the two Wilson administrations from April 1, 1914, to April 22, 1923, he having been appointed by Congressmen A. O. Stanley and D. H. Kincheloe, respectively.

For fourteen years he served as chairman of the Henderson County Democratic Committee. Also he served for a number of years on the vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Henderson, both as senior and junior warden. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of the World, and the Hopkinsville Rotary Club.

In 1895 he married Miss Louise Hillsman Rucker, a daughter of Thomas G. and Sophia Belle Rucker. To this marriage three daughters and five sons were born, the eldest daughter, Helen Louise, dying in infancy.

The eldest son, Thomas Rucker Trafton, went overseas with the Cyclone Division as bugler in Company C of the 138th Machine Gun Battalion. He married Miss Lula Clay, daughter of Richard and Lula Clay, and granddaughter of former Congressman James F. Clay. They have one son, Thomas Rucker Trafton, Jr.

Mary Minot Trafton was graduated from the Henderson high school and attended Oxford College, Oxford, Ohio. She is a musician of extraordinary ability and is a teacher of public school music.

Sophia Belle Trafton, who graduated from the Henderson high school and attended the University of Kentucky, married Miles H. Baskett. They have one son, Miles, Jr.

Spalding Trafton, Jr., graduated from the United States Naval Academy with the rank of ensign in June, 1927. After serving two years on the U.S.S. Utah, he resigned and entered civil life. He is an assistant engineer in the Western Electric plant at Kearney, N. J.

The three younger children, Lucas William, Charles Garland and David Seymour, are finishing their education.

Spalding Trafton assumed charge as managing editor of the *New Era* January 26, 1926.

THOS. C. UNDERWOOD, 1873-1926

THOMAS CUTHBERT UNDERWOOD was born in Hopkinsville, Ky., April 27, 1873. His father was Capt. Ben T. Underwood, one of the city's most prominent citizens. His mother was a daughter of Capt. C. W. Roach, of Trigg County, who was twice married. Mr. Underwood was the only child of her second marriage. He was reared in Hopkinsville and entered journalism as soon as he was out of school. Practically all his career in newspaper work was with the *New Era*, beginning in 1894, first as a reporter and later as editor. As his work attracted attention over the state, he received many offers from time to time from large cities, but he loved his home town, the people among whom he grew up and especially was he devoted to the *New Era*, and all offers were declined. As an editor he enjoyed a state reputation that placed him in the forefront of Kentucky journalists. He possessed a style all his own and his sparkling wit and kindly humor—for he never allowed an unkind thought to mar his writings—were recognized wherever seen. Not only was he a gifted writer but also as a public speaker, particularly as an after-dinner speaker, his services were always in demand. The mere mention that Tom Underwood would be a speaker was enough to insure the success of any occasion.

Mr. Underwood was married to Miss Frances Rust, a daughter of the late Prof. J. W. Rust, long president of Bethel Woman's College. To them was born one child, Thomas Rust Underwood, who is managing editor of the *Herald* at Lexington, Ky.

Mr. Underwood was prominent in the business affairs of Hopkinsville and in many other directions. He was a member of the First Baptist Church and teacher of a Bible class in the Sunday school.

He was a charter member of the Athenaeum Society, organized in 1901.

He was an early member of the Hopkinsville Lodge of Elks. He had been Exalted Ruler and for twenty-five years had served as secretary of the lodge.

He was a charter member of the local Rotary Club and was always a leader in his club life, as he was in all he undertook.

In politics he was a staunch Democrat. Found his chief recreation in a game of golf, and was a member of the Hopkinsville Golf and Country Club.

He originated a column, "Daily Jots," in the *New Era*, which was filled with his personality, and sparkled with wisdom, wit and poetry. His humor and pathos came from an ever facile pen. He had a decided originality, and it was his religion to be an optimist. He was that unusual type of man who lives and does without making enemies, a brilliant mind, a sensitive soul, a sympathetic spirit, with the discriminating taste of an artist. He died in Hopkinsville January 20, 1926.

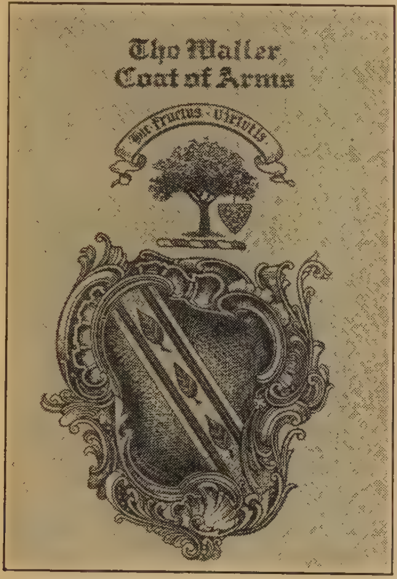
JAMES H. UNDERWOOD, a prominent farmer of Sinking Fork, was born February 18, 1864, in Christian County, Kentucky. His great-grandfather, Sam Underwood, came to the United States from England, and settled in North Carolina. He came to Christian County in 1808. Billy Underwood was a son of Sam and Elizabeth (Walker) Underwood. Henry Underwood was a son of Billy and Elizabeth (Bobbitt) Underwood. James H. Underwood was a son of Henry and Susan (Allen) Underwood. There were seven other children of this family. They were: William N., George T., John W., Betty, who married George H. Wood; Mollie, who married Charlie Cannon and lives in Lawton, Okla.; Maggie, who resides at Sinking Fork, and Jennie, who died at the age of four years. James H. Underwood was married, October 14, 1890, to Mary Alice Wood, a daughter of O. G. Wood. To this union were born three sons: Lermond Orlando, who married Kathleen Herndon Johnson; Raleigh A., who married Annis Lydia Lyle; and Lawrence Ellis, who married Mary Bell Lacy.

Mrs. Underwood's ancestors date back before the Revolution, when John Wood, her great-grandfather, came from England, and settled in Randolph County, North Carolina. He served as Captain in the Revolutionary War. His son, William, married Peninah Walker, and came to Christian County in 1808, when the Underwood and Walker families came. They settled near Palestine Church. Orlando Gale Wood was the youngest of their family of thirteen children. He was twice married. His first wife was Juliet Ray and there were four children born to this union. They were Ben F., Alva C., Mary Alice and Lawrence O. Wood. Ben F. died in 1917. His widow, Mrs. Clara Rogers Wood, and two sons survive. Mrs. Wood and youngest son, Hartwell, live on the homestead near Cerulean, and the eldest son, Cyrus P. Wood, is a physician, in Dayton, Ohio. Alva C. died in infancy. Mary Alice is the wife of James H. Underwood, and Lawrence O., who was a promising young physician at Princeton, Ky., died in 1905. O. G. Wood's second wife was Sarah Isabelle Teague, and there were three children born to this union. They were: Nora E., now Mrs. J. T. Williamson, of the county; Effie G., who died in 1904, and Byron W. Wood, who is a prominent physician at Port Arthur, Texas.

CHARLES VAUGHAN, commissioner of the city of Hopkinsville, was the tenth of the eleven children of William Thomas Vaughan and his wife, Sally Ann Elliott. His paternal grandfather was William Cordy Morris Vaughan, born May 17, 1804, and his wife, Ann Maria Street, born February 5, 1811. They were married October 29, 1831. Their four children were Richard James, Mary Elizabeth, William Thomas and Kitturah Ann Vaughan. Mr. Vaughan's second wife was Zerelda H. Elgin, whom he married February 15, 1844. Of the four children of W. C. M. Vaughan, the oldest and youngest died in infancy. W. T. Vaughan and Sally Ann Elliott were married May 29, 1860. The Elliotts were a very prominent pioneer family. The first pioneer was Rezin Elliott, whose parents were Richard and Ann Lowry (Carter) Elliott. Richard Elliott was born May 31, 1793. Rezin Elliott married Sarah Fry, whose mother, before her marriage, was Nancy Spears. The children of Rezin and Sarah Elliott were: Nancy Lowry, married Cyrus W. McCulloch; Mary Susan, married John Hall; John James married Sarah W. Williams; Elizabeth F. married Drury C. Stevens, and William Carter Elliott married Martha Victoria Lander. Sarah Elliott died December 23, 1833, and Rezin Elliott, on March 29, 1836, married Mary Ann Hall. They had six children: Isabella, George L., Sally Ann, Emily C., Lowry B. and Rezin, Jr. Of the daughters, Emily Katherine married George R. Russell, Belle married Henderson Wade, and Sally Ann married W. T. Vaughan, May 29, 1860. Both were born in Christian County, January 16, 1839, and October 26, 1841, respectively. Their children were Mollie A., Katie B., Laura L., Ellen T., Georgia and Eddie (twins), Willie Cordie Street, Fairleigh, Otho, Charles and Annie. Charlie Vaughan, the subject of this sketch, was born December 31, 1881, and was brought up in Hopkinsville, receiving his education in the city schools. He became a contractor upon reaching manhood, and in 1912, was elected city jailer, and street superintendent later, and has been in public life ever since. He held those positions several years, until his election as city commissioner, in 1924. He has three times been re-elected city commissioner and enters upon his fourth term in January, 1930. His energies have been largely concentrated upon the construction of the streets of the city and other public improvements under the jurisdiction of the commissioner of public works. His popularity as an official has been attested by the increased support he has received from year to year. Mr. Vaughan was married November 30, 1904, to Miss Ethel Shackelford. They have two daughters: Sarah Elizabeth, born October 1, 1906, was married July 23, 1924, to Harry W. Lanier. They have a son, Joseph Vaughan Lanier, born October 7, 1928. Alyce Charlyne was married to Charles F. Davenport, May 9, 1928. They have a daughter, Patricia Ann, born July 25, 1929.

WILLIAM HARRISON VAUGHAN comes of a family dating back several generations in Christian County. His father was C. W. Vaughan, and his mother before marriage was Miss Virginia Long, a daughter of Isaac Newton and Sallie (Vinson) Long. Their ancestors came from Virginia. Mr. Vaughan was born in the southern part of Christian County, September 19, 1889, and was raised on a farm. He married Flora Davis, a daughter of John C. and Helen (Golay) Davis, on April 12, 1914. They have no children. Mr. Vaughan has been a successful farmer since reaching manhood, and has enjoyed the reputation of being a prominent and influential citizen in his community. His farm is located northeast of Hopkinsville, a few miles from the city.

JACOB T. WALKER, a grocer in Hopkinsville for thirty-six years, was born in the county as his father was before him. He was a son of William T. and Annie (Hord) Walker. His father was a soldier in the Union army for four years. His grandfather was Isaac Walker, a Virginia pioneer, who came early to Christian County. J. T. Walker was born March 4, 1875, and married Annis Anderson, March 4, 1897. Of the seven children born to them, Virginia and Beatrice died in infancy; Bessie is Mrs. O. L. DeCoursey; Minnie Lela is Mrs. Arthur Gross, who has a daughter, Virginia; Durward T. married Catherine Morris, and has a daughter, Bettie C.; Paul A. married Jessie McIntosh; James Tandy, the youngest, is unmarried. Mr. Walker is a prominent member of the First Presbyterian Church, U. S. A. He is an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. He operates an up-to-date grocery store on Main Street opposite the Courthouse.


The Waller Coat of Arms
Hic Fructus Virtutis

THE WALLER FAMILY, of Hopkinsville, traces its ancestors in an unbroken line to 1669 in England. The family tree starts with Edmund Waller, who lived from 1669 to 1700, only thirty-one years, but he founded a family that became illustrious. Of his four sons, John was the one who came as an early settler to Virginia, and in Spottsylvania County, raised four sons: John, William, Benjamin, and Edmund. John had a son, John, who in turn had a son named Thomas. Thomas had a son named Dabney, who married Miss Carr, a descendant by another branch of the same ancestor, and one of their sons was named for his two grandfathers—Thomas Carr Waller. Thomas Carr Waller married Martha Waller, another descendant, in the sixth generation, from Edmund Waller. Their son, Lewis Aylette Waller, was born in Todd County, Kentucky, and came to Christian County before the Civil War, and married Allie Trice, from New Providence, Tenn., a daughter of James Trice, and it is with their descendants that this record has to deal. Their children were William L., Frank L., James T. (who died young), Bailey, Lilly (who married Dr. E. A. Chatten), and Annie (who married James H. Anderson).

William L. Waller was born in New Providence, Tenn., May 22, 1848, and died April 9, 1900. He married Miss M. Kate Dagg, who still lives in Hopkinsville. They had four sons: John T., Ernest, Dudley, and William H., and three daughters: Kate, Edith B. and Rosalie. Of the seven children, only John T. and William H. survive. Edith lived to maturity and died in Hopkinsville. The others died in infancy.

The biographies of the other brothers follow:

Frank Leslie Waller was born near Clarksville, Tenn., June 11, 1850, and has lived in Hopkinsville since his birth. He was educated in the local schools, and became a merchant in early life, and is still actively engaged in selling goods in the clothing department of the big department store founded by his brother-in-law, James H. Anderson, forty years ago. He married Miss Bettie Faulkner, and they reared a family of four sons and three daughters. The sons were Lewis A., Frank Leslie, Edmond Trice, Thomas Keen and Robert Baker. The daughters were Daisy, Elizabeth and Anna A. Two of the children are married, Louis and Annie. Robert died in a railroad accident in 1927. Mrs. Waller died ten years ago. The other members of the family still live at the family home in Hopkinsville, prominent in the business and social circles of the city.

Bailey Waller was born March 2, 1855, and began work in a store as soon as he was out of school, and has been a merchant and business man for fifty years. At present he is and for the last forty years has been the head of the undertaking establishment of Waller & Harton. Mr. Waller married Miss Susie Washington Herndon, of Breckenridge County. To them were born three sons, James Anderson and Bailey, Jr., both died in infancy. Richard Herndon was born in 1895, and now lives in Georgetown, Ky. He was a soldier in the World War. He married Frances Ford, and they are the parents of two children. All of the Wallers are Baptists. Both Bailey and his brother, Frank, are unusually gifted as vocal musicians, and have sung together in choirs and other public places for sixty years. Bailey is a deacon in the First Baptist Church and a member of the Board of Trustees of Bethel Woman's College, and is prominent in many ways in the city's activities.

CLAUDE ROBERTSON WADLINGTON represents one of the very first pioneer families who settled in that part of Christian County that afterwards became Trigg County, in 1803, when Thomas Wadlington I came from North Carolina and built a house upon the place where his great-grandson, Thomas Nathan Wadlington, was born, June 14, 1858, and still lives. Subject's parents were Thomas N. and Virginia (Robertson) Wadlington. His grandparents were William B. and Mary (Trice) Wadlington and Samuel James and Martha Ann (Knight) Robertson. When Thomas Wadlington I came to Kentucky, he was accompanied by his wife and son, Thomas II, then seven years old. The boy grew up and married Rhoda Reeder, and reared two children, Sabra B., who died when fifteen years of age, and William B. Wadlington. William B. and his wife had only three children, Thomas N., W. Tandy and W. M. Wadlington. Thomas N. and Virginia Robertson were the parents of nine children, of whom Claude R. was the first, born March 22, 1880. The others were Mary Ethel, Sabra B., Dell B., Jennie, Sammie, Thomas, Durwood and Jack G. Only four are now living—Claude, Mary Ethel, Dell B. and Jack G. Wadlington. Thomas Wadlington II died in Trigg County in 1882, aged eighty-six years. Claude R. Wadlington married Miss Francis Wash, daughter of E. E. Wash, of Trigg County, August 24, 1900. They have two children, Harry Brown Wadlington, born June 23, 1903, who is engaged in business with his father, in conducting the Hopkinsville Loose Floor, and

Martha, born October 14, 1905, now Mrs. John Newton Wall. The Walls have two sons, John Newton, Jr., who distinguished himself by taking a flight in an airplane on the day he was sixteen months old, accompanied by his parents, and Donald Wadlington, born January 5, 1930. Mr. Wadlington has been engaged in the tobacco business in Hopkinsville for the last ten years. The family are members of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Wadlington is an Elk.

FREDERICK A. WALLIS
Former Commissioner of Correction
of the City of New York

FREDERICK A. WALLIS, of Paris, Ky., and New York, was born in Hopkinsville, Ky., March 13, 1869, and from early boyhood he was looked upon as a leader in any line of endeavor—religious, civic or commercial—into which he threw his personality and ability. He went to New York twenty-seven years ago and soon reached distinction in business and politics.

Frederick Alfred Wallis was the oldest of the two sons of Allan Morgan and Albertine (Roos) Wallis. His paternal grandparents were Allan Y. and Cynthia Wallis, and Frederick and Frederica Roos. His ancestors were pioneers in Virginia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Texas. His father's great uncle won distinction in the Mexican war. He is widely connected with pioneer families. Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson was a cousin of his father, as was Hon. James A. McKenzie, Minister to Peru. Mr. Wallis was married to Miss Mamie Williams Clay, of Bourbon County, Kentucky. One child, Francis Clay Wallis, was born to them. During the World War he was Deputy Police Commissioner of New York, a rank equivalent to that of Colonel in the army.

His qualifications as a public official were early recognized, he having served under three city administrations and two Federal government administrations.

It is amazing to see the personal respect and admiration in which Mr. Wallis is held by literally thousands of people in New York, whom he really does not know, and to whom he is absolutely innocent of ever having rendered a direct service. Incidentally, the Democrats of New York repeatedly urged him to run for mayor, governor and United States Senator.

Mayor John F. Hylan appointed him Deputy Police Commissioner, and Mayor James J. Walker made him Commissioner of Correction. President Wilson selected him to be U. S. Commissioner of Immigration, and he remained in this position nearly a year under President Harding's administration before his resignation was finally accepted.

Acknowledged leadership in civic, governmental and big business activities has brought Frederick A. Wallis into intimate and vital touch with the many important aspects of American life. He stands out conspicuously as one who combines the faculty of "original thinking and effective doing." He possesses ability and skill to express his thoughts clearly, entertainingly and sympathetically.

Like Theodore Roosevelt, who was also a police commissioner of New York, Mr. Wallis has mixed personally with the workaday throngs. He has gained from actual contact with the people and their problems that understanding which cannot be acquired in any other way. For instance, when appointed Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island by President Wilson, the first thing Mr. Wallis did was to make the island clean. The immigrants found him a humanitarian regardless of creed or nationality. Commissioner Willis' tenure at Ellis Island was marked by not only vigorous executive ability, but by a spirit of helpfulness and good-will. He enforced the policy of welcoming the alien with a smile instead of a kick. The *New York World* said that he transformed the place from an "Isle of Tears to an Isle of Sunshine." Another New York paper said he changed it from a "place of fear to a place of cheer."

During the consideration of immigration policies by the Senate and House Committees on immigration, Mr. Wallis made important contributions to their discussions. He was summoned to Washington many times to speak before the committees.

Mr. Wallis is an authority on Americanization, economic arbitration, progressive good government, and on other social and economic problems of the day, and his treatment of these subjects is broad, tolerant and masterful. His counsel has been sought in both the United States and Canada. His strong, winsome personality, his perfectly natural eloquence, his practical knowledge of his subjects, equip him as one of the most inspirational and attractive of public speakers. He is one of New York's successful business men, as well as a figure in the political world; and owns and directs a 2,400-acre live stock farm in the Blue Grass section of Kentucky.

The following is a partial list of important activities to which Mr. Wallis has brought illuminating and constructive ability:

Former United States Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, N. Y.
Former Deputy Police Commissioner of the City of New York.
Member, Mayor's Committee of National Defense.
Chairman, 1922, New York State Democratic Finance Committee.
President for six terms, New York State Christian Endeavor Union.
Chairman, Mayor Hylan 1921 Campaign Committee, elected by 417,000 majority.
Vice-president, People's Hospital of the East Side, New York City.
Trustee, Centre College, Kentucky.

Elder, Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church for over two years.

President of the New York Presbyterian Union.

Vice-president, Brotherhood of New York, three terms as president.

Trustee, Midway Orphans Home College, Kentucky.

Trustee of Council of Federated Churches of America.

General manager for New York of one of the large insurance companies.

Purchased for the city of New York a $400,000 armored police boat from U. S. Government for one dollar after unsuccessful negotiations by preceding administrations.

Member, Committee of Commonwealth Center for establishing closer bond between Americans and foreign-born in this country.

In 1927 appointed by Governor Wm. J. Fields, of Kentucky, honorary member of his cabinet, with title of Colonel.

In 1919 the people of New York gave him a testimonial dinner, attended by about sixteen hundred prominent men from all over the nation, including such leaders as Wm. Vanderbilt, C. M. Schwab, Rodman Wanamaker, John D. Rockefeller. A $3,500 silver service was presented to him in recognition of his public services to city and state.

As an executive, Commissioner Wallis has demonstrated rare ability and fearless leadership in the political as well as in the commercial world. During his regime as Commissioner of Correction, he succeeded in inducing the city administrations of New York to adopt an $8,000,000 program for its correctional and punitive institutions. It is said to be largely through his speeches and lectures throughout the East that the government is beginning to adopt the system of inspection and examination of immigrants on the other side of the water. It was under his leadership as manager of two of the large life insurance companies that their annual production of new business was more than quadrupled in three years in Greater New York.

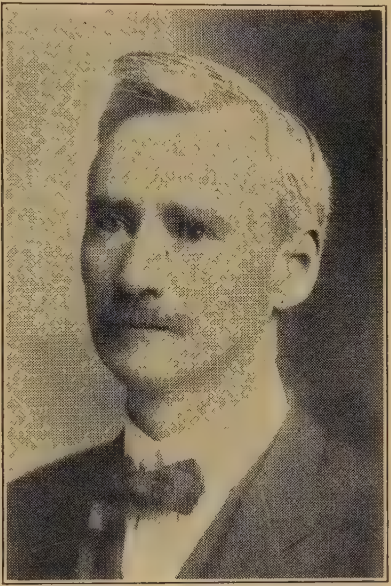
Commissioner Wallis raised over a million dollars by public gifts for a Police Pension Fund, and also led the Police Department of New York City in the selling of $251,000,000 of government bonds in nine days—and that following a city-wide campaign of several weeks after which everyone felt that the citizens' capacity for purchasing bonds had been thoroughly exhausted.

Mr. Wallis, two years since returned to Kentucky and established his home in Bourbon County, and at once became prominent in public affairs in Kentucky. Already attention is being directed to him as a Democratic leader, who may be called upon to lead his party in future contests in Kentucky.

JOHN H. WHITE, one of the best known breeders of race horses in Western Kentucky, was born in Simpson County, Kentucky. His parents were Henry and Sarah (Holcomb) White, natives of Virginia. He came to Christian county nearly forty years ago, and has made the breeding of horses his life business. He was born September 3, 1873, and was at first placed in charge of stables for other breeders, and learned the business in every detail. He invested his earnings in one mare, and the sale of his first colt gave him his real start. Success followed his efforts from year to year, and he now owns a stock farm, on the Bradshaw pike; has twenty brood mares, fifteen weanlings and two stallions for the season of 1930. He has the credit, as part owner of Donnacona, of having made the highest sale in Christian County, $39,000, a year or two ago. Mr. White has been twice married. Of his first marriage there were three sons: Cyrus married Mary Dulin, and has three children; Jack married Inez Gautier, and has two children, and George is unmarried. Subject was married the second time to Miss Nellie White, April 3, 1926. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a Rotarian.

W. A. WILGUS

WILLIAM A. WILGUS, for many years a publisher of Hopkinsville and one of the benefactors of the city, who displayed his affection for the city in a substantial way, was born in Cadiz, Ky., April 12, 1859, and died by his own hand in Hopkinsville, November 1, 1912. He was the only son of T. J. and Eliza (Kelly) Wilgus, both of Virginia ancestry. He came to Hopkinsville in 1877 to work in a printing office, and in January, 1879, became part owner of the Hopkinsville *Kentuckian* for ten years. In 1889 he became a representative of a railroad, but continued to make Hopkinsville his home until his death. In 1883 he was married to Miss Sallie P. Cook, only daughter of Dr. E. R. Cook, who died several years before her husband. Mr. Wilgus was an energetic and successful business man, and accumulated a handsome estate. In his will he left about $40,000 to the city of Hopkinsville to be invested in public playgrounds for the children of the city, and maintained as such. Three playgrounds were, in pursuance of the bequest, provided, one on West Seventh, one on West Eighteenth and the other on South Campbell Street. One of these playgrounds is illustrated in this volume. Mr. Wilgus was a very popular and highly esteemed by a wide circle of friends, not only in Christian County, but all over Kentucky, since his railroad business for twenty years brought him in contact with many people. During the second administration of Grover Cleveland, in 1893, he was appointed postmaster of Hopkinsville, and served for four years, adding many new equipments to the office, which at that time was not in a public building. He was buried in Hopkinsville, where his memory as a philanthropist and a useful citizen is cherished by the people.



DR. M. W. WILLIAMS

DR. MARION WILLIAM WILLIAMS, long a leading dentist, and at present a breeder of thoroughbred race horses, is one of the county's leading citizens. He lives on his stock farm near the city in a southern suburb. Dr. Williams is a son of Josiah C. Williams, born in 1827, and Cynthia Vaughn, born in 1828. His grandparents were Sheron Williams, born in 1776, and Polly Looney, born in 1781. His mother's father was John Vaughn, who married Miss Gillespie. He was born at Winchester, Tenn., June 7, 1855; was married, after coming to Hopkinsville, to Miss Margaret Bell, in 1882, a daughter of Capt. Darwin Bell and his wife, Mary Walker Merriwether. Capt. Bell was a soldier of two wars. He served in the Mexican War and subsequently was a captain in the Confederate army. To this union two daughters were born: Marion Walker married Clyde Smith, and they have one child, Marion Lewis Smith, born February 19, 1925; the other daughter married Judge Ira D. Smith, and died December 23, 1918, without issue. Dr. Williams graduated from Baltimore College of Dental Surgery in 1876, and came to Hopkinsville in 1877, to practice his profession. He was one of the pioneers of the present horse industry of Christian County, discussed in another chapter. In fact, he is the father of the industry, being the first man in the county to see its possibilities, and go into the business of breeding race horses upon an extensive scale. For more than fifty years, Dr. Williams has been a conspicuous example of that fine type of citizenship that any progressive county is proud to claim. He was educated at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.

JAMES E. WOLFE, manager of the business of the Standard Oil Company in Christian County, is a son of George Michael and Sidney (West) Wolfe. His paternal grandparents were Isaac and Delia Ann (Tucker) Wolfe, and Philip E. and Eliza (Johnson) West. His ancestors on both sides were here a hundred and twenty-five years ago. The children of subject's grandfather were G. M. (his father), Elizabeth (Lawson), William, Henry, Mollie (White), R. N. and Luther. G. M. Wolfe's children were: Joseph L., James E. (subject), Philip, Eliza (Stroube) and Clyde (daughter). James E. Wolfe was born in Christian County, February 8, 1886, and was reared on his father's farm, and educated in the county schools. He early developed a fine business capacity, and came to Hopkinsville, and advanced step by step to the responsible position he now holds with the great corporation he has served acceptably for several years. He married Miss Bessie Hopson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Hopson. Mrs. Hopson is a granddaughter of Stephen Strode Lander, whose mother was Lettitia Strode, a daughter of John Strode, a Revolutionary soldier from Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe have one daughter, Dorothy. The family are Baptists and Democrats. Mr. Wolfe is active in the work of his church and Sunday school, and his fine qualities as a business man are often called into play in committee work.

MAJOR BEN S. WINFREE

MAJOR BEN S. WINFREE enlisted in Company D, Third Kentucky Infantry, National Guard, September, 1899. Served in all non-commissioned grades up to and including First Sergeant of the company and Regimental Quartermaster. Promoted to Second Lieutenant in May, 1907, to First Lieutenant in June 1907, and to Captain and Regimental Adjutant of the Third Kentucky Infantry, N. G., in September, 1913. Served with this regiment on the Mexican border in 1916, and was called into federal service in the World War on April 13, 1917. Served as Captain in the 38th Division in the American Expeditionary Forces in France from October 6, 1918, to July 31, 1919. Was discharged and took a commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps as Captain. Was promoted to grade of Major, September 18, 1925. Was designated by the War Department to attend the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Graduated from this school June 17, 1929. Was assigned to general staff duty by the commanding general of the Fifth Corps Area, in December, 1929.

Brownell Winfree, his son, enlisted in the Marine Corps in December, 1928, and is now serving his country in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

Major Winfree is descended from one of the oldest families in America, with soldiers in all of the country's wars. His great-great-grandfather, John Winfree, was a Revolutionary soldier, whose ancestors escaped the St. Bartholomew Massacre in France in 1572, and settled in Powhatan County, Virginia. He had two brothers. He married Betsy Owen, of Prince Edward County, Virginia, and they reared three daughters and one son: Sallie, Nancy (married Daniel Farley) and Woodson.

Woodson Winfree was born in Powhatan County, Virginia, in 1790, and married Serena Berry (who weighed eighty-five pounds) in 1815. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. They reared five sons and four daughters: Robert married Fannie Fitzpatrick and died in 1919, in his ninety-fifth year; William married Julia Nuckols, and died in his ninety-fourth year, in 1915; Alexander A. married Mary E. Watkins, and died in 1913, in his ninetieth year; Matthew died in his nineteenth year; Mariah married Edward Farley, and died in girlhood; Nancy married a Roberts, and died young, leaving two sons; Susan, born in 1830, married William Swinney, and was still alive in 1928. Shervin Trent Winfree was born in 1819, married Elmira Atkinson in 1842, moved to Tennessee, and later to Christian County, and died in his eighty-fourth year. They had fourteen children.

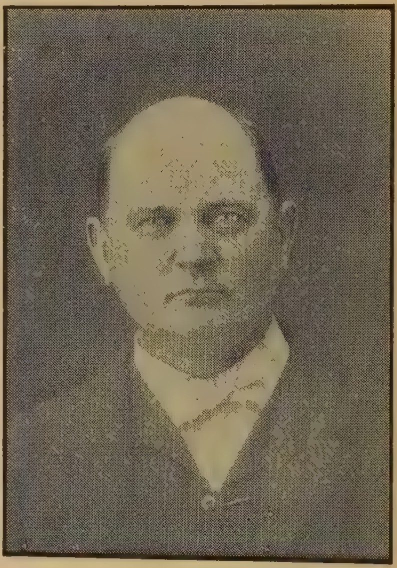
William Powhatan Winfree was born in 1843, married Carrie Bradshaw in 1869, and they had seven children, one dying in infancy. The others were Lulu, Virginia, William P., Jr., John Woodson, Benjamin Shurvin and James Bradshaw. Lulu married James H. Ware, and has two sons, Harry Winfree and William Robert. Harry married Marie Johnson and has one child, Harry, Jr. William married Mary Virginia Stevens, and has one child, William Robert, Jr. Virginia married Allan Hardison, and has no children. John W. married Lucy Edmunds, and has two children, Elizabeth Woodson and John Woodson, Jr. Benjamin Shurvin, the subject, first married Mary Jessie Brownell, and they had one child, Brownell; he later married Adah Henderson, and they have two children, Virginia and Ben S., Jr. James Bradshaw married Nell Bass Tandy, and has three children, Martha Hickman, Mary Bonita and Caroline Bradshaw.

John Winfree, the progenitor of the family, was a Revolutionary soldier. His son, Woodson Winfree, was a soldier of the war of 1812. William P. Winfree was a gallant soldier of the Confederacy throughout the war, and was wounded in battle. Maj. Ben S. Winfree and his son are both soldiers at the present time, making five out of six generations to fight their country's battles. Major Winfree at the present time is Chief of Police of the city of Hopkinsville, and is subject to call as an officer of the Federal Reserve Corps.

COLLINS B. WOOD, a leading farmer of the southern part of the county, was born in Trigg County, Kentucky, July 25, 1879, and when only two or three years of age, moved over the line into Christian County with his parents and grew up on a farm. He is one of the three children born to James M. and Ludelia (Woosley) Wood. The others were Mattie Elizabeth, who died when small; James M., Jr., who married Eliza Bryan, a daughter of James Bryan. Their children are: Marie (deceased) and Garnett, who lives in Nashville, Tenn.

Collins B. was the second child of the family. His paternal grandparents were Enoch and Sue (Morris) Wood. Enoch Wood's father was a Revolutionary soldier. Subject's great-grandfather, Jacob Morris, came to Kentucky and located a claim, then walked back to North Carolina and married. His wife returned with him, riding a pony while he walked back. Subject's mother was a daughter of G. W. Woosley, or better known as "Uncle G," and Luretha (Renshaw) Woosley. The latter was a daughter of Reeder Renshaw. He was well supplied with ancestors in the Wood, Woosley, Renshaw and Morris families, who came more than a hundred years ago. Mr. Wood married Miss Dolly Rogers, January 25, 1900, a daughter of Finis and Marinda (Storms) Rogers. Issue: Ruth married James H. Capps, a World War veteran; one child, Omar Gordon; Omar Morris (deceased); Verna Ludelia married Henry G. Adcock, also a World War veteran, three children: Lucile, Hattie Jane and Henry G., Jr.; Clifford B., Aubrey Clyde and Hubert Dearl Wood. Mr. Wood had an uncle in the Confederate army. He is a member of South Union Baptist Church. He has been a farmer since attaining his majority.

ROBERT MADISON WOOLDRIDGE is the second son of Joseph Cate and Annie Buckner Wooldridge. His parents were representatives of two of the best known and wealthiest land owners of early Christian County. His father's parents were Dr. T. M. Wooldridge and Eliza (Cate) Wooldridge. His mother was a daughter of Francis W. Buckner, and a granddaughter of George B. Buckner, a Virginia pioneer. His grandmother was Sarah Gordon, a daughter of Samuel Gordon. She lived to an extreme old age on the Buckner farm, on the Clarksville pike. R. M. Wooldridge was born in Christian County, and came to Hopkinsville when a child. His father was a member of the warehouse firm of Buckner & Wooldridge. His several sons were educated in the local schools, and Robert entered the business as soon as he was old enough, and followed it for forty years. He ran the first loose floor house in the city, in 1902. He was operating a large warehouse in 1922 and sold out to the Dark Tobacco Association and retired. Mr. Wooldridge served two terms as City Councilman. Is a past Exalted Ruler of the Elks; a trustee of Hopkinsville Lodge No. 545, and a member of the Baptist Church. He married Miss Mary Bohn in 1914.


R. M. WOOLDRIDGE

The Virginia ancestors of both his father and mother were colonels in the Continental army, fighting valiantly through the Revolutionary

War, and it is a treasured tradition that one of his great-grandfather's read an address of welcome, in French, to LaFayette on his visit to this country, at one of the many celebrations honoring his return in 1825.

Mr. Wooldridge has no children, but the family name is sustained by the four sons of his brother, Samuel Upshur Wooldridge, one of them his namesake. They are William Peyton, Robert M., Harry Montgomery and James Moore Wooldridge.

Subject is one of a family of four brothers and two sisters. Frank Buckner died in young manhood. His younger brothers are Thomas Major and Samuel Upshur. His sisters are Mrs. Lallie Hillman and Mrs. Kate Montgomery. Upshur, the youngest of the family, who married Mary Tyler Moore, is the only one who has children.

JOHN WILLIAM WICKS was born in the northeastern section of Christian County, Kentucky, on the 26th day of June, 1848, where he grew to manhood. He received a good English education in the schools of Hopkinsville and Frankfort, Ky. When only about sixteen years of age he entered the service of his country as a private soldier in the Fifty-second Regiment of Kentucky Mounted Infantry in the conflict between the States, remaining in the service until the close of the war. Following the close of the war he engaged in farming and taught school in the vicinity of his birth place until 1881 when he entered the general merchandising and leaf tobacco business at what is now known as Carl, where he conducted a thriving and successful business for twelve years. In 1893 he removed with his family to Hopkinsville, where he was engaged in the leaf tobacco business for more than thirty years and up to the time of his death. On the 10th day of January, 1866, he married Miss Martha Jane Hord, who was born on her father's farm a few miles north of Hopkinsville on the 10th day of October, 1846. For a number of years she was a pupil in the private schools of Prof. William M. Allegree and Miss Annie Boothman, noted educators of the day, finishing her education in the schools of Hopkinsville. To this union were born six daughters and five sons, namely: Eddie Hickman, James Houston, Emma, formerly Mrs. C. E. Oliver, now Mrs. W. C. Miller, Eva Ellis (Mrs. Q. L. Hisgen), Lelia (Mrs. J. M. Robbins), William Rutherford, John Minor, Harry Bassett, Robert Cole, Ella (Mrs. C. R. Maddux) and Minnie Lee.

Mr. Wicks was a member of the Ninth Street Christian Church of Hopkinsville and a Republican in politics, and Mrs. Wicks was an adherent of the Universalist faith.

Mrs. Martha Jane Wicks died on the 4th day of March, 1893, and John W. Wicks departed this life on the 30th day of January, 1929.

Both husband and wife were of prominent and sturdy Christian County pioneer ancestry.

WILLIAM RUTHERFORD WICKS was born in the northern section of Christian County, Kentucky, on the 26th of March, 1877, and has resided in his native county all of his past life. He is the sixth of eleven children born to his parents, John W. and Martha Jane (Hord) Wicks, who departed this life January 30, 1929, and March 4, 1893, respectively. His father was a prominent merchant and tobacco dealer at Carl for a number of years, removing with his family to Hopkinsville in 1893, where he was engaged in the leaf tobacco business for more than thirty years. William R. Wicks began his business career as a clerk in a local store, in the year 1893. He accepted employment in the county court clerk's office of Christian County in the year 1895, where he served the public for about fifteen years. After leaving the county court clerk's office, he was engaged in the life insurance and loan business in Hopkinsville until 1916, except the year 1911, spent at Frankfort, Ky., as secretary of the State Board of Equalization and Assessment. When the city of Hopkinsville adopted the commission form of government, January 1, 1916, he was elected to the office of City Commissioner and placed in charge of the departments of Public Finance and Public Property, where he served for two terms of two years each. Voluntarily retiring from this office he accepted employment in the office of the J. H. Anderson Company, of Hopkinsville, where he at this date is serving in a responsible capacity. On November 27, 1917, he married Miss Lena Jones, youngest daughter of Col. Edwin D. Jones and Luella (Cayce) Jones, of Rich, in the southern section of Christian County. Col. Jones, now deceased, was a widely known philanthropist; a gallant Confederate soldier in the war between the states, one of the leading farmers and a foremost citizen of the county. Mrs. Wicks is a singer of rare ability and is at the present time soloist and choir director at Grace Episcopal Church. She is a Democrat while Mr. Wicks is a Republican in politics. They have one son, William Rutherford Wicks, Jr. Father, mother and son hold membership in the Ninth Street Christian Church, of Hopkinsville, and Mr. Wicks is a member of the board of deacons and has served as superintendent of the adult department of the Sunday school.

JAMES ELDRIDGE WILKINS, a young electrical engineer and business man of Hopkinsville, traces his ancestry in a straight line back to Ireland. James Wilkins I came from Ireland to North Carolina, in 1774. His son, James Wilkins II, whose wife was named Elizabeth, was the pioneer whose son came early to Christian County. This son, James Wilkins III, married Martha Shaw. Their son, James Wilkins IV, married Lucinda J. Ralston. Their son, James David Wilkins, married Annie E. Smith. One of their sons was the sixth of the Jameses, and another was Eldridge P. Wilkins, the subject's father, who married Mary McCulloch. James Eldridge is their son, who was given the ancestral name, coupled with that of his father. He was born in Hopkinsville, Ky., December 4, 1901, and was educated in the city schools and the University of Kentucky, from which he graduated in 1923, and has since been with the General Electric Company and the Northern States Power Company. He is now the junior partner of the electrical firm of Randle & Wilkins, in Hopkinsville. He was married April 17, 1924, to Lillian Lucille Randle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Randle. They have one son, James Edward, born February 6, 1929, the eighth generation of the Jameses, the only break in the line being that his father was not a James, but his uncle was. Mr. Wilkins holds a commission as First Lieutenant in the Reserve Corps. He has had no active war service. His mother was a daughter of Samuel Houston McCulloch and Margaret Kahle. He was of Scotch ancestry, and came from Virginia and was a merchant tailor as long as his age permitted. He was a Confederate soldier. Mr. Wilkins has one sister, Frances Aurine Wilkins. The Wilkins family home was north of Hopkinsville, on the Butler road, and three generations of them were farmers.

JOHN W. FRASER WILLIAMS, cashier of the Bank of LaFayette, Ky., was born in the town where his life work is being carried on. He is a grandson of Dr. John W. Fraser, an early physician of the town of whom Hon. Jas. A. McKenzie said in a sketch of him: "Dr. Fraser practiced in the town and county for nearly forty years. He was one of the ablest and most accomplished physicians who ever lived in Christian County. A man of large reading, great natural abilities, most genial nature, with a hand open as the day to meeting charity. He was beloved by everybody." Dr. Fraser's wife was Mary Brigham, of Virginia ancestry. His daughter, Miss Leonora M. Fraser, became the wife of Dr. A. W. Williams, whose ancestors came from North Carolina, and their son was born December 9, 1878. He received a liberal education, attending the Ferrell High School in Hopkinsville. He entered the Bank of LaFayette in 1909, and for the last fifteen years has been its cashier. At the same time he has been a town trustee of LaFayette, and also a member of the board of trustees of the LaFayette Public Schools. He is also prominent in the affairs of the Methodist Church, of which he is a member. Mr. Williams married Miss Lillian Bush, a daughter of Judge Charles H. Bush, former circuit judge of the sixth judicial district.

THOMAS SHERVEN WINFREE was the tenth of the fourteen sons and daughters of Sherven Trent Winfree and his wife, Elmira B. Atkinson. S. T. Winfree was a son of Woodson M. Winfree, of Powhatan County, Virginia, who was a soldier of the War of 1812, and whose father, John Winfree, was a Revolutionary soldier. Woodson W. Winfree's wife was Serena Farley and Shervein was the third of their eight children. S. T. Winfree and Elmira B. Atkinson were married in their native county and came to Sumner County, Tenn., in 1841, and to Christian County in 1845. She was a daughter of William B. Atkinson, of Powhatan County. Subject's parents settled on a small farm near Hopkinsville, on the Butler road, where Thomas was born on September 27, 1857, and was reared on the farm. His older brothers went into the Confederate army, and after the close of the war, the family moved to town, and the sons embarked in business. T. S. Winfree had been a farmer before coming to Hopkinsville. Soon after leaving the farm, he became constable in one of the city districts, a position he has filled ten terms, of four years each, and in 1929 was elected again as the nominee of the Democratic party for the same office. Mr. Winfree was married June 1, 1896, to Miss Fannie Harvie Breathitt. Four children were born to them. Thomas S., Jr., and Sarah Ellen died in infancy; Thelma Trent is now Mrs. Arthur Des Jardin, of Detroit, Mich.; Gus Breathitt Winfree, the son, also of Detroit, married Virginia Schmidt, and they have one son, Thomas Edward. Mrs. Winfree's father was Peyton Short Breathitt, whose great-grandfather, John Breathitt, was a Revolutionary soldier, and John Breathitt, son of the patriot, was Governor of Kentucky in 1832.

ALFRED WALKER WOOD, proprietor of the *Kentucky New Era*, Hopkinsville's only newspaper, was born in Hopkinsville, October 25, 1869. His ancestors on both sides were Virginians, and some of them were soldiers of the Revolution. His grandfather was Dr. Alfred C. Wood, born in Albermarle County, Virginia, in 1821, and who died in 1871. He married Martha W. Rogers, born in 1822, and who died in Hopkinsville in 1908. His father was Hon. Hunter Wood (whose biography and portrait are in this volume), and his wife, Rosalie Nelson Green, a daughter of John R. and Elizabeth (Nelson) Green, descendants of two of the earliest pioneer families. Subject was the oldest of their five children. He attended the Hopkinsville High School until 1883, graduated from South Kentucky College in 1886, and after a year or two at the University at Sewanee, entered the business office of the *New Era*, then owned by his father, and has been connected with the paper ever since. He became the owner of the plant in 1900, and in the succeeding years developed it into its present proportions. The *New Era* is one of the very best small city dailies in the State, with a commodious building in the heart of the city, and every necessary equipment for running an up-to-date daily and weekly paper, and a job department in connection. Mr. Wood served as auditor and treasurer of the city of Hopkinsville for eight years; was a councilman two years, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Hopkinsville Public Schools for fourteen years, declining another re-election in 1929. He is a director of the Bank of Hopkinsville, a vestryman in Grace Episcopal Church, and a member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities. As a citizen and publisher, he is deeply interested in every matter affecting the welfare of the county and city.

Mr. Wood married Miss Madge Fairleigh, 1899, daughter of Dr. Robert M. and Anna (Slaughter) Fairleigh. She was a graduate of Bethel Woman's College with the A.B. degree. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have two sons and a daughter: A. W. Wood, Jr., Thomas Fairleigh and Margaret, all of whom are identified with the *New Era's* business and editorial departments.

HUNTER WOOD, SR., who was born in Albermarle County, Virginia, November 2, 1845, and died in Hopkinsville, Ky., May 29, 1920, was for fifty years one of the most progressive, forceful and influential citizens in Christian County. He was a son of Dr. Alfred C. and Martha (Rogers) Wood, and grew up on his father's farm, near Charlottesville, and had all of the advantages of a good education. He was attending the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, a fifteen-year-old boy, when the war of 1861 began. Before the war was over, he and his fellow-students volunteered for service, and he served under Gen. John C. Breckinridge, and participated in the battle of New Market, Va. After the war, he began the study of law, in the University of Virginia, and from there came to Hopkinsville in 1867, seeking a location. He immediately entered upon a successful career in his profession. In 1870 he was elected county attorney of Christian County, as a Democrat, and four years later was elected Commonwealth's Attorney for a term of six years. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention that nominated Grover Cleveland. President Cleveland appointed him Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District, and he filled the position for four years. He was prominent in every progressive movement in the city and county, was a leader in the Democratic party, was a vestryman in the Episcopal Church, a director in the Christian-Todd Telephone Co., a member of the Masons, Knight of Pythias and Odd Fellows lodges, and a lawyer whose practice extended all over western Kentucky.

Mr. Wood was married December 16, 1868, to Miss Rosalie Nelson Green, a descendant of Col. John Green, of Virginia, an officer in the Revolutionary War. Her father was John R. Green, a leading citizen of the county. To them were born Alfred Walker, Hunter, Jr., Elizabeth (married Rogers Barr), Grace (married E. A. Chavanne, of Louisiana) and Hugh Nelson Wood, of Louisville. In 1870 Mr. Wood was one of the founders of the *Kentucky New Era,* and a few years later became its sole owner, established a business enterprise that has had a wonderful part in transforming the country town of fifty years ago into the busy and progressive city of today. In promoting free turnpikes, in building up the tobacco market, in providing the city with a modern hotel and internal improvements, and in many other ways its leadership was ever a potent factor.

DR. ROBERT LEE WOODARD was born in Robertson County, Tennessee, October 31, 1874, being the son of Lee Woodard and Ellen (Bell) Woodard, his wife.

Lee Woodard was the son of Meredith Woodard and Sarah (Woodard) Woodard, daughter of Thomas Woodard and Winifred (House) Woodard, daughter of Jacob House. Thomas Woodard was the son of Thomas Woodard, of Edgecombe County, North Carolina, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Meredith Woodard was the son of Kinchen Woodard and Martha (Pope) Woodard, Kinchen Woodard being the son of Noah Woodard and Delilah (Bryan) Woodard. Noah Woodard was also a soldier of the Revolution from Edgecombe County, North Carolina, and by tradition was wounded at Brandywine.

Ellen Bell, the mother of Dr. Woodard, was the daughter of Joel Bell and Rebecca (Williams) Bell, the daughter of Vincent Williams and Katie Pope, his wife, who was a sister of Martha Pope Woodard, these being the daughters of William Pope and Sally (Stallions) Pope.

Joel Bell was the youngest son of John Bell and Lucy (Gunn) Bell, and the brother of Betsy Bell, around whose lives was woven and in whose home occurred the mysterious phenomena known as the "Bell Witch."

Dr. Woodard was educated at Tennessee Military School and Knoxville, Tenn., and at Vanderbilt University, graduating from the medical school of Vanderbilt University in 1896, being president of his class and also president of the Kappa Alpha chapter Kappa Sigma Fraternity in Nashville. He served one year as interne in the private hospital of the late Dr. Richard Douglas at Nashville before locating in Hopkinsville for the practice of his profession of medicine and surgery. He was married November 3, 1898, to Miss George-Ann Flack, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Flack.

In 1904 he was instrumental in organizing a Board of Health for the city of Hopkinsville, serving in the capacity of secretary of the board until 1909.

In 1916 he was elected as secretary of the Christian County Board of health, serving continuously until the present time, except for the period of military service in 1918. He was the first physician to volunteer for medical service from Christian County, and in July, 1918, was called, being attached to Surgical Unit Base Hospital 59, with the rank of Captain.

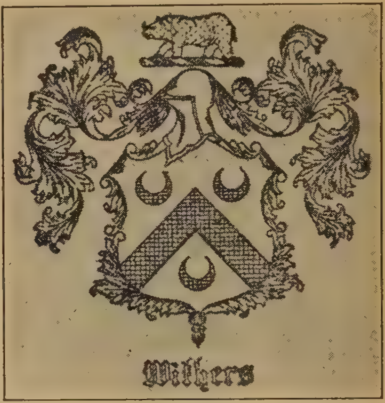
He was a charter member of the Rotary Club, of which organization he served as president in 1925. He aided in the organization of the Kentucky Society for Crippled Children, of which he was a member of the Board of Directors from 1924 to 1928. He was in 1924 elected president of the Christian County Medical Association. In 1925 he was honored by being chosen president of the Kentucky State Medical Society. In 1926 he was elected president of the Third District Medical Society and again in 1930 he was elected to head the county medical organization. Dr. and Mrs. Woodard have one son, Robert L. Woodard, Jr., born February 4, 1901.

DR. COLLINS B. WOOSLEY, a well known physician of Fairview, is descended from Revolutionary ancestors on both sides. His great-grandfathers were Thomas and Moses Woosley, who, with their two brothers Aaron and William, were soldiers from Virginia. Dr. Woosley's parents were Dr. J. H. Woosley and Elvira Woosley, one a descendant of Thomas and the other of Moses Woosley. His paternal grandparents were Burrell T. and Elizabeth (Reed) Woosley. His maternal grandparents were

Samuel and Elizabeth (Francis) Woosley. His parents were Dr. J. H. and Elvira Woosley. Subject was born in Christian County, Kentucky, December 10, 1850, and, like his father, adopted the practice of medicine as his profession. He was married to Miss Mary Dunning, and to them were born two children. Only one of them is living at the present time, a daughter, Miss Ora Lee Woosley, who lives with her father at Fairview, Ky. Dr. Woosley is proud of the fact that both of his Revolutionary ancestors were in the service of their country. In fact, the whole Woosley family took part, four brothers being in the army together. One of his great-grandfathers, Thomas Woosley, is buried in this county, and his name is among those on the Memorial tablets at Riverside Cemetery. Dr. Woosley is a lifelong Democrat, but has never sought political office. He is the last of his line. His only son, Herman, a bright and promising young man, died just as he left school. He graduated from the University of Kentucky in 1903. Dr. Woosley's medical education was obtained in the Medical University of Louisville, from which he graduated in 1882.

ARKLEY WRIGHT, superintendent of the Hopkinsville public schools, was born May 1, 1878, in Trimble County, Kentucky. His parents were Andrew J. and Nancy (Simmons) Wright. His grandparents were Charles and Maria (Simms) Wright. His ancestors came from Culpeper County, Virginia. His mother's parents were Samuel and Nancy (Williams) Simmons. Professor Wright, upon graduating from college, adopted teaching as his life work. When the World War came on, he was not eligible to active military duty, but volunteered and was a Y.M.C.A. secretary in overseas service. He has been twice married. First in 1901, to Miss Annie Mattick, and in 1910, to Miss Anna May Greene. His children are Clara U., William H., Arkley J., Robert Greene and Richard O. The present Mrs. Wright is a daughter of John W. Greene, a gallant Confederate soldier, who lost a leg in battle. She is a descendant of the noted Greene family of New England that produced Gen. Nathaniel Greene, Washington's "right arm" in the war for independence. Professor Wright is a member of the Baptist Church.

IREDELL HART WICKS, of Crofton, is a veteran of the Union army, who went in as an eighteen-year-old boy, first under Col. Eli H. Murray and later in a company of mounted infantry under Col. W. T. Burge. Mr. Wicks is from a very early pioneer family, a son of Joseph E. and Rachel (Long) Wicks, and a grandson of the pioneer, William Wicks. His mother's parents were Charlie Long and his wife, Catherine Canaday, who was part Indian. Mr. Wicks was born October 4, 1844, when wild game was plentiful in his native hills. He personally killed fifty-two deer before they all disappeared. He has been married three times. Martha Jane Barnett was his first wife and the mother of a family of children, five of whom are still living, viz.: Austin, of Portland, Ore.; Mrs. Ada Worsham, Pike County, Missouri; Mrs. Ella Sisk, Linton, Ind.; Mrs. Ida Tucker, Terre Haute, Ind.; and Houston, who lives in Missouri. Mr. Wicks served in a country district six years as constable. He belongs to the Masons and the Universalist Church. His health is good and he bids fair to reach a much riper old age than eighty-six years.



WITHERS COAT OF ARMS
(Also spelled Weathers)

EDWARD LA FAYETTE WEATHERS. The name Weathers has had various spellings, but according to records now in possession of the family, all trace back to the name Wythe. Wythers and Withers were used in England and it occurs in the Domesday Book where reference is made to a family of the name which lived prior to the taking of that census. The family originally had its home in Lancaster, in the northwest of England, where lived Sir Thomas Wythers, knight, servant and counsellor of Henry, first Duke of Lancaster, in the first part of the fourteenth century. Apparently Sir Thomas was a bold spirit, for he engaged in a duel with one Robert de Holland and having got the better of that gentleman, was banished from England, but was recalled after a few years. There was a celebrated poet who adopted the name Withers, by changing the spelling, among the best of whose works was the sonnet, "Shall I, Wasting in Despair, Die Because a Woman's Fair." A daughter of the family gained distinction as the wife of the great jurist, William Blackstone. At present the ancestral home is in Hants, in the south of England.

The family early had three representatives in the colony of Virginia, where old court records evidence the fact that they came from Lancaster in England, but in what year is not known. John, whose will was dated 1698, lived in Stafford County, Virginia, where he left 533 acres of land. Both of the other immigrants of this period were named William, but whether cousins or father and son, is not known. One of them had a son, James, to whom and his wife, Elizabeth, were born thirteen children, one of whom moved to Kentucky and settled in Washington County near the Nelson County line, changing his name to Weathers because of a lawsuit with other members of the family over the estate, in which he was only partially successful. From this branch of the family sprang Edward Worthington Weathers, who moved from Washington County to Todd County in 1854 and settled with his family and a number of slaves on what was then known as the Wright Taylor farm in the old Bell's Chapel neighborhood. To him and his wife Susan (Ferguson) were born nine children, one of them being Wilson Lee Weathers who, upon his graduation in law, went to Mayfield, then considered a new country, known as the Purchase, to practice his profession. After a short time he moved to Murray, in Calloway County, where he rapidly gained a large clientele, and which district he represented in the State Senate at the time of his death in 1883, at the age of thirty-seven. In 1878 he married Miss Elizabeth Irvan, daughter of John L. Irvan, planter, merchant, and member of the House of Representatives from Calloway County. John L. Irvan's parents were John and Mary Petrie Irvan. His wife, Rebecca Browne, was a daughter of William and Anna Johnston (Robinson) Browne. To this union were born three children; the oldest, subject of this sketch, was born April 15, 1879, at Murray, Ky., attended the public schools at Elkton, and worked for a while in the Farmers & Merchants Bank there. After roving about the country and serving with the First Tennessee Volunteer Infantry in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War, 1898-9, he went to Amarillo, Texas, where he was commissioned by Governor Lanham as First Lieutenant of First Texas Cavalry. He accepted the cashiership of the Bank of La Fayette in this county in 1903, and there married Miss Julia Purcell, a representative of another Washington and Nelson county family, in 1906. To them was born one child, Julia Elizabeth, who married J. Miles Abell, whose family moved to Texas in the early days from Maryland, and now lives in Houston.

The coat of arms of the Wythers family, shown herein, are blazoned: Argent, a chevron gules between three crescents sable. The crest is a rhinoceros, which is supposed to typify a family characteristic—never the aggressor, but a desire for peace; however, if attacked, to fight to the death.

In 1915, Mr. Weathers became cashier of the First National Bank of Hopkinsville, and after several years in that position, became vice-president of the institution. He is one of the city's leading business men, and is prominent in society and literary circles. He is a member of the Rotary Club, the Athenaeum and the Methodist Church.

FORD B. WRIGHT, building contractor, was born in Simpson County, Kentucky, February 26, 1883, a son of Ben F. and Fannie (Ford) Wright. His grandfather was Roy Wright. His mother's parents were J. W. Ford and his wife, who was a Miss Blakey. J. W. Ford's father was Thomas Ford, a pioneer of Simpson County. Mr. Wright came to Christian County upon reaching manhood, and has lived in Hopkinsville ever since. He married Miss Verna McGehee, a daughter of John Q. McGehee and Mollie (Clark) McGehee. Mr. McGehee was killed in a storm that destroyed his store at Belleview in 1890. His wife was a daughter of Hon. H. B. Clark, a member of the Legislature. To Mr. and Mrs. Wright were born William, Mary, Francis, Mildred, Ford B., Jr., and Denzie Clark Wright. Mr. Wright and his family are members of the Christian Church, and politically are Democrats. He is a highly capable business man and workman in his line, and has had much to do in the construction of many of the principal buildings of the city and county.

ALFRED WALKER WOOD, Jr., is a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wood and a grandson of Hon. and Mrs. Hunter Wood, Sr., and of Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Fairleigh. He was born in Hopkinsville, October 10, 1900, and after graduating from the city high school received the B.S. degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1923; was a member of the S.A.E. fraternity. He went to Europe, after graduation, and upon returning accepted a place with the Paducah *News-Democrat* for one year. Then returned to Hopkinsville to become advertising manager of the *New Era*, owned by his father, and has been with the paper ever since. and has assisted materially in placing it upon its present high plane as a newspaper and advertising medium. Mr. Wood married Miss Inita Russell, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Russell, of Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Wood and his young wife are leaders in the social life of the city. Mrs. Wood has had several years' experience as society editor of the paper, conducting a most popular department.

LORENZO K. WOOD

JUDGE LORENZO K. WOOD was born in Caldwell County, Kentucky, February 26, 1886, a scion of two of the early families of a county once a part of Christian County. He is next to the youngest of eleven children of Charles W. Wood and Christiana Groom Wood. His maternal grandparents were Major Vivian Groom and Elizabeth Snelling Groom; his paternal grandparents were Edmund M. Wood and Mary Osborne Wood, both ancestors coming from Virginia.

Judge Wood attended the graded schools of Caldwell County, and then Central Normal College at Danville, Ind., where, after receiving his A.B. and LL.B degrees, he was admitted to the bar of Indiana in 1909. He then attended the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., where he received his A.B. degree in 1912, and his LL.B. degree in 1914, after which he was admitted to the bar of the State of Michigan. He then entered the practice of law in Chicago, Ill., and upon examination, was admitted to the bar of that state in 1914. He came to Hopkinsville, Ky., in the fall of 1915, where he at once took a prominent position as a member of the local bar.

In 1921, Judge Wood was elected county judge of Christian County, Kentucky, as a Democrat, overcoming a large Republican majority. After four years of a successful administration, he was re-elected to the same office in 1925, his term of office expiring January 6, 1930. His work as county judge was so outstanding that he attracted attention all over Kentucky by his leadership in the construction of roads with State aid. When he came into office in 1922, there were no state-maintained roads in Christian County. When he retired from office in 1930, there were about seventy-five miles of state-constructed and maintained roads in the county, and he was instrumental in voting a bond issue of $650,000 for county roads, bringing to the county something like $2,500,000 of state-built and maintained highways. His road program was so outstanding that he thereby built an everlasting monument to himself.

While county judge, he re-organized and was elected president of the Kentucky County Judges' Association, and in 1927 attended the International Convention of State and County Highway Officials at Pinehurst, N. C., as a representative of the Kentucky Highway Commission, and at that convention, secured the retention of U. S. 41, Dixie Bee Line, for Western Kentucky.

Judge Wood was married in 1915 to Miss Chloe Smith, daughter of A. A. Smith and Ella Cocanoughr Smith, of Wayne County, Illinois. Three daughters were born to this marriage, Evelyn Wood and Carolyn Wood, who died in infancy, and Alberta Ellen Wood.

Judge Wood is a member of the board of deacons and elders of the Christian Church, an Elk, a Mason, a Kiwanian, and is Immediate Past President of the Hopkinsville Kiwanis Club. He is also a member of the Hopkinsville, Ky., and American Bar Associations. Since retiring from office, January 6, 1930, he has resumed the general practice of law in Hopkinsville.

HENRY D. WALLACE, who founded the Wallace Insurance Agency, was born in Hopkinsville, December 3, 1858, and all of his useful life was spent in the city. He came of a pioneer family, the best Virginia stock. He grew up in Hopkinsville, was educated in Ferrell's High School in its military days and was a lieutenant of cadets. His first entrance into what proved to be his life work was when he began work with the insurance firm of Callis & Morrow. Later he bought Mr. Morrow's interest in 1888, and the firm of Callis & Wallace was formed. He dissolved the partnership with Mr. Callis ten years later, and in January, 1898, he and Jack S. Moore formed the firm of Wallace & Moore. All of the time the business was expanding. In February, 1905, Mr. Moore died, and Mr. Wallace acquired his partner's interest and continued the business in his own name until his death, April 17, 1919. For a good many years his niece, Miss Nell K. Wallace, had been his assistant in the office, trained by him in all the details of the business. At his death, Miss Wallace and Allen P. Nuckolls bought the agency and have continued it most successfully for ten years as the Wallace Insurance Agency. The agency is one of the strongest in the city, handling a full line of the best companies, in all branches of insurance, continuing a successful business, now more than forty years old.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WOOD was the son of William and Jane (Bradley) Wood, and at the age of eighteen years enlisted in the First Kentucky Cavalry, and was a gallant soldier of the Confederacy, at first in the command of Thomas G. Woodward, who was killed in 1864. Mr. Wood was seriously wounded in the head while in action but survived; after the war he was in the grocery and hardware business, and died at the age of sixty years.

He married Miss Lucy Murphy, a daughter of Thomas T. and Sarah Ann (Walsh) Murphy. There were born six children: Walter W. married Miss Harriet Lane Humphries, of Helena, Ark. They only had one daughter, Cleora Wood. R. Ross married Miss May Estes, of Russellville, Ky. They have two daughters, Lucy Glenn and Mary Ross. Benne D. married Chas. B. Russell, a son of Geo. R. and Kathrine Emily (Elliott) Russell, of Todd County, one of the oldest families of that county (and for whom Russellville was named) and to them were born three children, Lawrence B., married Elberta Flanagan, of Drakesboro, Ky. Ben Wood III married Helen Barnett, of Hartford, Ky. They have one son, Ben Wood IV. Kathrine died in infancy. Hyde E. married William D. Hall, of Todd County. They have one son, William Hyde Hall. Eunice never married. Robert died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell have lived in Hopkinsville since 1910 and in addition to rearing their two sons, they have reared a cousin, Charles Gates Herman, who is a West Point cadet. Mrs. Russell was appointed secretary to the Board of Commissioners in 1927. Both the Wood and Russell families are Baptists. Mr. and Mrs. Russell are members of the First Baptist Church of Hopkinsville.

JAMES WEST, born February 11, 1861, was a grandson of Philip E. and Eliza A. (Johnson) West, natives of North Carolina, who came to Christian County more than one hundred years ago, and settled in the Fruit Hill section of North Christian. Their oldest son was Henry M. West. Other children were Cornelia, Benjamin H., Sidney and Margaret. Henry M. West married Miss Sarah Elizabeth Foster, of Culpeper County, Virginia; was a prominent farmer in the northern part of the county until his death. James West was the oldest of his eight children, and as a boy was given the best advantages of a good education, attending the Ferrell High School in Hopkinsville, from 1878 to 1880. His business career began in Hopkinsville and he soon became identified with the tobacco market, and rapidly rose to be a prominent tobacconist, and a leader in civic affairs. He served several terms as a member of the City

Council and was active in every progressive move. In 1905 he assisted in the organization and was president of the Commercial & Savings Bank, which was later merged with the Planters Bank & Trust Company. He was made an elder in the Presbyterian Church, while living for a short while in West Texas, in 1883. He was always interested and liberal in his church duties and obligations, and served in that capacity until his death.

Mr. West was twice married. His first wife, whom he married in 1887, was Miss Florence A. Carter, of Clarksville, Tenn. (a daughter of James T. and Mary J. Carter), who died in 1901, leaving two children, James, Jr. (since deceased) and a daughter, Mrs. H. H. Harned, of Dawson Springs, Ky.

In 1904, he married Miss Ella Black, a daughter of Judge W. P. Black and Mary Wilson (Leech) Black, of Princeton, Ky. Mr. West died February 5, 1926, leaving one son, William Black West, of Danville, Ky., whose wife was Miss Elizabeth Fox, of Danville, has one son, William Black West, Jr. Mrs. West still makes her home in Hopkinsville.

Mr. West was one of the outstanding business men of his generation in Hopkinsville and Christian County. He was a man of striking personality, of imposing presence, with a cordial manner, and was universally popular. He was a most useful and highly esteemed citizen.

WALLACE FAMILY. Dr. Michael Wallace came from Glasgow, Scotland, to Port Tobacco, Md., as a medical student to a Scotch physician, Dr. Brown. After finishing his studies and graduating in Edinburg, the young doctor married the youngest daughter of Dr. Brown and moved across the Potomac and settled in Strafford County, Virginia. Another daughter of Dr. Brown married Mr. Key. Her son, Francis Scott Key, wrote the "Star Spangled Banner."

Dr. Michael Wallace left eight sons who fought through the Revolutionary War. The youngest, Captain Thomas Wallace, joined the Continental Army at sixteen as a private and was promoted to a captaincy by General Washington for gallantry at the battle of Monmouth. The sword presented to him at that time by General Washington is now owned by his grandson, Thomas H. Wallace, near Clarksville, Tenn.

After the war Captain Thomas Wallace married Miss Mary Hooe and settled in Culpeper County, Virginia, near the present station of Mitchell. To this union were born six sons and three daughters: James, Arthur, Albert, William, Henry, John, Caroline, Mary and Amanda. The six sons and one daughter settled in Kentucky. John Wallace married Miss Katherine M. Sharp, and to this union were born Thomas H., Arthur M., Caroline K. and Mary C.

Albert Wallace married Miss Ellen McGaughey and they made their home in Hopkinsville, Ky. To this union were born Alfred Horner, Henry Dade, Howeson Hooe and Julia Hume.

Alfred H. married Miss Kate Edgar Whitlock in 1879 and they have made their home in the southern part of this county, near Newstead, Ky., where they now live. To this union were born Nell Kenton, Lucy Whitlock, Julia McGaughey, Maria Withrow, Kate Macrae, Alfred Henry, John Whitlock and Sara Clarke.

Lucy married Thomas H. Wallace and they live near Clarksville, Tenn. Kate married Guy Starling and they, with their two sons, Guy, Jr., and Alfred Wallace, live in Hopkinsville.

Alfred H. married Miss Mary Cooper and they with their two children, Alfred Henry and Mary Wharton, live in Florida.

ALBERT WETTSTEIN, district manager of the Kentucky-Tennessee Light & Power Company's Hopkinsville plant, has been a resident of the city for ten years. He was born in Clarksville, Tenn., October 30, 1892, a son of Albert and Caroline Wettstein. His father was a native of Switzerland, and his mother of Germany. As soon as he got out of school, he began learning the electric business, and his advance has been steady, until now he is in charge of one of the important plants of the Associated Gas & Electric Company, serving Hopkinsville, Cadiz, Pembroke and Elkton, and supplying power to the Davis Monument elevator at Fairview. Mr. Wettstein is still a young man, but he has had twenty years of successful experience in the business in which he is a leader. He was married October 24, 1922, to Miss Doris Claggett, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ward Claggett. They have one child, Al Ward, who bids fair to meet the fondest expectations of his doting parents.

JOHN THOMAS WALL, one of Hopkinsville's most prominent merchants, is a native of Trigg County. He was born near Wallonia, a son of J. J. and Susan (Kelly) Wall, both of whom were born in Virginia. His mother's parents were John W. and Ann Kelly, who came to Trigg County in 1836. His grandfather was Jackson Wall, who married Miss Oliver Jenning, a daughter of Joseph Jenning, of England. The Walls originally came from Wales. J. T. Wall married Miss Camilla Tuggle, of Trigg County. They reared three children: Rowena married W. P. Wharton. They live in New York and have one son, W. P. Wharton, Jr. Dr. Joseph A. Wall lives in Detroit, Mich., and is married. Miss Leonora Wall lives with her father and is a gifted musician and teacher. Mrs. Wall died April 20, 1917.

Mr. Wall began his business career as a clerk in the store of John W. Chappell, and took a business course in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1875. He went into the grocery business at Caledonia in 1877, was married in 1883, and moved to Hopkinsville in 1888, to enter the clothing firm of Pye, Dicken & Wall. This firm was succeeded by the Mammoth Clothing & Shoe Company, later became J. T. Wall & Company, and still continues as Wall & McGowan. He has been a merchant of Hopkinsville for forty-one years. He served a term or two on the City Council, and was for ten years a member of the Public School Board, serving at the time the present high school building was erected. He was elected mayor of Hopkinsville to fill a vacancy in 1924, but it was held that the commissioners were without authority to fill the vacancy, and the office remained vacant until the November election. In all of his public and private life, Mr. Wall is recognized as a man of the highest character. He is a director of the Bank of Hopkinsville and treasurer of the Democratic Committee of Christian County, and is a prominent officer in the Hopkinsville Christian Church.

WILLIAM L. WALDEN, a prominent business man, of Hopkinsville, came to the city in 1916, and established the Walden Bread Company, one of the leading bakeries of western Kentucky, doing a wholesale business over a wide area. Mr. Walden came from Evansville, Ind., where he had long been in the bakery business, but he is a native of Kentucky. He was born in Muhlenberg County, Ky., a son of Tilman J. Walden, who was of a family of Virginia pioneers. He was married to Miss Emma D. Eades, also of Muhlenberg County. He moved to Evansville in 1905, entered the bakery business, and made a distinct success in his chosen line; but returned to Kentucky in 1906 to fill a need that was felt in Hopkinsville. He bought a building lot on Main Street, erected a plant of unlimited capacity, and achieved success from the start. Mr. and Mrs. Walden are leading and influential members in the Baptist Church. Mr. Walden is a member of the board of trustees of Bethel Woman's College, and a valued friend of that growing institution. As a business man he is progressive, far-seeing and upright in his dealings, and commands the respect and confidence of the community that welcomed him as a citizen a good many years ago.

BEN SAFFARANS WARFIELD is a native of Christian County, and is a direct descendant of the founder of Hopkinsville. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Green Warfield. His paternal grandparents were Mr. and Mrs. George Hanson Warfield, and his maternal grandparents were Dr. and Mrs. Ben Saffarans Wood. Dr. Wood was a grandson of Bartholomew Wood. Mr. Warfield was born May 20, 1890, in Montgomery County, Tenn. He was married, May 27, 1929, to Miss Madge S. Horton. He became an employe of the Hopkinsville post office in 1915. He served in the navy during the World War, and was the only employe who left the post office and volunteered for service. He is still an employe in the Hopkinsville post office, where he holds the responsible position of parcel post clerk. Mr. Warfield came to Hopkinsville when a child and was brought up in the city. He has two brothers, Gilson H. Warfield and Alex G. Warfield, Jr.

MRS. POST WHEELER, known in the literary world as Hallie Erminie Rives, was born in Christian County, near LaFayette, Ky., May 2,

1878. Her father was Stephen Turner Rives (1838-1918), and her mother, Mary H. (Ragsdale) Rives (1846-1896). Her grandfather was Stephen T. Rives, Sr., who was born in Amherst County, Virginia, in 1788 and died in 1839. He married Sophy Meeks Cannon, an aunt of "Uncle Joe" Cannon, of Illinois. Mrs. Wheeler was the only child of her parents, and was born on a farm. She was married to Post Wheeler, diplomat and author, in Japan, in 1906. With him she visited many countries. He has served his own country in Japan, Italy, Russia, Sweden, England, and is now in Brazil. Following is a list of her books in the order in which they were published: A Fool in Spots, The Singing Wire, Smoking Flax, As the Hart Panteth, A Furnace of Earth, Hearts Courageous, The Castaway, The Kingdom of Slender Swords, The Valiants of Virginia, Satan Sanderson, The Long Lane's Turning, and The Magic Man. Miss Rives began writing while a mere girl, and her first books were issued in quick succession and with increasing popularity. While she was abroad, in official life with her husband, several of her books were written, with scenes laid in foreign lands. She is, perhaps, the most voluminous Kentucky authoress, and for many years has been writing books that have constantly added to her fame as a novelist. Mrs. Wheeler is a lady of most attractive personality and charm of manner. She still loves her "Old Kentucky Home" and frequently visits her relatives in Christian County. She has a legion of admirers who are proud of her achievements as a novelist.

SAMUEL HANSON WILLIAMS, M.D., is a son of Samuel Hampton Williams and Elizabeth Matilda Williams. His paternal grandparents were Samuel and Elizabeth (Teague) Williams. The first Samuel Williams was an early comer and settled in the northern part of Christian County, where his son and grandson were born. The pioneer was born in South Carolina, February 28, 1783. Dr. Williams was born near Mannington, November, 1870, and grew up on his father's farm. He received a liberal education and later attended a medical school and graduated with honor. He located in the town of Crofton, and soon built up a practice extending all over that part of the county. With faith in the hidden resources of his native hills, he acquired large areas of coal lands, as he prospered in his profession, and became an officer of the Williams Coal Company, a highly successful mining project. Being a careful and far-seeing business man, as well as a good physician, he has become one of the most prominent leaders of affairs in the north end of the county. However, in seeking a wife, he went to South Christian and married Miss Beulah Adams, the only daughter of W. H. Adams, of Church Hill, who has since graced his happy home. They have one son, William Hanson Williams, who bids fair to be a "chip off the old block." The Williams family are members of the Christian Church.

MRS. SARAH E. WARFIELD is the widow of W. E. Warfield, a grandson of Col. William Christian, for whom Christian County was named. His father was Rev. William Warfield and his mother was Sarah Christian. He was born in Christian County. In 1846, he was elected lieutenant of a company of volunteers for the Mexican War, but the quota was filled so quickly that the company was one of many that did not get in. Mr. Warfield first married Miss Caroline Wallace, who died in 1861, leaving three children. Maude (married S. W. Taliaferro, now of California); J. W. Warfield married Effie Payne and lives at Lake City, Fla. He has a daughter, Maude Warfield Thompson, of Lake City, Fla., and J. W. Warfield, Jr., who served in the Navy during the World War, and is still in the Navy. Another daughter, Miss Carrie Warfield, lives in California. W. E. Warfield's second wife, to whom he was wedded August 29, 1865, was Miss Sarah E. Nelson, a descendant of Governor William Nelson, of Virginia, and related to Thomas Nelson, the signer. The subject was the mother of the following children: Mary, married Phil Gaither and left a daughter, Caroline, and a son, Phil, Jr., at Fort Worth, Texas, who is married and has a son, Phil III; Walter E. Warfield, Jr., married Cora Hargraves. They had one son, William Christian Warfield, who lives at Los Angeles, is married and has a son, W. C. Warfield, Jr., and a daughter, Mrs. George Allen, of Atlanta, Ga. John Nelson Warfield married Cora Bishop and one daughter, Mrs. Paul J. Saunders (Lida B.) lives at Jacksonville, Fla.; Presley E. Warfield married Charlie Radford, and their one child is now Mrs. Charles Galbreath, of California; Annie Warfield married John E. Bell; Elizabeth Nelson married Charles Reich, of Palm Beach, Fla. The Bells have one son, John E. Bell, Jr., and the Reiches have one, Charles Reich, Jr. Mrs. Warfield's grandsons, William C. Warfield, Phil Gaither, Jr., James W. Warfield, Jr., all served in the World War.

HUNTER WOOD, second son of Hunter Wood, Sr., and Rosalie N. (Green) Wood, was born in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, March 18, 1875. His grandparents were Dr. Alfred and Martha W. Wood and John R. and Elizabeth (Nelson) Green. Subject was admitted to the bar in June, 1896, and practiced law with his father until the latter's death. During this time, he served as City Judge of Hopkinsville for three terms, a total of twelve years. Judge Wood was married to Virginia E. Blakemore. To them have been born two sons, McFarland and Hunter, Jr., both officers in the United States Navy, and two daughters, Misses Elizabeth Dudley and Virginia Blanton Wood.

SAMUEL ELZIE YANCEY, plant manager and assistant treasurer of the Christian-Todd Telephone Company, was born in Todd County, Kentucky, February 21, 1874, a son of Charles T. and Jennie Elizabeth Yancey, who came to Christian County during his childhood, and he was brought up on his father's farm in the county. His grandfather, for whom he was named, was Elzie Yancey, who's father and mother came direct from Ireland to Virginia and settled the town, Yanceyville, Va.

Elzie Yancey was educated in the county schools and in the Ferrell School, and began his business career in 1898, working for the telephone corporation, of which he is now a trusted executive officer. Mr. Yancey was married to Miss Katie L. Clark, a daughter of George Walter Clark, a member of the pioneer Clark family in this history. They have one child, Miss Lorine Yancey, who is a graduate of Bethel Woman's College, also a piano graduate of Bethel and Louisville Conservatory.

Mr. Yancey in his youth was a member of the Kentucky State Guards and was frequently called into active service. He has been a great community worker, and has done valuable service through the Woodmen, I. O. O. F. and Elks lodges. He came from a Presbyterian family, while Mrs. Yancey is affiliated with the Baptist Church. He is a thoroughly efficient and popular official of the company he has served for thirty-two years. In politics he is a staunch Democrat.

MRS. JESSIE GARROTT YOST, of Greeneville, Tenn., is the elder of the two daughters of Jeff J. and Loula (Thomas) Garrott, of Christian County, whose biographies appear on another page. Mrs. Yost was a graduate of Bethel Woman's College, and when quite young was married to H. F. Yost, 107 Spencer Street, Greeneville, Tenn., where they have a pleasant home and have reared one son, Frank G. Yost, who is now a senior in King College, Bristol, Tenn., and gives promise of graduating with honors. Though Mrs. Yost lives in another state, she is still attached to the "Old Kentucky Home," and wants to be remembered as one of Christian's daughters, and an alumnae of Bethel Woman's College.

JAMES FULCHER BELL was born in Todd County, Kentucky, July 30, 1886. His parents were Elmer Petrie Bell and Lucie (Fulcher) Bell. His grandparents were Caleb M. and Harriet (Petrie) Bell. His great-grandfather, Rev. Caleb N. Bell, came as an early pioneer from Virginia, and settled in that part of Christian that afterwards became Todd County. He founded Bell's Chapel, now in Todd County, and donated the church site. It was the oldest Methodist church in either county. Mr. Bell's maternal grandparents were Alexander and Fanny (Wade) Fulcher. He married Virginia Browning, a daughter of James and Anna Browning. They have three children, Dorothy Browning, James Olin and William Boyd. The family are members of the Methodist church. Mr. Bell is a druggist, proprietor of the Phoenix Drug Store, and is prominent in Hopkinsville business circles.

ADDENDA AND ERRATA

Page 84: The sheriff, at the time of the execution of Beverly Adams, was McJ. Davis and not Lem R. Davis, who was sheriff later.

Page 86: Omitted from executions: Benny Bibbs, col., convicted October 3, 1922, of the murder of Robert Lee Armstrong, col., August 23, 1922. He was electrocuted at Eddyville prison, January 26, 1923.

Page 101: In paragraph four, the name Cate should be George M. Cote.

Page 107: James Weir wrote two other books, "Simon Kenton" and a sequel, "The Winter Lodge."

Page 120: Hanson Penn Diltz wrote "Hollow Bracken," a book not mentioned. He left two sisters, Mrs. W. H. Elgin and Mrs. Anna P. Dills.

Page 261: Persons named under "Casky Precinct," following James M. Clark, should be under "Stewart's Precinct."

Page 310: Rev. R. S. Carter, who preceded Rev. George C. Abbitt, was omitted from the list of rectors of Grace Episcopal Church.

Page 310: Rev. F. F. Walters and Rev. J. N. Jessup were pastors of the Christian Church, preceding Rev. Everett S. Smith.

Page 351: The Council meeting, preceding the raid referred to, was Friday night, December 6, 1907, and not as printed.

Page 440: Wallace F. Boyd was born December 15, instead of December 1. He married Miss Kate Bard, and not Miss Bond.

Page 548: The date of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Hancock should be 1896.

Page 551: Douglas B. Hancock was the third son of his parents, not the second.

Page 563: Children of William E. Keith are three sons and one daughter. Jesse Vernon is a son, name misspelled "Jessie."

Page 604: Misses Mattie and Lee Overshiner are omitted from the list of the children of A. C. Overshiner, Sr.

Page 614: Maternal grandparents of John W. Richards were John and Sallie (Tillotson) Blane.

Page 619: A. J. Reeder died in 1923 instead of 1893.

Page 663: In sketch of Frederick A. Wallis, the name of Mrs. Wallis should be Nanine instead of "Mamie."

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